

Proponent Testimony on HB 458
Before the
House Development Committee
November 18, 2025

Chairman Hoops, Vice Chair Lorenz, Ranking member Hicks-Hudson and members of the House Development Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to provide proponent testimony on **HB 458**.

My name is Tony Fiore and I'm an attorney/lobbyist at the full-service law firm of Kegler Brown Hill + Ritter LPA here in downtown Columbus. I also serve as legislative counsel to Auction.com. Auction.com is the nation's largest online auction marketplace for distressed properties.

HB 458 is the culmination of years of work with interested parties.

Every county in Ohio is plagued with foreclosed property. Several programs exist to help keep that individual or family in the home, but those financial resources are limited. Land banks can help, but any taxes due for schools and local governments are wiped out with such a transfer in addition to the cost to raze the property and redevelop. The best alternative for the defendant homeowner and community surrounding the foreclosure is an inexpensive and effective process that results in a third-party purchasing the property for as high a value as possible. These are the goals of **HB 458**.

The bill does four primary things. It:

- 1) **limits judicial discretion in uncontested claims** allowing appointments of PSOs to be used in every county. The Ohio Judicial Conference helped craft the language in **HB 458** and states that it is fair. This provides a substantial solution to further unlock the benefits and effectiveness of the PSO construct the legislature desired when passing the original legislation in 2016.
- 2) **keeps all residential mortgage foreclosure appraisals with the county sheriff**, allowing the sheriff to engage "freeholders" to conduct the appraisal (even though no other state in the nation authorizes sheriffs to outsource this task to such freeholders). It does maintain the requirements, however, for the sheriff to select individuals who are: 1) a freeholder (owner of land in the county), and 2) a licensed real estate professional, or a licensed appraiser. It also requires the appraisal to be submitted to the court within 14 days (instead of 21) and electronically to the PSO if they are conducting the sale. We worked with the Ohio Association of Realtors and Ohio Auctioneer's Association on these provisions.

- 3) **maintains 3 weeks of advertising but only requires one, instead of three weeks in the newspaper.** Like how the legislature changed the requirement for tax foreclosure advertising, **HB 458** requires the 1st week of advertising in the newspaper and the cost must be reasonable, but the 2nd and 3rd week of advertising can be done at no cost to the case on the sheriff, county or PSO websites.
- 4) **cleans up the previous legislation** and clarifies certain aspects of the current law that caused confusion or were unclear.

The as introduced version of HB 458 and SB 135 (as amended in Senate Judiciary Committee):

- 1) addresses the **conflict-of-interest language** in the bill regarding PSOs to ensure independent selling officer is used to achieve the best outcome at the sale.
- 2) **Provides mechanism for other lienholders to object to PSO appointment** and require either the county sheriff or an alternate PSO sell the property which was an amendment raised by the Ohio Auctioneer’s Association.
- 3) **addresses the advertising of foreclosures in newspapers by permitting digital versus print only** to modernize the way people are searching for properties and an issue raised by the Ohio News Media Association.

In conclusion, the use of PSOs in all 88 counties - lower costs - fewer days – and shorter online sale periods – are all positive changes to Ohio’s foreclosure process and real estate market health. These changes will result in more 3rd party buyers, more surplus sales (to help defendants increase their takeaway from the sale) and higher community values around Ohio.

I urge the committee to pass **HB 458** as soon as possible so the provisions of the bill will be realized by those individuals’ facing foreclosure across the state soon.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to provide proponent testimony on **HB 458**. I would be happy to try and answer any questions.

Background on Ohio Foreclosure Reforms

There are three types of foreclosure processes throughout the country.

- **Strict foreclosure** (CT and VT) is a special type of judicial foreclosure. The lender files suit against the borrower who is in default. If the borrower does not pay the mortgage within a time limit specified by the court, title to the property transfers to the lender directly, without requiring a sale.
- 29 states use the **power of sale (nonjudicial) foreclosure** process. The contract language allows a lender to conduct an auction to sell a foreclosed property without involvement from the judicial system, as long as they issue required notifications to the borrower and observe mandatory waiting period that varies in length by state and locality. But, these are generally much faster than the judicial foreclosure.
- The **judicial foreclosure** process is where Ohio and the remainder of states fall. This is typically a much longer process where the lender files suit with the court to initiate foreclosure, typically after the borrower misses their third consecutive mortgage payment (90 days). The borrower receives a letter indicating foreclosure will commence if they do not bring the loan current within 30 days (120 days). If payment is not made in time, the property is sold at auction. Until a few years ago that sale took place at the county courthouse by sheriffs. But the law was changed around 2015-18 to permit the judgment creditor to use a private selling officer (PSO) to conduct the sale either live or online. That private selling officer is a licensed auctioneer, licensed real estate agent and resident of Ohio. **HB 458** and **SB 135** are building off these reforms to address lingering issues with the foreclosure process.

The goals for foreclosure reform should be:

- (1) More effective marketing of properties (PSO vs. sheriff department)
- (2) Lower costs to foreclosed property owner (lower, if any, deficiency judgment)
- (3) Higher sales prices from 3rd party buyers (surplus sale is the goal to help defendant)
- (4) Stronger community property values (with higher sales)
- (5) At or higher property taxes (less board of revision decreases)

How do these goals help Ohioans?

- ✓ More effective marketing of properties and sales by PSOs = more 3rd party bidders
- ✓ More 3rd party bidders + lower transaction costs = higher sales prices + potential foreclosed homeowner equity
- ✓ Foreclosed homeowner equity = funds for financially distressed homeowners
- ✓ Higher sales = better community values
- ✓ Better community values = dozens of happier property owners around the foreclosed property

- It is how the law changed several years ago with tax foreclosures on abandoned homes (elimination of sheriff's sale process and immediate possession at the end by land banks).
- This avoids blight on abandoned properties because the sale can be conducted faster by a third party PSO who can also market the property in a different manner and reach more potential buyers.
- The Ohio Judicial Conference helped craft the language in **HB 458** and **SB 135** and states that it is fair.

Issue 2: No other state in the nation authorizes sheriffs to hire “freeholders” to appraise properties in foreclosure.

- Typical cost (but can be more) is \$150 = \$50 x 3
- The process adds at least 21 days to the foreclosure case
- This may have made sense in the 1800s before county auditors began using taxpayer money to update values every 3-6 years, but it's an outdated process and only drives up cost and time.
- Millions of taxpayers' dollars go into updating property appraisals every 3 to 6 years - Franklin county alone the cost was over \$9 million

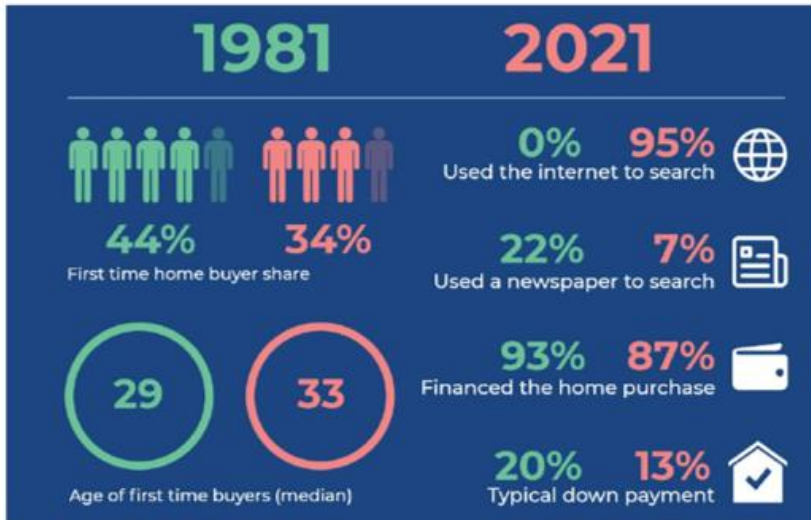
Solution: HB 458 and SB 135 keep all residential mortgage foreclosures with the county sheriff

- Requires the sheriff to select individuals who are: 1) a freeholder (owner of land in the county), 2) a licensed real estate professional, or a licensed appraiser.
- Requires the appraisal be submitted to the court within 14 days (instead of 21) and electronically to the PSO if they are conducting the sale.

Issue 3: Statutory requirement to advertise in the newspaper of mass circulation does not reflect potential buyers today.

- The problem with newspaper ads is that fewer individuals search the papers for real estate as the data below shows.
- The newspapers utilized must meet certain criteria which can make the ads extremely county specific. Creating this pigeonhole weakens the buyer-base and limits exposure of the auction.
- According to the National Association of Realtors in 2021, 95% of people used the internet to search for real estate. Only 7% used a newspaper. That number most surely has increased.

Home Buyers 1981 and 2021



- If a newspaper can show that there is a direct link between advertising and traffic to the auction of foreclosed property then PSOs may decide to use them in the future, but the state mandate should end.
- Radio, TV, social media, and others receive no similar state mandate/subsidy?
- In addition to county websites (where advertising is free), it's also not hard to place a notice on the major real estate websites (Zillow, Trulia).

Solution: HB 458 and SB 135 maintain 3 weeks of advertising but limit the requirement and cost to do so in the newspaper.

- Similar to how the legislature changed the requirement for tax foreclosure advertising, **HB 458** and **SB 135** require the 1st week of advertising in the newspaper and the cost must be reasonable, but the 2nd and 3rd week of advertising can be done at no cost to the case on the sheriff, county or PSO websites.
- It also permits digital rather than print advertising

BIDDING By The Day

89%
In the last 3 days

11%
In the first 4 days

THE MYTH
Online auctions attract investors.

FACT
75% of properties sold were sold to people who are not investors (they bought only one property).

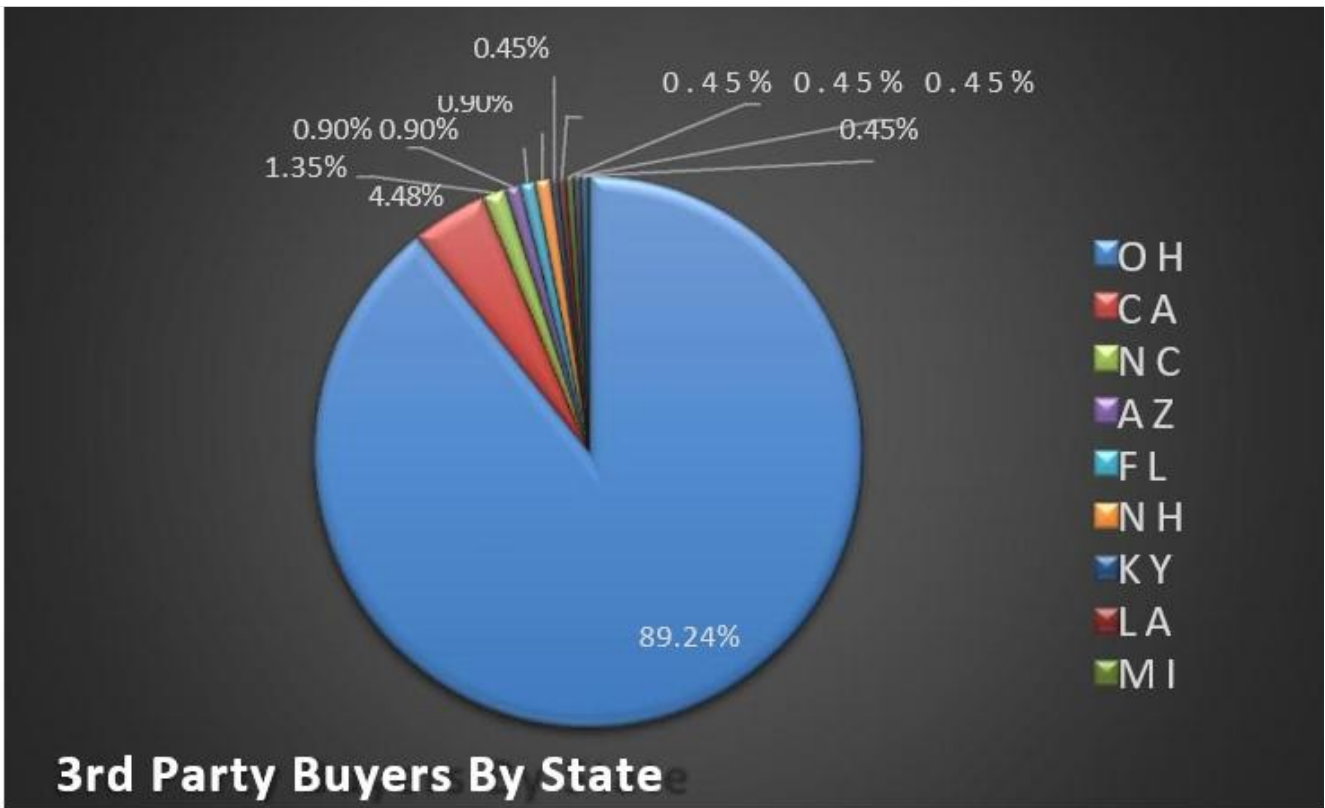
THE MYTH
Online auctions attract people who don't live in the community.

THE MYTH
Online auctions attract out of state buyers.

FACT
The average distance between an in-state buyer and the property they bought is 19.9 miles. The median distance is 8.8 miles.

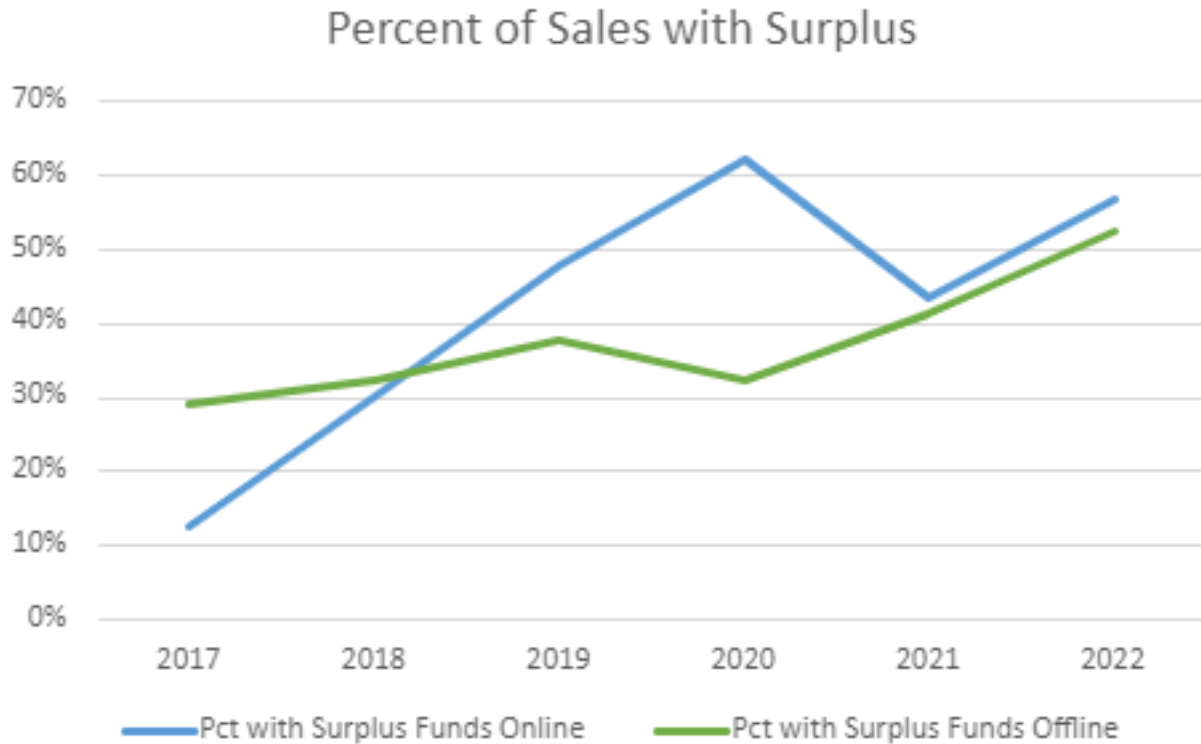
FACT
More than 89% of all the winning third party buyers are based in Ohio

- The statute requires much more information from any buyer for local governments to enforce ordinances with the new buyer.
- Buyer details include name, address (not a PO Box), phone number, e-mail address
- PSO legislation has been successful in reducing the timeframe of selling a foreclosed property and increasing the capacity to handle the spikes in volume of cases.
- This data shows the residency of third-party buyers according to sales indicating that almost all properties are purchased by Ohio residents.
- A concern was raised about out of state bidders or buyers that the data below should address.



Why are PSO sales much better for communities and defendants? Surplus funds

- ✓ Surplus funds means that after all expenses and debt is paid on the property upon confirmation of the sale and the defendant walks away with any money over and above.



- ✓ PSOs have been very successful in marketing properties and achieving surplus sales in dozens of cases across Ohio.

While the bill doesn't take foreclosure sales away from county sheriffs it provides a path for the private sector to conduct all of them. An additional benefit of residential foreclosure sales being conducted by PSO is that it frees up deputy's time and attention that could be focused on local law enforcement instead of selling foreclosed homes. This is a win-win for local communities.

In conclusion, the use of PSOs in all 88 counties - lower costs - fewer days – and shorter online sale periods – are all positive changes to Ohio's foreclosure process. These changes will result in more 3rd party buyers, more surplus sales (to help defendants) and higher community values around Ohio.