STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL PROTECTION AND INNOVATION

IN THE MATTER OF THE PUBLIC HEARING OF:

PROPOSED ESCROW REGULATIONS (PRO 13/13)

TRANSCRIPT OF REMOTE PROCEEDINGS,

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all parties appearing remotely via Zoom, commencing at 1:01 p.m. and concluding at 1:57 p.m. on Monday, March 1, 2021, reported by Justyne Johnson, Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of California.

Reported by:

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3	CASSANDRA DIBENEDETTO, Mod	derator	
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1 March, March 1, 2021 2 1:01 p.m. 3 4 MS. KAUFMAN: Okay. Great. Thank you. So I'd like 5 to say good afternoon and welcome everyone to the public 6 hearing on proposed regulations for the escrow lots 7 labeled PRO 13-13 on this Monday, March 1st, 2021. And I'd like to introduce myself. First, I am (audio 8 interference) -- senior counsel (audio interference) --9 10 and the Financial Protection and Innovation. I would also 11 like to introduce Cassandra DiBen -- sorry --12 DiBennedetto. She will be the moderator for the hearing 13 today. 14 And, also, I'd like to just to note that 15 Paul Liang, our escrow licensing special administrator, 16 and Gary Suzuki, our escrow regulatory special 17 administrator will also be attending today. So we can all 18 hear your comments. During the --19 MR. FELDE: (Inaudible) 20 You can't hearing anything? MS. KAUFMAN: 21 MR. DAVIS: Can you hear anything? 22 MR. FELDE: No. 23 MS. KAUFMAN: Can everyone else hear? Is there -- can

24 anyone else not hear?

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MS. DIBENEDETTO: We can hear you, Sherri.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I can hear you.

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MS. KAUFMAN: Okay. Great. Thanks. Okay. So during --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I can hear you.

MS. KAUFMAN: -- today's public -- during -- during the public hearing today, we're going to request that certain guidance be followed. So the proposed -- we're going to be accepting public comments on the proposed regulatory package for modifications in the following areas of the escrow law, and that's in the meaning of "personal property" and "prohibited compensation" as well as some updates to maintaining books and preserving records and also in regards to preparing the annual report.

The documents that are related to this proposed rule making are posted on our website. And there was a little delay in getting comments posted, trying to get them ADA compliant first, but we will try to post everything as quickly as possible.

So now for some -- some guidelines. Anyone who would like to speak during the hearing must, using Zoom software functionality, raise your hand. So not just raise your hand normally, but with the Zoom functions, that way Cassandra will know who's raising their hand in what order. Also, Cassandra will call upon you in the order that you've raised your hand. And our rule is that everyone only speaks once. You may not speak more than once. Speaking time for each participant will be limited to five minutes. Cassandra will advise when the speaker's five minutes have elapsed. And in order to allow that everyone has equal time to comment, if you have not stopped speaking at the five-minute timeline, then Cassandra will need to -- will go ahead and mute that particular speaker.

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The hearing is scheduled to end at 4:00. It may end sooner, but if there's no one waiting to -- the -- if everyone's (audio interference) done speaking, it could end sooner. However, if we run out of time and not everyone has been able to speak by 4:00 o'clock, then you may also submit written comments to the -- the regular -on the website at regulations@DFPI.ca.gov, which is the normal way to submit comments, no later than 4:00 p.m., which will be at the end of the hearing today.

And just so you know, the hearing will be transcribed and recorded today. The transcript with the comments and everyone speaking will the part of public record for the rule making. And as soon as we're able, we will be posting that information, the transcript -- the transcripts on the website as well. When you do speak, just a quick reminder to please state your name clearly for the record and make sure you're speaking so it's audible as -- as close to the -- your computer as possible. And just an FYI, the despon- -- the Department will not be responding to any comments during the hearing. It's just for the -- the -- the hearing is just for the purpose of receiving comments from the public to today.

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And I will turn it over to Cassandra who will be moderating, and I will -- thank you for your time today everybody.

MS. DIBENEDETTO: Good afternoon. Thank you. First, we have PJ Garcia. PJ?

MS. GARCIA: Sorry. I was -- could -- couldn't quite get it to happen. Thank you. Ms. Kaufman, my name is PJ Garcia, and I'm here in my capacity as President of the Escrow Institute of California. The Escrow Institute thanks the Department for holding this hearing to obtain additional feedback from licensees and the professionals that represent us regarding the Department's proposed escrow regulations.

I offer these comments today in addition to and to further articulate our concerns expressed in our comment letter dated 2/18/2021. I want to focus today on our major occurrence and will leave the comments on the more technical aspects of the proposed audit requirements to the CPA's I see here on screen and I expect will speak.

2 Escrow Institute members are greatly concerned about the regulations in 14 -- excuse me -- 1741.7, 3 4 Prohibited Compensation. I do understand the genesis, I 5 believe, of this regulation. I know that many licensees 6 of the last number of years have contacted the Department 7 with concerns over companies whose business models included flat and zero seller fees in real estate 8 9 transactions. The licensees concerns, I believe, arise in 10 part over an anxiety that there are hidden fee 11 arrangements or up-charges to buyers in those transactions 12 that would violate either RESPA or the Financial Code 13 Section fo- -- 17420.

And, also, in part from a lack of understanding of just what the legal bright lines are in this arena for licensees, I understand the perception many licensees have that lead them to these concerns as well as the frustration of the Department stemming from these issues.

19 I've practiced escrow at a licensed escrow
20 company for over 40 years. In that time it has been
21 customary for escrow companies to offer defined
22 discounts -- sorry -- to offer defined discounts for
23 various ti- -- very types of sellers and buyers in escrow
24 transactions.

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Some discounts are based on volume by principals,

such as builders. Others -- the basis for other discounts ranges from a principal being a repeat customer and, therefore, a known factor and lower risk actor or a civic-minded discounts such as senior citizens and veterans discounts.

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Licensees have understood these discounts given to principals were compliant provided they were not tied to the placement of business by a real estate agent or broker and were offered to all similarly situated cus- -consumers. Further, we understand that escrow fees can be negotiated on a transactional basis if a consumer chose to negotiate or ask for price matching.

The proposed regulations, however, go much further that pro- -- prohibiting kickbacks. They're tantamount to regulating escrow fees, which is something not ever legislated by state or federal legislators. Specifically, section 1741.7(a)2 and 3 on the social media restrictions would exclude joint content or the sharing of valuable consumer protection content created by a referrer of business.

These social media provisions are too narrow to be practical and ignore the way marketing is conducted today especially under COVID-19 restrictions on in-person interactions and would limit that information being available to consumers. Section 1741 -- excuse me -- 1741.7(a)6 would infringe on the rights of the escrow company to adopt a business model adapted to markets that -- where distressed sellers are in need of low costs to sell such as in a short sale. It wo- -- would also prevent companies from offering free or discounted escrow services to employees as an employee benefit.

We agree that the purchase agreement between the parties should prevail, but we disagree that the terms of that agreement are immutable. Terms can and are often amended and the parties should be free to do so provided there is appropriate disclosure in a written agreement for the reallocation of costs.

We do not understand what constitutes a discount of a size or nature that would affect the independence of the escrow agent. That descriptor is vague, and undefined, and disregards the duty of the escrow agent to be a neutral third party regardless of the agreed upon remunimation -- renumeration for its services.

Further, provided there is a mutual agreement for the final allocation of the escrow fee charged by an escrow agent in the entire transaction --

MS. DIBENEDETTO: You have 30 seconds.

MS. GARCIA: Times up?

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MS. DIBENEDETTO: Thirty seconds.

MS. GARCIA: Okay. So I'll skip ahead and say that we truly believe that licensees and the Department would best serve consumers in cooperating with further study and discourse regarding the matters at issue. The EIC leadership and members stand ready to work with the Department to achieve a mutually beneficial outcome.

Thank you.

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MS. DIBENEDETTO: Thank you. I want to remind everyone to use the raise hand function in Zoom in order be called on next. Up next, we have Nancy Silberberg.

MS. SILBERBERG: I'm sorry. Can you hear me okay? MS. DIBENEDETTO: We can, Nancy. Your time begins now.

MS. SILBERBERG: Great. Good afternoon. I am Nancy Silberberg, the President and owner of Altus Escrow, Inc. I would like to thank the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation and Sherri Kaufman for the opportunity to speak today at this hearing.

I would first like to comment on the proposed changes to the audit requirements. I encourage the DFPI to work with CPA's to provide clarity to proposed regulations, whether it be in defining terms or clarifying proposed procedures. I am opposed to language contained in proposed section 1741.5(a)2, capital A, which conflicts with the CPA's current professional standards and appears to hold the licensee responsible for malpractice by the independent accountant. This is clearly inappropriate.

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Regarding proposed Section 1741.7, Prohibited Compensation, the Department has the authority to regulate and force under Financial Code Section fourte- -- 17420, which -- which prohibits licensees from paying money or other forms of consideration for referring, soliciting, handling, or servicing escrow companies or accounts and the authority to enforce RESPA violations under Financial Code Section 17425.

The proposed regulations Section 1741.7 appears to be outside the authority given in sections 17420 and 17425 in attempt to regulate escrow fees, which the Department clearly has stated verbally and is listed on the DFPI's website that the DFPI does not regulate escrow fees.

17 Section 1741.7 and subsections thereof are 18 ambiguous, vague, and, in some instances, borders on 19 restriction of commerce. For example, Section 1741.7(a)2, 20 the propose -- does not appear to speak to the Lit- -- a 21 Litmus test approach. Instead it appears that the DFPI 22 considers all internet and social media activity a 23 violation. There should be an applicable application 24 depending on the activity in, and we see that throughout the subsections of 1741.7. 25

Also, the in- -- inability of a licensee to discount their fees, perhaps to price match another escrow company's rates, limits a licensee from competitive market price and ultimately harms the consumer. If there is no competition, how it -- then there will be limited sources for the consumer to obtain their escrow -- escrow fees -escrow -- their escrows, period.

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Finally, having served on Escrow Law Advisory Committee as President and the immediate President of the Escus -- Escrow Institute of California, I found a tremendously productive and beneficary (phonetic) unofficial to all stakeholders when we work together.

I strongly suggest that DFPI work with industry stakeholders and to create a cohesive, and unambiguous, and clear set of regulations. Thank you so much for allowing me to speak at this time.

MS. DIBENEDETTO: Thank you, Nancy. Up next, we have Jennifer Felten.

MS. FELTEN: Good afternoon. Thank you for allowing me this time. My name is Jennifer Felten. I am a former escrow officer. I'm an attorney. I'm formally the attorney on the Escrow Law Advisory Committee, and my firm is outside general counsel for a couple of 100 escrow companies. Not only does that include escrow companies regulated by the defense -- Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, but it also represents companies regulated by other regulators, Department of Real Estate, Department of Insurance, and the State Bar, all of whom which have exemptions from the escrow law. I'm also a consumer.

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The purpose of my comments is to effectuate my concerns relative to these changes and -- and how they will affect both consumers and the industry. Due to the limited time I have, I'm going to limit my comments to the regulations in section 1741.7.

These regulations can create significant impacts for independent escrow companies and the consumers of settlement services in California. My review leads me to believe that some of the revisions proposed by the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation will weaken, not enhance, the protections of the Financial Code afforded to consumers.

18 First, as far as the authority for this section, 19 the DFPI cites sections 17315, 17400 and 17406 of the 20 Financial Code. The first two sections only allow for the 21 revision or addition of regulations, and the third section 22 relates to auditing, not to prohibited compensation. Ι 23 believe that the Department intended to reference Financial Code section 420 which does allow for and 24 25 discuss prohibited compensation, and I'm going to address

my comments based upon that presumption.

That language, specifically, states, "Except for the normal compensation of his own employees, it shall be a violation of this division for any person subject to this division to pay over to any other person any commission, fee, or other consideration as compensation for referring, soliciting, handling, or servicing escrow commerce. I believe that -- that the regulations proposed would actually cause risks and limit the ability of consumers to effectuate their transactions.

First of all, the -- the proposed regulations are not supported by the Department's own guidance. In particular, in 2007, the Department of Business Oversight at the time put out a bulletin indicating what were allowed and acceptable discounts. This document and these revisions contrace- -- contravene those statements in that bulletin. In particular, I think there could be a limit on free markets as a result of this.

As the bulletin states, nothing in this bulletin is intended to preclude the free negotiation of escrow fees by escrow agent licensees and their principles to escrows wherein the escrow was not induced by the offer of a reduced discount. The discount rules in these regulations would take abay -- -way the ability to negotiate fees between the parties especially in areas

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where, again, the rates are different, the consumer demographic is different, and specifically as it relates to certain types of transactions.

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The -- the supposition in the rights that there would be a requirement of a fee schedule, again, goes against the Department's guidance. Traditionally, as the bulletin states, escrow fees have been subject to regulation -- have not been subject to regulation but instead are determined by the competitive rate established by a te- -- particular market area.

11 The changes proposed are potentially antitrust 12 issues and -- and the requirement of a fee schedule and 13 those variances could absolutely be anti-competitive and 14 limit the rights of consumers to obtain and -- and 15 negotiate discounts in any particular transaction. Ιt 16 also limits the ability of an escrow company to resolve or 17 compensate a consumer for a mistake. It takes away the 18 traditionally authorized discounts like builder discounts 19 and repeat customer discounts, as well as other 20 traditional discounts that we've seen like senior citizen 21 discounts or first responder discounts.

Moreover, exempt escrow holders, those who have an exemption under the Financial Code, in particular the Department of Real Estate and the Department of Insurance, have no such limitade- -- limitations, create incentive, and --

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MS. DIBENEDETTO: Thirty seconds.

MS. FELTEN: -- great -- dividing consumers -- driving consumers away from the DFPI regulated industries.

I have two specific concerns. 1741.7 does not have the same descriptor of "other person," and so there's concerns relative to who gets those benefits, and, in particular, the section on sharing content with the internet, I believe, is overbroad and proten- -potentially violates first amendment. So I do believe improvements are --

MS. DIBENEDETTO: Time. Up next, we have Patrick Felde. Patrick.

MR. FELDE: Hi. This is Patrick Felde. Can everybody hear me? Moderator, can you hear me?

MS. DIBENEDETTO: Yes. We can hear you.

17 Thank you. Patrick Felde, CPA. MR. FELDE: Okay. Т 18 am encouraged that the Department of Financial Protection 19 and Innovation has decided that its needs and objectives 20 can be accomplished with an agreed upon procedures 21 engagement and that the DFPI has incorporated some of the 22 requirements of an agreed upon procedures engagement and 23 that the DFPI has incorporated some of the requirements of 24 an agreed upon procedures engagement contained in the CPA 25 professional standards statement on Standards for

Attestation Engagements Number 18.

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Some of the procedures contained in the proposed rule are well developed. However, there are some procedures that are subjective, lack clarity, and do not meet the criteria for an agreed upon procedures engagement. Under an agreed upon procedures engagement, the CPA practitioner determines that the procedures can be performed and reported on in accordance with the CPA professional standards.

10 The DFPI wants procedures to be applied to the 11 licensees trust accounting records that are expected to 12 result in reasonably consistent findings regardless of the 13 CPA performing the procedures. A CPA practitioner cannot 14 perform procedures that are open to varying 15 interpretations. Terms of uncertain meaning such as "general review," "limited review," "check," "test," 16 17 should not be used in describing the procedures unless 18 such terms are defined within the agreed upon procedures 19 engagement.

The procedures should not be vague, broad, subjective, and open to interpretation. To avoid vague or ambiguous language, the procedures to be performed are characterized by the action to be taken at a level of specivity (phonetic) sufficient for the reader to understand the nature and extent of the procedures performed.

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Examples of acceptable descriptions of actions are the following: "Inspect," "confirm," "compare," "agree," "trace," "inquire," "recalculate," "observe," "mathematically check." The following actions generally are not acceptable because they are not sufficiently precise or have an uncertain meaning: "Note," "review," "general review," "limited review," "evaluate," "analyze," "check," "test," "interpret," "verify," "examine." The actions just mentioned are too broad and vague to provide guidance to the CPA practitioner unless the specific procedures are articulated further.

13 Some examples in the proposed rule that are not appropriate procedures: "If a licensee has a dormant 14 15 trust account, the CPA is supposed to inspect disbursements." Starts off well. "And confirm that the 16 17 following condition does not exist. The supporting documentation contains a misstatement or fails to state a 18 19 material fact necessary to establish that the disbursement 20 was for an authorized reason."

21 Wow. What is a "material fact"? Is it defined? 22 The rule does provide definitions, but in a lot of cases, 23 the rule provides examples with the caveat that the 24 examples are not all inclusive. In other words, you, the 25 CPA figure it out with these few examples.

1 Another example: "The supporting documentation 2 from the escrow file has one or more of the 3 characteristics that suggest possible theft or fraud." 4 The rule gives examples of the characteristics of fraud 5 again, with the caveat that the examples are not all 6 inclusive. This procedure continues to ask the CPA to 7 uncover fictitious vendors, mail-drop addresses, internal transactions. Whatever that is. A transfer to an 8 9 external account whose ownership cannot be confirmed 10 subjecting that the CPA has to confirm ownership of all 11 external accounts where monies have been transferred. The 12 procedure is more of a wish list of what the DFPI wants 13 the CPA to uncover. There are no procedures articulated.

Another procedure involving the selection of escrow files wants more of the same as previously suggested. The procedure wants the CPA to review supporting documentation to make sure that --

MS. DIBENEDETTO: Thirty seconds.

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MR. FELDE: -- to make sure that the documentation does not contain characteristics that suggest possible theft or fraud. I wouldn't even begin to understand how to accomplish this and would probably have to write a set of procedures with definitions. Next, the rule is going to ask the CPA to look for the characteristics of paranormal activities. How about asking the CPA to look

1 for the characteristics of bad -- bad fashion sense? Т 2 know at this point you're laughing at the last two 3 procedures I have mentioned knowing it is lu- --4 MS. DIBENEDETTO: That's your time. Up next, we have 5 Rose Pothier. Rose, your turn. 6 Okay. Can you hear me? MS. POTHIER: 7 MS. DIBENEDETTO: We can. MS. POTHIER: You can? 8 9 MS. DIBENEDETTO: Yes, ma'am. 10 MS. POTHIER: Okay. Thank you. My name is 11 Rose Pothier, an attorney with Pothier and Associates. Ι 12 represent many escrow -- licensed escrow companies and 13 have over the past decades. I have read the several 14 written comments on file and agree with them, especially 15 where they comment upon the Department of Financial 16 Protection and Innovations meeting specific statutory 17 authority to base implementing regulations upon. 18 Additionally, I especially concur that the 19 withdrawal of proposed regulation 1741.7, Prohibited 20 Compensation, as the provisions of Financial Code 21 Section 17420 and any other stated statutory basis have no 22 provision to limit or prohibit escrow fees charged by 23 escrow companies or to delimit those escrow fees. 24 The DFPI has not regulated escrow fees, charged

for escrow services, and at its website so. States

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1 persons looking for information under the frequently asked 2 questions area, at Item Number 13, states, "Are the fees 3 escrow agents charged for their services regulated?" The 4 answer the Department proposes is -- or sets forth is "The 5 escrow law does not restrict the fees that escrow agents 6 may charge for services. The amounts escrow agents charge 7 for their services vary depending upon the location of the escrow agent, type of transaction, and the competition in 8 9 the area. The escrow agent is required to disclose all 10 fees on the closing statement that is prepared after the 11 transaction is completed. It is recommended that you 12 request that the escrow agent provide you with a fee 13 schedule that shows the charges for their services." This 14 came directly from the website of the DFPI.

At a point, the DFPI proposes that there could be no change in the party's payment of escrow fees as they may have originally agreed in the purchase and sale agreement. It appears the DFPI supposes the parties are essentially locked into the original terms of the purchase sale agreement, albeit they may later wish to change the arrangement of payment for escrow fees.

This position ignores that all provisions of purchase sale agreements may be changed by mutual agreement of the parties. For example, if the parties mutually agree to reduce the purchase sale price from 800,000 to 600,000, we do not believe the DFPI would step in to prohibit them from doing so. The same applies to any other provision the parties mutually agree to change, including how the escrow fees are to be paid, or if there will be no escrow fee paid by one or the other of the parties.

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In addition, we -- we believe that the provisions concerning the, quote, holding and dispersing funds under an assisted reproduction agreement, end of quotes, be withdrawn. As the proposed regulations are unclear as to the extent of the involvement the DFPI proposes for licensed escrow companies.

13 On page 2 of the initial statement of reasons for 14 proposed regulatory action, the DFPI comments that 15 Financial Code Section 17003 does not state that an escrow 16 includes the, quote, holding and disbursing funds under an 17 assisted reproduction agreement, end of quotes. Since 18 fund deposited for such matters do not involve real 19 property, they, by elimination, involve personal property. 20 It is the definition in Financial Code Section 1003 of an 21 escrow which includes real and personal property.

The basis the DFPI states that Family Code Section 1 -- 1 -- excuse me 7961 requires that the holding and dispersing funds under an assisted reproduction agreement be by a licensed independent escrow company is not inclusive of the language of the code itself. It states that a non -- at item number sub A, "a nonattorney surrogacy or donor facilitator shall direct the client to deposit --

MS. DIBENEDETTO: Thirty --

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MS. POTHIER: -- all client funds into either of the 6 7 following: "An independent...licensed...escrow company, or a trust account maintained by an attorney." So I think 8 this section needs far more work. The Office of 9 10 Administrative Law established in July 1, 1980, assures 11 that the DFPI regulations are clear, necessary, legally 12 valid, and available to the public. We believe that the 13 com- -- comments made by the various contributors today 14 and at --

MS. DIBENEDETTO: That is your time. Up next, we have Jeff Behm. Please remember to use the raise hand function if you would like to speak. Jeff?

MR. BEHM: Hello. My name's Jeff Behm. I'm CPA'd, performing audits for well over 100 escrow companies and inserting myself in term as a CPA representative on the DFPI Advisory Committee. I've chosen to keep my comments today broad in scope. My comments concern the CPA annual reporting in Section 1741.5.

These procedures are over the top. There's too many procedures, and the samples are too large. When Kathy Parten (phonetic), Richard Marmy (phonetic), and I sat down at the prior administration at the DFPI, then the DPO, when we sat down and wrote those procedures six years ago, our final product was significantly less than the current rewrite of Section 1741.5.

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As an example, the large amount of files in the closed file review for making large locations are extreme. For one of my clients, the amount of escrows that would -were we to perform the -- the thorough file review would be 150 files for just one office. Agreed upon procedures typically have a binary and ordinarical (phonetic) finding not subjective findings. Some of the procedures need to be readdressed as they cannot be performed as written by a CPA.

15 With the massive rewrite, the 105-day timeline is 16 now clearly unreasonable. For comparison purposes, 17 Arizona re- -- only requires the financial statement audit, the bank account name, number, and balance, and the 18 19 monthly escrow liabilities, but they allow 120 days. The 20 State of Oregon only requires the -- a financial 21 statement. It can be a compilation or an audit. No 22 supplementary comments, but they allow 150 days.

The -- the 105-day deadline is -- is unbearable both for the CPA and nearly impossible these days for an escrow company, and I think the 105 days should be moved 1 to at least 120 days. That's the end of my comments. 2 MS. DIBENEDETTO: Thank you. Up next, we have 3 Matthew Davis.

MR. DAVIS: Hello there. Can you hear me?

MS. DIBENEDETTO: We can. Thank you.

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MR. DAVIS: Great. My name is Matthew Davis, and I'm a principal at Davis and Davis Law Group. I thank you for the opportunity to speak. I have been an escrow lawyer for over 20 years serving as outside general counsel as well as litigation counsel for dozens and dozens of independent escrow companies as well as other escrow companies that are managed under the Department of Insurance or the Department of Real Estate.

14 My firm also has an experienced -- whereby my 15 father and grandfather have preceded as escrow lawyers in 16 working in the industry back to the early 50s which gives 17 us a bit of a perspective of the development of the rules 18 that the proposed regulations are seeking to amend. Ι 19 also intend to speak specifically on behalf of one entity 20 as it relates to the concerns and objections they have for 21 17417, Prohibited Compensation, and I will focus most of 22 my comments today generally and then perhaps, time 23 permitting, specifically to the structure of the 24 subsections as they relate to what appears to be an 25 attempt to address the ability of an escrow holder to

charge fees, how they can charge fees, and what, perhaps, is Prohibited Compensation under Financial Code Section 17420. 3

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Now, a history into section fin- -- excuse me. Α history into Financial Code Section 17420 is exceptionally important because the statute was amended and brought in 1953 by AB134. In reviewing my grandfather's files in connection with the enactment of that statute, I find that the common language of Prohibited Compensation of a known employee and the inability to provide commissions, referral fees, or other consideration of compensation for referring customers is a simple concept that makes quite clear what can and can't be done.

This early statute in 1953 was blessed by the Division of Corporations then in identifying that it was indue- -- introduced at the insistence of the Escrow Institute of Los Angeles.

18 Based on my grandfather's file in this matter, it 19 reflects that the Escrow Institute of Los Angeles worked 20 directly with the Commissioner Erwin Dowry (phonetic) in 21 order to propose this legislation and simply -- that also 22 followed in 1961 with AB55 which was substantive changes 23 to the entire escrow law. But that was done through a 24 joint venture between the corporations commissioner at the 25 time and the Escrow Institute of California where the bill itself with the proposed revisions to the statutes were prepared and submitted to the legislature.

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Therefore, the commissioner has worked many years with the industry in order to devise legislation that addresses concerns of not only industry but the commissioner. Here, the commissioner purports to use his powers to clarifying existing statutes of proposed regulations to, in fact, create per se laws defining black and white what is an unlawful conduct.

10 Here, we believe many of the comments submitted 11 in writing, in particular the escrow association of 12 Amer- -- excuse me -- the American Escrow Association, 13 RESPRO, and the Escrow Institute of California, in 14 writing, have indicated that their objections to the 15 statute and proposed reg of 17417 seeks to exceed the 16 commissioner's authority to circumvent the legislature by 17 amending the financial code itself.

18 In the language utilized to set forth 1741.7, it 19 appears to borrow from industries that are regulated 20 separately under the exemption of escrow law. And in 21 doing so, it fails to balance, as the legislature has, 22 certain terms and conditions of who the codes would apply 23 This section fails to identify who the proposed to. 24 persons are, and rather than conducting a balancing test 25 as has always been the direction of the commissioner into

a review of whether the conduct itself cons- --

MS. DIBENEDETTO: Mr. Dais, that is your time. Up next, we have Tricia Vagt. Trisha?

MS. VAGT: There. Thank you, Cassandra. Can you hear me? I am speaking today as the California Escrow Association President. Can you hear me, Cassandra? MS. DIBENEDETTO: I can.

MS. VAGT: Yes? Okay. Thank you. All right. So I'm speaking today as a California Association President for 2021. I am also the proud owner of Covina Escrow Company in Covina, the -- been in business over 70 years, coming up, and we're very excited for that. These changes that you're proposing in your rulemaking -- I'm going to speak very broad. I don't quote numbers. I'm an escrow officer. I don't know the regulations by heart.

I just know 1741.7 scares me. If I cannot negotiate an escrow fee, how can I do business? I mean, everything is negotiable in real estate, so you need to be able to negotiate your fees and circumvent the way that you want your business to be. You -- everybody has a -- a business model that they are doing, and to take that away from us and try to regulate it, I think 1741.7 should be deleted in its entirety.

The social media not to click that you like something, you know, I've heard that, and I haven't done

1 it, but, I mean, how would you monitor that? That's like 2 going to a party and, you know, like, in a social 3 situation, that you're going to actually violate them for 4 doing something in a social situation. 5 I do realize that social media does build 6 business, and it can promote a real estate agent, and some 7 real estate officers are totally built on social media. Being an older 1950 licensee, you know, of course we still 8 9 do it all, kind of, old school. We are trying to go 10 paperless, but I think there's other ways to look at it 11 for -- as far as regulations so that we don't overstep 12 that way. If -- how many minutes? I --13 MS. DIBENEDETTO: You're at three minutes. 14 MS. VAGT: Okay. 15 MS. DIBENEDETTO: Three --16 MS. VAGT: Thanks. I -- I think there's other ways 17 that it could be regulated. If you look into more tech 18 savvy-type stuff, it just does -- it seems too broad. I 19 really think 1741.7 should be deleted in its entirety. I 20 think the electronic document storing and all of the other 21 things that you did, I was excited because there was 22 finally direction for an owner on how to do that along --23 electronic storage and so on. So I appreciate all the work that went into that because that is the kind of 24

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regulation that I love to see changed. It needs to be

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changed more to get into the future.

And other than that, thank you for your time, consideration and please consider eliminating 1741.7, Prohibited Consideration, from the rule-making proposal. Thank you.

MS. DIBENEDETTO: Thank you. At this time, I'm going to read into the record a question/comment that was sent in by text -- by chat through the chat box.

"Please address the Fidelity/Bond...requirements. Lloyds of London is no longer acceptable? Can you provide a list of acceptable carriers that will write and comply with your requirements. It has been near impossible to find a Carrier that you approve of and taking a great deal of time. I've requested this information from the DF-(audio interference) -- and no one seems to have a response. Thank (audio interference)."

This question was from Ester Seda- --Ester Sadusky.

At this time we have no hands raised. Please remember to use the raise hand function if you would like to ask a question or leave a comment. Also remember DFPI will not be responding to questions or comments during this hearing.

Up next, we have Brad Cohen. Brad? MR. COHEN: Thank you, Cassandra. Appreciate the --

1 the opportunity to address this group, the DFPI. I iust 2 want to address a couple things. You know, we -- we're --3 been in business going on 12 years. I've been in the 4 business 32 years. We've grown significantly, and 5 we've -- fortunate that we have every aspect of security 6 in place, the highest levels. We are saught (phonetic) 1, 7 2, and 3 at a station audited and have passed successfully five years in a row. We understand the concerns of the 8 9 DFPI and to particularly looking out for the best 10 interests of the consumer. I think some of the concerns 11 regarding -- I think it was 1741.7.

12 Again, we're competing against title companies 13 who have negotiated fees, but I can tell you from 14 experience, they don't always follow them. We cons- --15 we're competing against DRE licensees who really do their 16 The -- as we know, the -- the DRE is concerned own thing. 17 more about their real estate practices than their escrow 18 practices, and I think some of the concerns that came up 19 initially with this was the free escrow companies on a 20 seller's side. And I think that has probably led to some 21 of this -- these laws being created and were written.

And I will tell you, I have a couple of employees that have worked for those employees. There is no security or protection for the consumer. Zero. And so I'm not opposed to having some sort of -- what's the word -- you know, if someone wants to offer free escrow, then disclose it to the other side.

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If we want to give a discount, then, you know, obviously buyers and sellers have different needs within an escrow. One has loans, one doesn't. You know, a builder might get a discount because we're doing the repeat business on maybe 10, 50, 100 units. And so we might give a slight discount to a buyer.

9 But there's got to be some thought and -- and --10 and -- and -- and more careful planning on this because we 11 don't make our money off -- off paperwork. We make our 12 money off our fees. And so it's imperative that DFPI 13 really seriously exams this. But I think they do have to 14 examine, you know, the one-sided free escrows because I'm 15 not convinced that the consumer's truly being protected on 16 the buyer's side. And -- and -- and they should, in my 17 opinion, be disclosures to the parties there.

18 So I appreciate the time. I appreciate the 19 thought and efforts that have gone into this. And we look 20 forward to any additional feedback that we can provide. 21 Thank you.

MS. DIBENEDETTO: Thank you. At this time, we have no hands raised. A reminder to all that you can use the hand raise feature to be called upon or you can use the chat to type in a comment that will be read for the record. We have a move from Tricia Vagt to close the hearing. In five minutes, if no one has responded to the affirmative to need to speak, we will offer a -- closing comments from Sherri Kaufman.

We have Karen Anapoell to make a comment. MS. ANAPOELL: Hi. This is Karen Anapoell. Can you all hear me?

MS. DIBENEDETTO: We can.

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9 MS. ANAPOELL: Okay. Great. I'm general counsel at 10 Granite Escrow and Settlement Services. I have just a 11 quick comment to make about the social media implications 12 of the proposed changes. I've just -- in doing my 13 research have a real issue with the potential infringement 14 on first amendment rights, and, really, this is 15 unprecedented what the proposed measure changes are and 16 the, I guess, stifling of the ability for individuals to 17 go on to social media and interact socially as they would 18 in any other setting.

You know, we have friends that are outside of the escrow business, real estate agents, other people. Perhaps could that lead to business? Maybe. But to put such a stronghold on the ability to socialize and engage in, really, efforts that this is how we get our business. We -- we network. We market. And part of that marketing and networking is online. It just seems to be a real infringement on our ability to, A, market in a way that is both economically, socially, you know, in the realm of what we do. It's accepted as a way of marketing ourselves, our company and -- and maintaining business, and just on a personal level.

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So those are my comments. I would really like some thought to be given to the first amendment implications on our rights just to communicate in general.

MS. DIBENEDETTO: Thank you. At this point we will begin another five-minute closing period. At the end of five minutes, if no one has a comment, we will turn it over to Sherri Kaufman for closing ar- -- closing statements.

We have a comment from Heidi Birenbaum Cassel.

"I believe our industry has cha- -- has changed the diversity -- so diversely since this proposal first was drawn that we need to rewrite what is and not acceptable in today's marketplace."

At this time, with no more hands and no more comments, I'm going to turn it over to Sherri Kaufman for closing statements.

MS. KAUFMAN: Hi. Can everyone hear me I hope? MS. DIBENEDETTO: Yes. You can be heard. MS. KAUFMAN: Okay. Thank you. I would just like to thank everyone for your participation today and your

1	comments. The Depar the Department appreciates your
2	input. The comments will be considered in the remainder
3	of the rule-making process, and they will be responded to
4	in the financial statement of reasons. And thanks again.
5	We can close the hearing. You can still submit written
6	comments up until 4:00 today. Thank you.
7	MS. DIBENEDETTO: Thank you, Sherri. And thank you
8	everyone. I will be closing the meeting now.
9	(Proceedings adjourned at 1:57 p.m.)
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify: That the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place herein set forth; that any witnesses in the foregoing proceedings, prior to testifying, were duly sworn; that a record of the proceedings was made by me using machine shorthand, which was thereafter transcribed under my direction; that the foregoing transcript is a true record of the testimony given. Further, that if the foregoing pertains to the

Further, that if the foregoing pertains to the original transcript of a deposition in a federal case, before completion of the proceedings, review of the transcript [] was [] was not requested.

I further certify I am neither financially interested in the action nor a relative or employee of any attorney or party to this action.

20 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have this date subscribed 21 my name.

Dated: March 8, 2021

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