§ 2700.320 Servicing.

Servicing functions for the emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit during the period that the emergency loan or advance is insured shall be performed by the lender or the servicing institution acting for the lender. The lender is responsible for proper servicing, even though the actual servicing is not performed by the lender.

§ 2700.325 Termination of mortgage insurance.

The mortgage insurance coverage and the insured lender’s obligation to remit mortgage insurance premiums to HUD with respect to an emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit shall be terminated upon whichever of the following first occurs:

(a) The emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit is paid in full;
(b) The lender acquires the mortgaged property securing the emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit and notifies HUD that no claim for insurance benefits has been or will be made;
(c) The homeowner and the lender jointly request termination; or
(d) The lender files an insurance claim pursuant to §2700.335.

§ 2700.330 Default.

(a) If the homeowner fails to make a scheduled payment or perform any other obligation required for the type of emergency assistance provided under this part, the homeowner shall be deemed to be in default.
(b) For purposes of this subpart, the date of default shall be the earliest of:

(1) 30 days after the first day the homeowner is delinquent on the mortgage securing the emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit, if the delinquency remains uncorrected;
(2) The date the property securing the emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit is sold before full repayment of the emergency loan or advance of credit; and
(3) The date a lien superior to that securing the emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit is foreclosed.
(c) If, after default and prior to the foreclosure of the mortgage securing the emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit, the homeowner cures the default, the emergency loan or advance of credit shall be treated as if a default had not occurred, provided the homeowner pays the lender for any expenses the lender incurred in connection with the lender’s attempt to collect on the emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit.

§ 2700.335 Claims.

(a) Claims for mortgage insurance for reimbursement for loss on an emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit shall be made in such form and provide such information as specified by HUD.
(b) Claims may be filed upon the homeowner’s default on the emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit.
(c) When the homeowner defaults on the emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit, the lender may elect to:

(1) Proceed against the mortgage securing the emergency mortgage relief loan or advance of credit or attempt to collect on the note and then make a claim under its insurance contract if there is any net loss, or
(2) Make a claim under its mortgage insurance contract without proceeding against the security or the note.
(d) Except as may be otherwise specified by HUD, mortgage insurance claims shall be filed on the last working day of the month, no later than 90 days after the date of default, unless the lender proceeds against the mortgage securing the emergency relief loan or advance of credit, in which case the filing shall be no later than one year after the date of default, or such other time period as approved by HUD. If at the time of default or at any time subsequent to the default, a person primarily or secondarily liable for the repayment of a loan is a person in “military service”, as such term is defined in the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act.