

Court of Appeals, Case No. 68178-8-I

No. _____

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STATE OF WASHINGTON
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IN THE SUPREME COURT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, a
federal association,

Plaintiff/Respondent,

v.

MARK A. MCNAUGHTON and MARNA L. MCNAUGHTON, husband
and wife, individually and the marital community comprised thereof,

Defendants/Appellants.

PETITION FOR REVIEW

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I. IDENTITY OF PETITIONERS

Petitioners are Mark and Marna McNaughton, the Defendants/ Appellants below (the “McNaughtons”).

II. CITATION TO COURT OF APPEALS DECISION

Pursuant to RAP 13.4(b)(4), this Court should review the published decision in Washington Federal Savings & Loan Association v. Mark McNaughton and Marna McNaughton, ___ Wn. App. ___, ___ P.3d ___ (May 19, 2014), Case No. 68178-8-I, filed on May 19, 2014, by Division I of the Court of Appeals (“McNaughton”). A copy of the McNaughton decision is attached hereto as Appendix A.

III. ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Review by the Supreme Court is appropriate because McNaughton presents an issue of substantial public interest: whether, in determining “fair value” for purposes of establishing a deficiency judgment after a non-judicial foreclosure, the courts should use the same factors as used to determine fair value after a judicial foreclosure. This is particularly important because the appellate court’s decision, that non-judicial foreclosure should use a different test to determine fair value, makes the fair value of the borrower’s property dependent on the lender’s chosen method of foreclosure—precisely the type of result the fair value statutes are meant to avoid.

In McNaughton, Division I of the Court of Appeals determined that the “fair value” definition under RCW Chapter 61.24 did not provide guarantors the protections established in long standing case law outlining the criteria for determining fair value under RCW Chapter 61.12. Although Division I acknowledged that the definition of “fair value” in RCW 61.24.005 requires that fair value be determined assuming neither party is acting under “duress”, Division I made no attempt to define the term “duress.” The defining characteristic of a foreclosure sale, judicial or non-judicial, is that it occurs under duress, the fair value determination must account for this. The judicial foreclosure statute has a long established case law to address this issue and there is no reason that the non-judicial foreclosure process should use a different standard. To the contrary, public policy dictates that the two methods be treated the same, as the fundamental purpose of both is to calculate the amount of a deficiency judgment post-foreclosure sale based on the “fair value” of the property foreclosed.

IV. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Factual Background

This action arises out of a loan obtained from Horizon Bank (“Horizon”) by The McNaughton Group, LLC (“TMG”). On March 3, 2005, TMG borrowed \$7,000,000 from Horizon (the “Loan Agreement”).¹ On February 3, 2006, TMG modified the initial loan, and borrowed an

¹ CP 1295-99 (Loan Agreement).

additional \$1,500,000, resulting in a total loan amount of \$8,500,000 (the “First Modification Agreement”).² On November 28, 2007, TMG modified the loan amount, increasing the total loan amount to \$11,700,000 (the “Second Modification Agreement”).³ TMG signed a promissory note on November 28, 2007 (the “Note”).⁴

Deeds of Trust on two properties in Snohomish County owned by TMG – Sommerwood and King’s Corner (the “Property”) – secured payment of the McNaughton Note.⁵ The McNaughtons personally guaranteed payment of the \$11,700,000 loan (collectively, the “Guarantees”).⁶ The Note matured on July 31, 2009, and TMG failed to pay the Note when it became due.⁷ As a result, Horizon non-judicially foreclosed upon the Property and held a foreclosure sale on September 18, 2009.⁸ At the sale, Horizon was the successful bidder with a bid of \$6,000,000.⁹

The FDIC named Washington Federal (“WaFed”) as the successor-in-interest to Horizon.¹⁰

² CP 1300 (First Modification Agreement).

³ CP 1301 (Gentry Family Note).

⁴ CP 1304-05 (McNaughton Note).

⁵ CP 1290 at ¶ 2.3 (Complaint).

⁶ CP 1309-14 (McNaughton Guaranties).

⁷ CP 1291 at ¶ 4.1 (Complaint).

⁸ CP 1292 at ¶ 5.1 (Complaint).

⁹ CP 1292 at ¶ 5.3 (Complaint).

¹⁰ CP 1270 (Motion for Summary Judgment).

B. Procedural Background

After the foreclosure sale, WaFed sued the McNaughtons, claiming they were liable for a deficiency judgment under the Guarantees.¹¹ In their answer, the McNaughtons asserted an affirmative defense requesting the Court to determine the fair value for the Property sold at the foreclosure sale.¹² WaFed moved for summary judgment of dismissal on the basis that no material facts existed relating to the fair value of the Property.¹³ The McNaughtons moved to continue the hearing on WaFed's motion for summary judgment, arguing that the motion was premature because fair value is an inherently factual issue.¹⁴ The trial court granted the continuance, and WaFed filed an amended motion for summary judgment.¹⁵ The trial court granted WaFed's motion, concluding that the McNaughtons owed WaFed a total of \$7,204,045.07.¹⁶

The McNaughtons appealed, arguing that the fair value of the property had not been properly determined because: (i) the trial court applied the incorrect legal standard for the establishing the fair value of the Property and (ii) there were material issues of fact with respect to the "fair value" evidence provided by WaFed. Division I of the Court of

¹¹ CP 1289-1314.

¹² CP 1284 at ¶ 5.

¹³ CP 1268-80 (Motion for Summary Judgment).

¹⁴ CP 1015-28 (Motion for Continuance).

¹⁵ CP 786-805 (Amended Motion for Summary Judgment).

¹⁶ CP 1-3 (Order Granting Motion for Summary Judgment).

Appeals affirmed the trial court's decision to grant summary judgment to WaFed.

V. ARGUMENT

Under RAP 13.4(b)(4), this Court will accept review when “the petition involves an issue of substantial public interest.” The decision by Division I satisfies the grounds for review. The McNaughton opinion raises an issue critical to the public interest because it affects the rights of all guarantors involved in foreclosure proceedings. The opinion creates an unjustified division between the rights of guarantors to establish the “fair value” of their property, and therefore the amount of any subsequent deficiency judgment, by isolating the meaning of fair value based on whether the lender chooses to foreclose on the property judicially or non-judicially. Effectively, lenders that choose non-judicial foreclosures now stand to receive much larger deficiency judgments than those that choose judicial foreclosure. In McNaughton, the court substantially impaired the McNaughtons' right, and the rights of future guarantors, to have the fair value of the Property established because it decided that the meaning of “fair value” for judicial and non-judicial foreclosures is not synonymous.

C. **All Guarantors Should be Protected Equally Against Unrealistic and Unfair Bidding in All Foreclosures**

Courts should protect guarantors against unrealistic and unfair deficiency judgments by uniformly applying “fair value” in judicial and non-judicial foreclosures.

The Foreclosure of Real Estate Mortgages Act (“Judicial Foreclosure Act”), RCW 61.24, and the Deeds of Trust Act, RCW 61.12, both use the term “fair value” to describe a monetary value that is assigned to a parcel of property to determine the amount of a deficiency judgment after a foreclosure sale. RCW 61.24.005(6); RCW 61.12.060. A “fair value” determination is required not only to ensure a fair bid over foreclosed property, but also to assess the remaining deficiency owed by a guarantor. In judicial foreclosures, the court can set an upset price before the foreclosure sale, which establishes the minimum bid or “upset price” at the sheriff’s sale. RCW 61.12.060. The court may also conduct a hearing after the sale to determine the fair value of the property and credit the fair value to the obligation due to establish the deficiency. Id.

Although the Judicial Foreclosure Act does not define fair value, the Supreme Court has stated that “[t]he statute calls not for what the court would determine to be the minimum value, but rather its fair value”. McNaughton at 14 (quoting Nat’l Bank of Washington v. Equity Investors, 81 Wn.2d 886, 506 P.2d 20 (1973) (emphasis in original)).

Fifty years ago, this Court held that trial courts should assume the position of a competitive bidder determining a fair bid at the time of judicial foreclosure sale, under normal conditions. Lee v. Barnes, 61 Wn.2d 581, 586, 379 P.2d 362 (1963). “In normal times competitive bidding is the circumstance that furnishes reasonable protection to the mortgagor, and avoids the sacrifice of the property at a grossly inadequate

sale price.” Id. at 585, 379 P.2d 362 (1963) (quoting Suring State Bank v. Giese, 210 Wis. 489, 246 N.W. 556 (1933)). In other words, a trial court should establish “fair value” within the context of normal conditions to provide guarantors reasonable protection against high deficiency judgments that result from grossly inadequate bids.

The Supreme Court in Lee listed the factors that should be used to determine the fair value under normal conditions:

1. The usefulness of the property;
2. The property’s potential or future value;
3. The type of property involved;
4. The state of the economy and local economic conditions; and
5. Any unique qualities or other characteristics and conditions affecting its marketability.

Lee, 61 Wn.2d at 586-87; Nat’l Bank of Washington v. Equity Investors, 81 Wn.2d 886, 925, 926, 506 P.2d 20 (1973). Similar to the Judicial Foreclosure Act, the Deeds of Trust Act directs “fair value” to be determined “by reference to the most probable price...for which the property would sell on such date after reasonable exposure on the market under conditions requisite to a fair sale...assuming that neither party is under duress.” RCW 61.24.005(6).

The fact that the same exact term—“fair value”—was used in the Judicial Foreclosure Act and subsequently included in the Deeds of Trust Act demonstrates the legislature’s intent that the meaning of fair value

uniformly apply in both statutes. RCW 61.24.005(6); RCW 61.12.060. The explicit reference in RCW 61.24.005(6) that the fair value determination be made considering “exposure on the market under conditions requisite to a fair sale” and “assuming that neither party is under duress” confirms that, in determining fair value, the trial court should examine the market and financial impacts which cause duress. RCW 61.24.005(6).

Division I glossed over these significant provisions of the definition of “fair value” and made no attempt to give these terms meaning. There is no public policy reason or argument why the terms used should not include the same factors used to determine fair value in a judicial foreclosure context. Accordingly, the guidance provided in determining the meaning of fair value by the Deeds of Trust Act and the Supreme Court should be read in harmony together for a uniform method to establish the value of property, especially since public policy has always embraced property as one of the most valuable items a person can own. RCW 61.24.005(6); McNaughton at 14. The alternative leads to an unjustifiable and absurd result – the fair value of property would be dependent on whether a lender shoes to foreclose the property judicially or non-judicially. The fair value provision is meant to remove the impact of the method of sale from the determination of fair value, not highlight it.

The Deeds of Trust Act provides only general guidance for determining “fair value” suggesting “most probable price [based

on]...reasonable exposure in the market under conditions requisite to a fair sale”. RCW 61.24.005(6). Accordingly, the Lee factors this Court adopted in determining “fair value” under the Judicial Foreclosure Act should be applied in non-judicial foreclosures so that each parcel of property may be uniformly valued. RCW 61.24.005(6); McNaughton at 14. The application of the Lee factors to the definition of “fair value” in the Deeds of Trust Act does not conflict with or infringe on the definition of “fair value” in the Deeds of Trusts Act. Id. Rather, the Lee factors provide guidance to trial courts in determining “the most probable price” and the “conditions requisite to a fair sale” and create a comprehensive and uniform definition of “fair value.” For example, considering the state of the economy and local economic conditions is directly relevant to determining the value of the property after “exposure on the market under conditions requisite to a fair sale.”

The requirement under the Deeds of Trust Act that neither party be under duress further supports the use of the Lee factors in non-judicial foreclosures. A trustee’s sale is necessarily a sale under duress. The Lee factors remove duress and focus on normal conditions and competitive bidding. See Lee, 61 Wn.2d at 585. In contrast to a fair market value determination, a fair value determination is premised on the absence of a distressed market and assumes that neither buyer nor seller is acting under duress.

Instead of determining the fair value of property based on the method of foreclosure the lender chooses, the criteria for “fair value” that has been established by statute and case law should be used in all foreclosures to establish the value of the foreclosed property. Here, the valuation of the Property did not accurately reflect its “fair value” because it failed to utilize the Lee factors used in judicial foreclosures and it ignored the fact that “fair value” is determined when neither party is under duress. The McNaughtons’ deficiency judgment was significantly higher than it should have been because the fair value of the Property was determined improperly.

D. Providing the Same Protections to Guarantors Whether Foreclosure is Non-Judicial or Judicial is Consistent With the Purpose of the Deeds of Trust Act

While Division I noted in McNaughton that “[t]he Deeds of Trust Act was designed to avoid time-consuming judicial foreclosure proceedings and to save substantial time and money to both the buyer and the lender”; McNaughton at 10 (quoting Wash. Fed. v. Gentry, ___ Wn.App. ___, 319 P.3d 823 (2014)); the fact the Deeds of Trust Act was meant to provide a speedier foreclosure process should not deprive guarantors of protections against unfair and depressed bidding in foreclosures. The purpose of the statute is not to provide extra large deficiency judgments to lenders, or reduce protections for guarantors, it is to speed up the foreclosure itself. All guarantors should have the same

protections against unfair bidding in foreclosures, and the court should adopt the same standard for determining fair value in both judicial and non-judicial foreclosures.

Further, a guarantor may only address fair value after a trustee's sale, due to the lender's decision to proceed with non-judicial foreclosure, so the time and cost of the sale should not limit the guarantor's rights—the sale is already complete. Additionally, to the extent that the non-judicial foreclosure process is made more costly or time consuming, that impact pales in comparison to the value of a guarantor's right to have the fair value of property established. Trial courts should afford all guarantors protection against unfair bidding, whether following judicial foreclosure, or, like the McNaughtons, following non-judicial foreclosure.

Here, if the trial court had applied the meaning of “fair value” used in judicial foreclosures—i.e. under normal conditions—the McNaughtons would have been entitled to a fair value hearing to contest the grossly inadequate bid for the Property, and potentially defeat any deficiency judgment.

E. Disputed Issues of Material Fact Precluded Summary Judgment

Summary judgment is appropriate only if “there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and . . . the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.” Civil Rule 56(c). Here, summary judgment should not have been granted because disputed material facts about “fair

value” existed, the McNaughtons presented concrete evidence to prove these genuine issues of material fact, and this evidence should have been viewed in a light most favorable to the McNaughtons.

1. WaFed’s Appraisals Did Not Reflect the Fair Value of the Property Because the \$3,000,000 Value of the Sewer Lift Station was Omitted

Although WaFed’s 2009 and 2010 appraisals expressly acknowledge the presence of a sewer lift station, the value of the sewer lift is excluded from the determination of the value of the Property. CP at 381, 610. The omission of the sewer lift station in the appraisal is critical because internal documents of Horizon, WaFed’s predecessor, demonstrate that Horizon believed the lift station had a \$3,000,000 value in addition to the appraised value of the Property. Thus, WaFed’s valuation of the Property was at least \$3,000,000 lower than the fair value of the Property. With such a huge deficiency, which WaFed’s appraisals highlighted, in WaFed’s valuation of the Property, there is a significant issue of material fact relating to the fair value of the Property.

Credit memoranda dated in August and September of 2009 list the value of the sewer lift station at \$3,000,000 and the total value of the property at \$7,985,000, which is significantly higher than the bid of \$6,000,000 at the foreclosure sale. CP at 349-54. Thus, WaFed’s omission of the sewer lift’s value in the appraisal and the inconsistencies of the Property’s value presented issues of material fact that should have precluded summary judgment.

**2. Summary Judgment Was Improper Because
WaFed's Appraisal Selectively Included Properties
That Were Not Comparable and Omitted Properties
That Were Comparable**

The 2009 appraisal for Sommerwood that WaFed relied on is completely unreliable and raises credibility issues. The 2009 appraisal includes the following "comparable sales": five properties listed for sale (not sold) in April 2009, six sales three years before the Sommerwood appraisal was conducted, and two sales in 2007. CP at 411. The five properties with listing prices, rather than sale prices, do not provide any basis for comparison of "fair value" because those properties could sell for a significantly different price than the listing prices. Although there were eight sales of "comparable properties" included in the appraisal, these sales are not comparables because the sales occurred two and three years before the 2009 appraisal was conducted.

In addition to listing properties with no comparable value, the appraisal failed to include a significant sale, which was within nine months of the 2009 appraisal and within one-half mile of the Property. On September 12, 2008, an approximately 30-acre property, which was undeveloped with preliminary plat approval for development as a residential subdivision, sold for \$22,760,000. The purchase price translates to approximately \$110,550 per unimproved lot, which is a substantially higher value than the \$42,000 per lot value assigned to Sommerwood by the 2009 appraisal. CP at 39-40 (¶9). If the sale of the 30-acre property

had been used to value the Property, the Property's value would have been in excess of \$10,000,000. Accordingly, the 2009 appraisal was unreliable and did not reflect the fair value of the Property because it selectively included properties that were not comparable to the Property and omitted a property directly relevant for comparison.

3. Appraisals of Property Close to The Property Have Higher Values than WaFed's Bid Price

The McNaughtons further demonstrated disputed issues of material fact relating to fair value by submitting three appraisals, with much higher values than WaFed's appraisals, prepared for Frontier Bank for other properties in the immediate vicinity of the Property. CP at 46, 107, 158. These appraisals reflected the fair value of the Property more accurately than WaFed's appraisals because they were closer in time to the date of the foreclosure sale. *Id.* Accordingly, under these appraisals, values were \$10,000-\$20,000 per lot higher than WaFed's appraisals. CP at 60, 119, 170; see generally CP at 46-213.

Although these appraisals were for different properties, they serve as reliable comparables for the Property because one of the properties is located within three hundred yards of Sommerwood. The McNaughtons did not need to demonstrate that these appraisal prices are the fair value of the Property, but rather, the McNaughtons only needed to show that these appraisals raised genuine issues of material fact relating to the fair value.

4. Latecomers' Fees are Not at Issue

Although the value of the sewer station lift and the inclusion of this value in the total value of the Property are at issue, latecomers' fees are not an issue in this case. WaFed's appraiser never mentioned latecomer's fees. CP at 1160; see also CP at 1042. The appraiser highlighted the concern about the value of the sewer lift, but made no mention of latecomers' fees. Further, nothing in the record establishes that WaFed hired any experts to "establish the contributory value" of the sewer lift station for the "properties that are located in the immediate area and would benefit" from its service. CP at 1160. Thus, latecomers' fees were not at issue, and thus, did not present any issues of material fact.

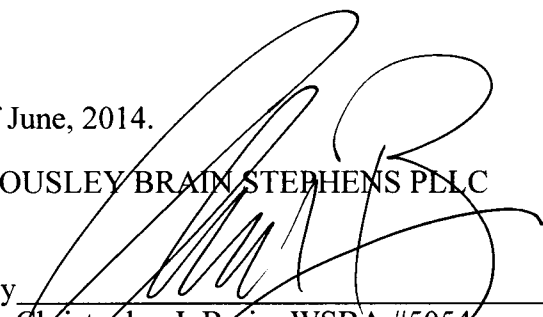
VI. CONCLUSION

The Court should accept review pursuant to RAP 13.4(b)(4) in order to resolve the issue of substantial public interest of whether all guarantors should be afforded the same rights to the "fair value" determination for the purpose of establishing the amount of a deficiency after the foreclosure sale of property in both judicial and non-judicial foreclosures when the method of foreclosure is chosen by the lender.

DATED this 17th day of June, 2014.

TOUSLEY BRAIN STEPHENS PLLC

By



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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Jane A. Mrozek, hereby certify that on the 17th day of June, 2014, I caused to be served true and correct copies of the foregoing to the following person(s) in the manner indicated below:

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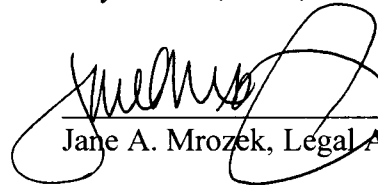
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I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and the state of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

EXECUTED this 17th day of June, 2014, at Seattle, Washington.



Jane A. Mrozek, Legal Assistant

Appendix A

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON FEDERAL SAVINGS)	No. 68178-8-I
& LOAN ASSOCIATION, a federal)	
association,)	DIVISION ONE
)	
Respondent,)	
)	
v.)	PUBLISHED OPINION
)	
MARK A. MCNAUGHTON and)	
MARNA L. MCNAUGHTON, husband)	
and wife, individually and the marital)	
community comprised thereof,)	
)	
Appellants.)	FILED: May 19, 2014

FILED
COURT OF APPEALS DIV I
STATE OF WASHINGTON
2014 MAY 19 AM 9:30

SCHINDLER, J. — Real estate developers Mark A. and Marna L. McNaughton own The McNaughton Group LLC (TMG). Mark McNaughton signed a promissory note on behalf of TMG for an \$11.7 million commercial loan. The note was secured by a deed of trust on two parcels of property owned by TMG. Mark and Marna McNaughton each personally guaranteed payment of the \$11.7 million debt to the bank. Following the default on the promissory note and a nonjudicial foreclosure sale of the properties, the bank filed an action for a deficiency judgment against the McNaughtons as the guarantors of the debt. As an affirmative defense, the McNaughtons requested the court determine the “fair value for the property sold at the trustee’s sale” under RCW 61.24.100(5) of the “Deeds of Trust Act,” chapter 61.24 RCW. The court granted the

bank's motion for summary judgment and entered a judgment against the McNaughtons for the remaining amount owed on the debt plus interest and attorney fees and costs. On appeal, the McNaughtons argue the bank did not meet its burden on summary judgment of establishing the fair value of the properties sold at the nonjudicial foreclosure sale. The McNaughtons assert the appraisals the bank relied on to make a bid at the nonjudicial foreclosure sale did not analyze "fair value" or take into account the factors to determine an "upset price" under RCW 61.12.060 of the "Foreclosure of Real Estate Mortgages and Personal Property Liens Act," chapter 61.12 RCW. In the alternative, the McNaughtons argue material issues of fact preclude summary judgment. Because the McNaughtons' arguments ignore the plain language of the Deeds of Trust Act and the well-established burden of proof on summary judgment, we affirm.

FACTS

The material facts are not in dispute. Mark A. McNaughton and Marna L. McNaughton are real estate developers and the sole owners of The McNaughton Group LLC (TMG). In 2005, TMG borrowed \$7 million from Horizon Bank and signed a "Business Loan Agreement." In 2007, the loan amount was increased to \$11.7 million, and TMG signed a "Modification of Business Loan Agreement." Mark McNaughton on behalf of TMG executed a promissory note for \$11.7 million plus interest at 8 percent. Under the terms of the promissory note, TMG agreed to make monthly payments to Horizon Bank and pay the outstanding amount due on or before July 31, 2009. To secure the promissory note, TMG executed and delivered a "Construction Deed of Trust" on two parcels of property owned by TMG, the preliminary plat of "Sommerwood" and the preliminary plat of "King's Corner."

Mark and Marna McNaughton also each executed a "Commercial Guaranty." The McNaughtons each "unconditionally guarantee[]" to pay the promissory note. In November 2008, TMG defaulted on the promissory note, and the McNaughtons did not honor the guaranties.

Horizon Bank retained John Bryan and Michael McMahon of the Columbia Valuation Group Incorporated to appraise the Sommerwood and King's Corner properties. The Columbia Valuation Group appraised the preliminary plat of Sommerwood with a market value of \$4,115,000 as of April 24, 2009. The Sommerwood appraisal identifies 12 comparable properties that had recently sold or were listed for sale. The Columbia Valuation Group appraised the preliminary plat of King's Corner with a market value of \$930,000 as of June 1, 2009. The King's Corner appraisal identifies 6 comparable properties that had recently sold or were listed for sale. The total appraised value of the 2 properties was \$5,045,000.

On June 5, 2009, the trustee initiated a nonjudicial foreclosure proceeding of the Sommerwood and King's Corner properties. The trustee sent a "Notice of Foreclosure" (Notice) to TMG and the McNaughtons. The Notice states that unless the default is cured, the property will be sold on September 18, 2009. The Notice also states that as the guarantors of a commercial loan, the failure of the McNaughtons to cure the default and pay the debt by September 7 may result in "a deficiency judgment to the extent the sale price obtained at the trustee's sale is less than the debt secured by the deed of trust." As of September 7, the balance owing on the promissory note was \$12,133,225 plus attorney fees and costs. Neither TMG nor the McNaughtons made any effort to cure the default.

Horizon Bank purchased the Sommerwood property and King's Corner property at the trustee's sale on September 18 with a bid of \$6 million.¹ The trustee conveyed the properties to Horizon Bank. After Horizon Bank failed, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assigned the bank's interest in the promissory note to secure the commercial loan, the deeds of trust on the two properties, and the commercial guaranties executed by the McNaughtons to Washington Federal Savings & Loan Association (Washington Federal).

At the request of Washington Federal, the Columbia Valuation Group prepared another appraisal of the Sommerwood and King's Corner properties. The appraisal concluded that the market value of the two properties as of June 10, 2010 was \$5.1 million.

On June 21, 2010, Washington Federal filed a "Complaint for Monies Due" against Mark and Marna McNaughton as the guarantors of the remaining amount owed under the promissory note. Washington Federal sought a judgment of \$6,133,255 plus accrued interest and attorney fees and costs.

The McNaughtons filed an answer admitting TMG defaulted on the promissory note and "they defaulted on the terms of the Guarantees." The McNaughtons asserted a number of affirmative defenses, including the statutory defense that the \$6 million bid at the foreclosure sale did not "properly account for the fair value of the property." The McNaughtons requested the court "determine the fair value for the property sold at the trustee's sale, pursuant to RCW 61.24.100(5)."

¹ A "trustee's sale" is defined as "a nonjudicial sale under a deed of trust." RCW 61.24.005(17).

On December 30, 2010, Washington Federal filed a declaratory judgment action against TMG and the Silver Lake Water and Sewer District (District) to determine whether it was entitled to payments under a "Latecomers Agreement" that TMG and the District entered into on October 7, 2009. As part of the Latecomers Agreement, the District agreed to reimburse TMG with the latecomers fees for the cost of constructing a sewer lift facility to serve the preliminary plat of Sommerwood and other subdivisions.²

In April 2011, the McNaughtons served answers to interrogatories and requests for production propounded by Washington Federal. In response to the interrogatory requesting identification of the "fair value" of the properties and the request to "[d]escribe with specificity" all facts in support of the affirmative defense that the nonjudicial foreclosure sale did not "properly account for the fair value of the property," the McNaughtons state they are "in the process of identifying an expert witness with respect to the valuation" of the properties.

Approximately four months later, Washington Federal filed a motion for summary judgment. Washington Federal argued there was no dispute TMG defaulted on the loan, the McNaughtons did not honor the commercial guaranties, and Washington Federal was entitled to a deficiency judgment for the remaining amount owed on the promissory note. Washington Federal also argued the McNaughtons had not produced "any evidence to suggest that the Property was (or is) worth more than the amount bid at the sale." In support, Washington Federal submitted the responses to "Plaintiff's First Interrogatories and Requests for Production to Defendants Mark A. McNaughton and

² See RCW 57.22.020.

Marna L. McNaughton.” In addition, Washington Federal submitted the 2009 and 2010 appraisals for the Sommerwood and King’s Corner properties.

The McNaughtons filed a CR 56(f) motion to continue the summary judgment hearing. The McNaughtons asserted they needed additional time to obtain expert testimony on the “affirmative defense with respect to the fair value of the Property.” The McNaughtons also argued the amount of the judgment could not be determined until resolution of the declaratory judgment action on latecomers fees.

In support of the motion for a continuance, the McNaughtons submitted a four-page declaration from certified real estate appraiser Anthony Gibbons. Gibbons states that he was retained on June 24, 2011 to evaluate and review the appraisals on the Sommerwood and King’s Corner properties. Gibbons states that after an initial review of the April 2009 appraisal of the Sommerwood property and the June 2009 appraisal of the King’s Corner property, his “preliminary opinion is that Appraisals do not accurately value the Property as of the date of the trustee’s sale.” Gibbons cites a number of reasons for his preliminary opinion, including the failure of the appraisals to use “the correct effective valuation date” or to “recognize the value of any latecomers’ fees due to TMG regarding the lift station that TMG built on the Sommerwood portion of the Property under the Latecomers’ Agreement.” Gibbons also states that “the \$6,000,000 credit bid at the foreclosure sale in September 2009 may not represent the ‘Fair Value’ of the Property under ‘normal’ market conditions due to the extraordinary economic conditions beginning in late 2008 and continuing into 2009.” However, Gibbon states that because “[t]his opinion is based on my preliminary review of the Appraisals,” he “will need to conduct additional analysis and data gathering, including investigation of

additional comparable sales, in order to provide a final opinion.” The court granted the motion to continue the summary judgment hearing to December 7.

On November 3, Washington Federal deposed Gibbons. Gibbons testified that since signing his declaration on August 19, he had not conducted any “additional analyses” or “independent research,” nor had he “gathered any additional data.” Gibbons also testified that he did not know whether there were comparable sales that the 2009 appraisals failed to consider, or whether the \$6 million bid at the nonjudicial foreclosure represented the fair value of the property. Gibbons stated, “I don’t know. I have no basis for saying whether it would or wouldn’t be, except that I haven’t done the evaluation of the property at that time.”

Washington Federal filed an amended motion for summary judgment arguing the McNaughtons had produced no evidence in support of the affirmative defense that the “fair value” of the property exceeds the \$6 million bid at the nonjudicial foreclosure. Washington Federal submitted excerpts of the deposition of Gibbons and a declaration from certified appraiser John Bryan. Bryan states that the “market value” of the property in the 2009 and 2010 appraisals was “materially the same” as the value of the property on the date of the nonjudicial foreclosure sale. Washington Federal also submitted evidence showing the bank sold the Sommerwood property for \$4 million in 2011.

In opposition, the McNaughtons argued that the 2009 and 2010 appraisals of the two properties used a “market value” rather than a “fair value” analysis and did not take into account the distressed economy. The McNaughtons also argued that because the value of the sewer facilities on the property was excluded from the 2009 and 2010 appraisals, material issues of fact precluded summary judgment. In addition, the

McNaughtons claimed the appraisals did not consider the sale of “Bear Creek Highlands” as a “key” comparable in the Sommerwood appraisal, and that appraisals from two other properties showed the value of the property was greater than \$6 million. The McNaughtons submitted the deposition of Gibbons, a declaration from Mark McNaughton attaching appraisals for Bear Creek Highlands and three other properties, and internal Horizon Bank documents. The Horizon Bank documents included an estimated value of \$3 million for construction of the sewer lift, and a notation that “the volatile real estate markets render the valuation process extremely difficult.”³

In reply, Washington Federal filed a supplemental declaration from Bryan stating that “[t]he fair value definition contained in RCW 61.24.005[(6)] is consistent with the market value definition contained in the appraisals that Columbia Valuation Group conducted of the Property.”⁴ Bryan explains that a “sales comparison method” means considering sales of comparable properties and making adjustments “based on the date of sale, the size of the property, the best use of the property, and other characteristics of the property.” Because there was a “dearth of sales in 2009,” Bryan states the Columbia Valuation Group was “forced to use comparable sales that pre-dated the

³ (Emphasis omitted.)

⁴ The 2009 appraisals define “market value” as:

[T]he most probable price that a property should bring in a competitive and open market under all conditions requisite to a fair sale, the buyer and seller, each acting prudently, and knowledgeably, and assuming the price is not affected by unique stimulus. Implicit in this definition is the consummation of a sale as of a specified date and the passing of title from seller to buyer under conditions whereby:

1. Buyer and seller are typically motivated
2. Both parties are well informed or well advised, and both acting in what they consider their own best interest
3. A reasonable time is allowed for exposure in the open market
4. Payment is made in terms of cash in U.S. dollars or in terms of financial arrangements comparable thereto
5. The price represents the normal consideration for the property sold unaffected by special or creative financing or sales concessions granted by anyone associated with the sale.

(Emphasis omitted.)

collapse of the real estate market” and make adjustments based on “the date of the sales of the comparable properties and the inflated economic market at the time of certain sales.” Bryan also states that he did not use the Bear Creek Highlands property as a comparable sale “because the Bear Creek Highlands Property buyer did not plan to develop lots or homes on the property.”

The court granted the motion for summary judgment and entered judgment against the McNaughtons for \$6,133,225 plus prejudgment interest and reasonable attorney fees and costs. The order also states that the judgment “shall be reduced by any amounts unconditionally paid to Washington Federal by the [District] pursuant to that certain Latecomers Agreement between the District and The McNaughton Group.”⁵

ANALYSIS

The McNaughtons contend Washington Federal did not carry its burden on summary judgment to establish the “fair value” of the property sold at the nonjudicial foreclosure. The McNaughtons assert the 2009 and 2010 appraisals do not analyze “fair value” as defined by the Deeds of Trust Act, RCW 61.24.005(6), or take into

⁵ The “Order Granting Washington Federal’s Amended Motion for Summary Judgment” states, in pertinent part:

1. That Washington Federal is awarded a judgment against Defendants in the principal amount of \$6,133,225.00, plus prejudgment interest in the amount of \$1,070,820.07 through the date of judgment.

2. That Washington Federal’s judgment shall be reduced by any amounts unconditionally paid to Washington Federal by the Silver Lake Water and Sewer District (the “District”) pursuant to that certain Latecomers Agreement between the District and The McNaughton Group, LLC, dated October 7, 2009, and Plaintiff will file a partial satisfaction of judgment reflecting receipt of any such payments.

3. That Washington Federal have and recover judgment against Defendants for its reasonable attorneys’ fees, costs, and foreclosure expenses in an amount to be determined by subsequent motion.

4. That the entire Judgment in the amount of \$7,204,045.07 shall bear interest at the statutory rate of 12% per annum on the declining balance from the date of judgment until fully paid.

In May 2012, the court dismissed the declaratory judgment action filed by Washington Federal against TMG and the District. On appeal, we affirmed. Wash. Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass’n v. McNaughton Grp., ___ Wn. App. ___, 319 P.3d 805 (2014).

account the factors for determining an “upset price” under RCW 61.12.060 of the Foreclosure of Real Estate Mortgages Act. The McNaughtons’ arguments are not supported by the plain language of the Deeds of Trust Act, chapter 61.24 RCW, or the well-established burden of proof on summary judgment.

Interpretation of a statute is a question of law that we review *de novo*. City of Spokane v. Rothwell, 166 Wn.2d 872, 876, 215 P.3d 162 (2009). This court’s objective is to determine the legislature’s intent. Rothwell, 166 Wn.2d at 876. Statutory interpretation begins with the statute’s plain meaning. Lake v. Woodcreek Homeowners Ass’n, 169 Wn.2d 516, 526, 243 P.3d 1283 (2010). The “plain meaning” of a statute is discerned from the ordinary meaning of the language at issue as well as the context of the statute in which that provision is found, related provisions, and the statutory scheme as a whole. Lake, 169 Wn.2d at 526. “While we look to the broader statutory context for guidance, we ‘must not add words where the legislature has chosen not to include them,’ and we must ‘construe statutes such that all of the language is given effect.’ ” Lake, 169 Wn.2d at 526 (quoting Rest. Dev., Inc. v. Canawill, Inc., 150 Wn.2d 674, 682, 80 P.3d 598 (2003)). “Where the language of a statute is clear, legislative intent is derived from the language of the statute alone.” Rothwell, 166 Wn.2d at 876. If the statute is unambiguous, the inquiry ends. State v. Armendariz, 160 Wn.2d 106, 110, 156 P.3d 201 (2007).

The legislature enacted the Deeds of Trust Act in 1965 to allow nonjudicial foreclosure of deeds of trust. LAWS OF 1965, ch. 74, § 1. The Deeds of Trust Act was designed “ ‘to avoid time-consuming judicial foreclosure proceedings and to save substantial time and money to both the buyer and the lender.’ ” Wash. Fed. v. Gentry,

___ Wn. App. ___, 319 P.3d 823, 826-27 (2014) (quoting Peoples Nat'l Bank of Wash. v. Ostrander, 6 Wn. App. 28, 31, 491 P.2d 1058 (1971) (citing John A. Gose, The Trust Deed Act in Washington, 41 WASH. L. REV. 94 (1966))). As our supreme court recently noted, nonjudicial foreclosure “provides a comparatively inexpensive and fast mechanism for the lending industry to foreclose on property pledged as security for a debt through a nonjudicial foreclosure action.” Schroeder v. Excelsior Mgmt. Grp., LLC, 177 Wn.2d 94, 98, 297 P.3d 677 (2013).

When enacted in 1965, the Deeds of Trust Act barred a deficiency judgment on the obligation secured by the foreclosed deed of trust. LAWS OF 1965, ch. 74, § 10. The court in Donovick v. Seattle-First National Bank, 111 Wn.2d 413, 416, 757 P.2d 1378 (1988), explained that “[r]eading the entirety of [the Deeds of Trust Act] in the context of the mortgage laws and the history of deed of trust legislation, it is apparent” borrowers agreed to relinquish the statutory right to redeem the property after a foreclosure sale, and lenders agreed to relinquish the right to seek a deficiency judgment on a foreclosed deed of trust.

In 1998, the legislature adopted extensive changes to the Deeds of Trust Act provision governing deficiency judgments. See LAWS OF 1998, ch. 295, § 12. The legislature retained the bar against obtaining a deficiency judgment on the obligation secured by the foreclosed deed of trust but adopted an exception “for deeds of trust securing commercial loans.” RCW 61.24.100(1). RCW 61.24.100(1) states:

Except to the extent permitted in this section for deeds of trust securing commercial loans, a deficiency judgment shall not be obtained on the obligations secured by a deed of trust against any borrower, grantor, or guarantor after a trustee's sale under that deed of trust.

RCW 61.24.100(3)(c) permits an action for a deficiency judgment against the guarantor where a deed of trust secures a commercial loan executed after June 11, 1998. RCW 61.24.100(3)(c) states:

This chapter does not preclude any one or more of the following after a trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan executed after June 11, 1998:

. . . .
(c) Subject to this section, an action for a deficiency judgment against a guarantor if the guarantor is timely given the notices under RCW 61.24.042.

RCW 61.24.100(6) provides that the guarantor of a commercial loan shall be liable for a deficiency judgment following a nonjudicial foreclosure sale. RCW 61.24.100(6) states:

A guarantor granting a deed of trust to secure its guaranty of a commercial loan shall be subject to a deficiency judgment following a trustee's sale under that deed of trust only to the extent stated in subsection (3)(a)(i) of this section. If the deed of trust encumbers the guarantor's principal residence, the guarantor shall be entitled to receive an amount up to the homestead exemption set forth in RCW 6.13.030, without regard to the effect of RCW 6.13.080(2), from the bid at the foreclosure or trustee's sale accepted by the sheriff or trustee prior to the application of the bid to the guarantor's obligation.

But the Deeds of Trust Act gives the guarantor "the right to establish the fair value of the property as of the date of the trustee's sale." RCW 61.24.042. Under RCW 61.24.100(5), "the guarantor may request the court or other appropriate adjudicator to determine . . . the fair value of the property sold at the sale." The deficiency judgment against the guarantor may be reduced if the fair value of the property is greater than the price it sold for. RCW 61.24.100(5). RCW 61.24.100(5) states, in pertinent part:

In any action against a guarantor following a trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan, the guarantor may request the court or other appropriate adjudicator to determine, or the court or other appropriate adjudicator may in its discretion determine, the fair value of the property

sold at the sale and the deficiency judgment against the guarantor shall be for an amount equal to the sum of the total amount owed to the beneficiary by the guarantor as of the date of the trustee's sale, less the fair value of the property sold at the trustee's sale or the sale price paid at the trustee's sale, whichever is greater, plus interest on the amount of the deficiency from the date of the trustee's sale at the rate provided in the guaranty, the deed of trust, or in any other contracts evidencing the debt secured by the deed of trust, as applicable, and any costs, expenses, and fees that are provided for in any contract evidencing the guarantor's liability for such a judgment. . . . This section is in lieu of any right any guarantor would otherwise have to establish an upset price pursuant to RCW 61.12.060.^[6]

The McNaughtons argue that the reference in RCW 61.24.100(5) to "upset price" and RCW 61.12.060 of the Foreclosure of Real Estate Mortgages Act, as well as use of the word "duress" in the definition of "fair value" in RCW 61.24.005(6), means that the factors used to determine an "upset price" under the Foreclosure of Real Estate Mortgages Act should be used to determine "fair value" under the Deeds of Trust Act. We disagree.

Enacted in 1935, RCW 61.12.060 of the Foreclosure of Real Estate Mortgages Act allows the mortgagee to file a foreclosure action in superior court. LAWS OF 1935, ch. 125, § 1. RCW 61.12.060 gives the court the discretion to "take judicial notice of economic conditions, and after a proper hearing, fix a minimum or upset price to which the mortgage premises must be bid or sold before confirmation of the sale."⁷ The Foreclosure of Real Estate Mortgages Act does not define "fair value" or "upset price." But the supreme court in National Bank of Washington v. Equity Investors, 81 Wn.2d

⁶ (Emphasis added.)

⁷ RCW 61.12.060 also states, in pertinent part:

The court may, upon application for the confirmation of a sale, if it has not theretofore fixed an upset price, conduct a hearing, establish the value of the property, and, as a condition to confirmation, require that the fair value of the property be credited upon the foreclosure judgment. If an upset price has been established, the plaintiff may be required to credit this amount upon the judgment as a condition to confirmation. If the fair value as found by the court, when applied to the mortgage debt, discharges it, no deficiency judgment shall be granted.

886, 506 P.2d 20 (1973), identified the factors the court should consider “in determining whether and in what amount an upset price should be prescribed.” Nat’l Bank, 81 Wn.2d at 924-26. The court held, in pertinent part:

Accordingly, where, in the court's sound discretion at a foreclosure or other judicially ordered distress sale, an upset price should be fixed, the next step is to fix the amount. The statute calls not for what the court would determine to be the minimum value, but rather its fair value. As we said in Lee v. Barnes, [61 Wn.2d 581, 586, 379 P.2d 362 (1963),] the court “should assume the position of a competitive bidder determining a fair bid at the time of sale under normal conditions.” This means that, in deciding upon fair value at a foreclosure sale, the court may consider the state of the economy and local economic conditions, the usefulness of the property under normal conditions, its potential or future value, the type of property involved, its unique qualities, if any, and any other characteristics and conditions affecting its marketability along with any other factors which such a bidder might consider in determining a fair bid for the mortgaged property.

Nat’l Bank, 81 Wn.2d at 926.⁸

Unlike the Foreclosure of Real Estate Mortgages Act, the Deeds of Trust Act defines “fair value” for purposes of the affirmative defense for a deficiency judgment under RCW 61.24.100(5). RCW 61.24.005(6) defines “fair value” as follows:

“Fair value” means the value of the property encumbered by a deed of trust that is sold pursuant to a trustee’s sale. This value shall be determined by the court or other appropriate adjudicator by reference to the most probable price, as of the date of the trustee’s sale, which would be paid in cash or other immediately available funds, after deduction of prior liens and encumbrances with interest to the date of the trustee’s sale, for which the property would sell on such date after reasonable exposure in the market under conditions requisite to a fair sale, with the buyer and seller each acting prudently, knowledgably, and for self-interest, and assuming that neither is under duress.

The plain language of the Deeds of Trust Act makes clear that “fair value” does not mean “upset price.” RCW 61.24.100(5) states that the determination of “fair value” for purposes of the Deeds of Trust Act is “in lieu of any right any guarantor would

⁸ (Emphasis in original.)

otherwise have to establish an upset price pursuant to RCW 61.12.060 prior to a trustee's sale." "In lieu of" means " 'in the place of ' or " 'instead of.' " State v. Murrin, 85 Wn. App. 754, 758, 934 P.2d 728 (1997) (quoting WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY 1306 (1969)).

"It is an axiom of statutory interpretation that where a term is defined we will use that definition." United States of Am. v. Hoffman, 154 Wn.2d 730, 741, 116 P.3d 999 (2005). Whereas RCW 61.12.060 permits a court to "take judicial notice of economic conditions," the plain language of the Deeds of Trust Act, RCW 61.24.005(6), defines "fair value" "by reference to the most probable price, as of the date of the trustee's sale, . . . with the buyer and seller each acting prudently, knowledgably, and for self-interest, and assuming that neither is under duress."⁹ Contrary to the argument that use of the word "duress" refers to the factors used to determine an "upset price," the phrase "assuming neither is under duress" clearly refers to the buyer and the seller "acting prudently, knowledgably, and for self-interest." RCW 61.24.005(6).

The plain language of RCW 61.24.100(5) expressly places the burden of proof on the McNaughtons to establish the fair value of the property. See Kastanis v. Educ. Emps. Credit Union, 122 Wn.2d 483, 493, 859 P.2d 26 (1993) (the defendant bears the burden of proof "only where it asserts an 'affirmative defense' "); Locke v. City of Seattle, 133 Wn. App. 696, 713, 137 P.3d 52 (2006) ("The burden of proof is . . . placed upon the party asserting the avoidance or affirmative defense.").

The McNaughtons concede, as they must, that they have the burden at trial of producing evidence that "the fair value of the foreclosed property exceeded

⁹ (Emphasis added.)

[Washington Federal]'s (by Horizon) credit bid of \$6 million." Nonetheless, the McNaughtons claim that Washington Federal did not meet its burden on summary judgment of establishing "fair value."

On summary judgment, the moving party bears the initial burden of showing the absence of an issue of material fact. Young v. Key Pharm., Inc., 112 Wn.2d 216, 225, 770 P.2d 182 (1989). If the moving party meets this burden, the burden then shifts to the party with the burden of proof at trial. Young, 112 Wn.2d at 225. If the nonmoving party " 'fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party's case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial,' " the court should grant summary judgment. Young, 112 Wn.2d at 225 (quoting Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322, 106 S. Ct. 2548, 91 L. Ed. 2d 265 (1986)).

Here, Washington Federal met its burden on summary judgment by showing that the McNaughtons had produced no evidence establishing the fair value of the property. In opposition to summary judgment, the McNaughtons presented no evidence as to the fair value of the property.

The McNaughtons submitted testimony from Gibbons criticizing the 2009 appraisals. But Gibbons states that he had "no basis for saying" whether the \$6 million credit bid represented the fair value of the property. Gibbons also admitted that his opinion of the fair value of the property was based solely on his "preliminary review" of Washington Federal's appraisals, and that in order to provide a final opinion, he would need to conduct his own analysis. In his declaration, Mark McNaughton also does not give an opinion as to the "fair value" of the Sommerwood or King's Corner properties at the time of the nonjudicial foreclosure sale. Because the McNaughtons did not present

evidence of the “fair value” of the property, the court did not err in granting Washington Federal’s motion for summary judgment.¹⁰

In the alternative, the McNaughtons contend there are genuine issues of material fact as to the value of the properties at the time of the nonjudicial foreclosure sale. The McNaughtons rely on internal Horizon Bank documents stating the estimated value of the sewer lift station is \$3 million, appraisals for two other properties with higher per-lot values,¹¹ and the sale of Bear Creek Highlands.

We review summary judgment de novo. Tiffany Family Trust Corp. v. City of Kent, 155 Wn.2d 225, 230, 119 P.3d 325 (2005). Summary judgment is appropriate when there is no genuine issue of material fact and the moving party is entitled to summary judgment as a matter of law. CR 56(c). The nonmoving party may not rely on speculation or “mere allegations, denials, opinions, or conclusory statements” to establish a genuine issue of material fact. Int’l Ultimate, Inc. v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 122 Wn. App. 736, 744, 87 P.3d 774 (2004) (citing CR 56(e); Grimwood v. Univ. of Puget Sound, Inc., 110 Wn.2d 355, 359, 753 P.2d 517 (1988)).

There is no dispute that the 2009 and 2010 appraisals for the Sommerwood property do not include the value of the sewer lift. Both appraisals state that experts should be “consulted to determine the value [of the sewer lift station] for not only the subject but for other nearby plats via latecomer fees, etc.” The McNaughtons rely on three internal Horizon Bank memoranda dated August 17, August 28, and September

¹⁰ The McNaughtons’ reliance on cases like Balise v. Underwood, 62 Wn.2d 195, 381 P.2d 966 (1963); Riley v. Andres, 107 Wn. App. 391, 27 P.3d 618 (2001); and Powell v. Viking Insurance Co., 44 Wn. App. 495, 722 P.2d 1343 (1986), to argue that summary judgment is not appropriate where an issue of credibility exists as to a material fact, is misplaced. Unlike in those cases where there is no contradictory evidence as to a material issue of fact, here, there is an absence of evidence.

¹¹ Mark McNaughton attached three appraisals to his declaration in opposition to summary judgment but the McNaughtons discuss only two of the appraisals on appeal.

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23, 2009 to argue there are material issues of fact as to valuation and the bid of \$6 million at the nonjudicial foreclosure. The Horizon Bank memoranda set forth an appraised value of \$4,115,000 for the Sommerwood property and \$930,000 for the King's Corner property, with a combined total of \$5,045,000. The memoranda then add an additional estimated value of \$3 million for the sewer lift station less \$60,000 "for legal and miscellaneous expenses." The Horizon Bank memoranda do not create a material issue of fact. The undisputed record establishes that on February 26, 2009, well before the nonjudicial foreclosure, TMG entered into a bill of sale transferring the facilities, including the sewer lift, to the District. After the nonjudicial foreclosure sale on September 18, 2009, TMG and the District then entered into the Latecomers Agreement to reimburse TMG for the cost of constructing the sewer facilities.

The two appraisals Mark McNaughton submitted in opposition to summary judgment also do not establish the existence of a genuine issue of material fact. Mark McNaughton attaches appraisals for two other properties to his declaration that he asserts are "comparable" and demonstrate the value of the property is greater than the sale price. But Mark McNaughton does not explain why the sale of the two other properties are comparable. The appraisals show that the two properties differ from Sommerwood and King's Corner in total acreage, proposed number of lots, and proposed average lot size. Likewise, Mark McNaughton contends that the 2009 Sommerwood appraisal is flawed because it failed to consider the Bear Creek Highlands sale. But again, the McNaughtons present no evidence that the sale was comparable or rebut the testimony of Washington Federal's appraiser Bryan that Bear

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Creek Highlands was not a comparable sale because it was not intended for residential development.

We affirm the decision on summary judgment and entry of the judgment against the McNaughtons.

Schindler, J.

WE CONCUR:

Spearna, C.J.

Appelwick, J.