

WAC 208-620-510 What are my disclosure obligations to consumers?

Some types of loans may not be covered by the integrated TILA-RESPA rule. Examples include: Reverse mortgages and HELOCs. Creditors originating these types of mortgages must continue to use, as applicable, the federal Good Faith Estimate, HUD-1, and Truth in Lending disclosures. Creditors are not prohibited from using the integrated TILA-RESPA disclosures. However, they cannot replace the required federal Good Faith Estimate, HUD-1, and Truth in Lending disclosures.

(1) **Content requirements.** In addition to complying with the applicable disclosure requirements in the federal and state statutes referred to in WAC 208-620-505 if the loan will be secured by a lien on real property, you must also provide the borrower or potential borrower an estimate of the annual percentage rate on the loan and a disclosure of whether or not the loan contains a prepayment penalty within three business days of receipt of a loan application.

(2) **Proof of delivery.** The licensee must be able to prove that the disclosures under subsection (1) of this section were provided within the required time frames. For purposes of determining the timeliness of the required early disclosures, the department may use the date of the credit report or may use the date of an application received from a broker. In most cases, proof of mailing is sufficient evidence of delivery. If the licensee has an established system of disclosure tracking that includes a disclosure and correspondence log, checklists, and a reasonable system for determining if a borrower did receive the documents, the licensee will be presumed to be in compliance.

(3) **Residential mortgage loans—Rate locks.** Within three business days of receipt of a residential mortgage loan application you must provide the borrower with the following disclosure about the interest rate:

(a) If a rate lock agreement has not been entered into, you must disclose to the borrower that the disclosed interest rate and terms are subject to change. Compliance with the federal good faith estimate or loan estimate is considered compliance.

(b) If a rate lock agreement has been entered into, you must disclose to the borrower whether the rate lock agreement is guaranteed and if so, if guaranteed by a company other than your company, you must provide the name of that company, whether and under what conditions any rate lock fees are refundable to the borrower, and:

(i) The number of days in the rate lock period;

(ii) The date of the rate lock and expiration date of the rate lock;

(iii) The rate of interest locked;

(iv) Any other terms and conditions of the rate lock agreement; and

(v) The date the rate lock agreement was provided to the borrower.

(c) If the borrower wants to lock the rate after the initial disclosure, you must provide a rate lock agreement within three business days of the rate lock date that includes the items from (b) of this subsection.

(d) Prior to closing, you must disclose payment of a rate lock as a cost in Block 2 of the federal good faith estimate or in "Loan Cost" on the loan estimate. At closing, you must disclose payment of a rate lock in section 800 "Items Payable" on a HUD-1 or in "Loan Cost" on the closing disclosure.

(e) You may rely on a broker's rate lock agreement if it complies with this subsection.

(4) Residential mortgage loans—Loans brokered to other creditors. Within three business days following receipt of a residential mortgage loan application you must provide to each borrower or potential borrower:

(a) If a rate lock agreement has not been entered into, you must disclose to the borrower that the disclosed interest rate and terms are subject to change. Compliance with the federal good faith estimate or loan estimate is considered compliance with this subsection;

(b) An estimate of the annual percentage rate on the loan and a disclosure of whether or not the loan contains a prepayment penalty;

(c) A good faith estimate or loan estimate that conforms with RESPA, Regulation X, 12 C.F.R. Part 1024 and TILA, Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Part 1026;

(d) A rate lock disclosure containing the following:

(i) If a rate lock agreement has been entered into, you must disclose to the borrower whether the rate lock agreement is guaranteed and if so, the name of the company providing the guarantee, whether and under what conditions any rate lock fees are refundable to the borrower, and:

(A) The number of days in the rate lock period;

(B) The date of the rate lock and the expiration date of the rate lock;

(C) The rate of interest locked;

(D) The date the rate lock was provided to the borrower; and

(E) Any other terms and conditions of the rate lock agreement.

(ii) If the borrower wants to lock the rate after the initial disclosure, you must provide a rate lock agreement within three business days of the rate lock date. The rate lock agreement must include the items from (d) of this subsection.

(e) Prior to closing, you must disclose payment of a rate lock as a cost in Block 2 of the federal good faith estimate or in "Loan Cost" on the loan estimate. At closing, you must disclose payment of a rate lock in section 800 "Items Payable" on a HUD-1 or in "Loan Cost" on the closing disclosure.

(f) You may rely on a lender's rate lock agreement if it is in compliance with this subsection.

(5) Are there additional disclosure requirements related to interest rate locks? Yes. You must provide the borrower a new rate lock agreement within three business days of a change in the locked interest rate. The new rate lock agreement must include all the terms required under subsection (3)(b) of this section. Changes to a locked interest rate can occur only if the borrower requests the change or for valid reasons such as changes in loan to value, credit scores, or other loan factors directly affecting pricing. Lock extensions and relocks are also valid reasons for changes to a previously locked interest rate. You may rely on a lender's rate lock agreement if it is in compliance with this subsection.

(6) Residential mortgage loans—Shared appreciation mortgages (SAM) or mortgages with shared appreciation provisions. Within three business days following receipt of a loan application for a shared appreciation mortgage, or a mortgage with a shared appreciation provision, in addition to the disclosures required by federal law or by this chapter, you must provide each borrower with a written disclosure containing at a minimum the following:

- (a) The percentage of shared equity or shared appreciation you will receive (or a formula for determining it);
 - (b) The value the borrower will receive for sharing his or her equity or appreciation;
 - (c) The conditions that will trigger the borrower's duty to pay;
 - (d) The conditions that may cause the lender to terminate the mortgage or shared appreciation provision early;
 - (e) The procedure for including qualifying major home improvements in the home's basis (if any);
 - (f) Whether a prepayment penalty applies or other conditions applicable, if a borrower wishes to repay the loan early, including but not limited to, any date certain after which the borrower can repay the loan by paying back the lender's funds plus accrued equity; and
 - (g) The date on which the SAM terminates and the equity or appreciation becomes payable if no triggering event occurs.
- (7) **Residential mortgage loan modifications.** You must immediately inform the borrower in writing if the owner of the loan requires additional information from the borrower, or if it becomes apparent that a residential mortgage loan modification is not possible.
- (8) **Student education loans.**
- (a) All loans. In addition to the applicable disclosures required for all consumer loans made by a licensee, the licensee making a loan to a service member must disclose to the service members their rights under state and federal service member laws and regulations.
 - (b) Refinance loans. In addition to the applicable disclosures required for all consumer loans made by a licensee, for all consumer loans made by a licensee that are a refinance of a federal student education loan, the licensee must provide to the borrower a clear and conspicuous disclosure that some repayment and forgiveness options available under federal student education loan programs, including without limitation, income-driven repayment plans, economic hardship deferments, or public service loan forgiveness, will no longer be available to the borrower if he or she chooses to refinance federal student education loans with one or more consumer loans.
- (9) Each licensee must maintain in its files sufficient information to show compliance with state and federal law.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 22-24-048, § 208-620-510, filed 11/30/22, effective 12/31/22; WSR 19-21-157, § 208-620-510, filed 10/22/19, effective 11/24/19; WSR 18-24-013, § 208-620-510, filed 11/27/18, effective 1/1/19. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-510, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-510, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-510, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-510, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-510, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 31.04.165, 31.04.015, 31.04.045, 31.04.075, 31.04.085, 31.04.093, 31.04.102, 31.04.115, 31.04.145, 31.04.155, and 31.04.175. WSR 06-04-053, § 208-620-510, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]