

Chapter 208-620 WAC

WASHINGTON CONSUMER LOAN ACT

(Formerly chapter 50-20 WAC)

<p>WAC 208-620-010 208-620-011</p>	<p>Definitions. How does the department interpret certain definitions in RCW 31.04.015?</p>	<p>208-620-340 208-620-341</p>	<p>Do I have any alternative to maintaining a surety bond? If I originate residential mortgage loans and my company relies on the bond substitute, must my licensed mortgage loan originators obtain an individual bond?</p>
<p>208-620-104 208-620-105</p>	<p>EXEMPTION FROM LICENSING Who is exempt from licensing as a consumer loan company? Who is exempt from licensing as a mortgage loan originator under this act?</p>	<p>208-620-350 208-620-360</p>	<p>If I qualify to use a bond substitute in lieu of a surety bond, what documentation do I have to provide to the department? What if I use a bond substitute and my unimpaired capital falls below the minimum?</p>
<p>208-620-230 208-620-231</p>	<p>COMPANY LICENSING Do I need a consumer loan license to lend money, extend credit or service or modify the terms of residential mortgage loans? Who must have a consumer loan license to service residential mortgage loans secured by Washington residential real estate or obligating Washington residents?</p>	<p>208-620-370 208-620-371</p>	<p>What are the grounds for denying or conditioning my consumer loan company license application? May I employ someone to work with Washington residents or Washington property who has been convicted of a gross misdemeanor or felony, or who has had a lending-related license revoked or suspended?</p>
<p>208-620-232 208-620-234 208-620-235</p>	<p>Can I make a small number of residential mortgage loans without being licensed at the company level? Must a company that provides loan processing or underwriting services on residential mortgage loans be licensed under the Consumer Loan Act? When making loans, is there a maximum rate of interest allowed under the act?</p>	<p>208-620-372 208-620-373 208-620-374</p>	<p>Am I responsible for the actions of my employees and independent contractors? What happens to residential mortgage loans in the pipeline if a mortgage loan originator leaves my company? What action must I take in the NMLS if I fire a residential mortgage loan originator or if a residential mortgage loan originator quits?</p>
<p>208-620-240 208-620-250 208-620-251</p>	<p>Once I am licensed, does the act apply to all loans I broker or make? If my out-of-state company applies for a license under the Consumer Loan Act do we have to have a branch in the state of Washington? Are there any additional requirements for out-of-state licensees?</p>	<p>208-620-378 208-620-400 208-620-420 208-620-425</p>	<p>Knowledge of the law and rules. Can I share an office with another business? May I transact my company business in a name other than the name on my company license? May I transfer or assign my license?</p>
<p>208-620-260 208-620-271</p>	<p>If I am licensed under the Consumer Loan Act, can I broker residential mortgage loans in the state of Washington? Do I need a license to assist a homeowner with a residential mortgage loan modification?</p>	<p>208-620-430 208-620-431</p>	<p>LICENSEE REPORT REQUIREMENTS What are my annual filing requirements as a consumer loan licensee? What are my quarterly call report filing requirements if I make, broker, or service residential mortgage loans?</p>
<p>208-620-280 208-620-281 208-620-282 208-620-284</p>	<p>How do I apply for a consumer loan license? What will happen if my license application is incomplete? How do I withdraw my application for a license? What are my rights if the director denies my application for a license?</p>	<p>208-620-440 208-620-460 208-620-480</p>	<p>How do I calculate my annual assessment for activity in Washington? Must I file my annual reports even if I go out of business during the year? What are my reporting responsibilities if my company files for bankruptcy?</p>
<p>208-620-290 208-620-300 208-620-301</p>	<p>What fees must I pay for my application for a consumer loan license? If I want to operate my business from more than one office, do I have to license each location? If I make residential mortgage loans and employ managers, must they license individually as mortgage loan originators?</p>	<p>208-620-490 208-620-499 208-620-500</p>	<p>What are my reporting responsibilities when something of significance happens to my business? What are my reporting requirements if I want to close my company or surrender my license? What are my reporting requirements if I want to close one or more of my branch offices?</p>
<p>208-620-310 208-620-320 208-620-321</p>	<p>Is it necessary to license an office that is only providing underwriting and other back-office services? What is the amount of the surety bond required for my consumer loan license? What are the capital requirements for a nondepository residential mortgage loan servicer applicant and licensee servicing loans guaranteed by one or more government sponsored entity (GSE) and/or government corporation?</p>	<p>208-620-505 208-620-506 208-620-507</p>	<p>DISCLOSURE AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS In addition to the Consumer Loan Act, what other laws do I have to comply with? Must my underwriting analysis of a borrower's residential mortgage loan application include a determination of the borrower's ability to repay the loan? What elements of an ability to repay analysis must be part of my underwriting policy of a conventional residential mortgage loan?</p>
<p>208-620-322 208-620-327 208-620-328</p>	<p>What are the capital requirements for a nondepository residential mortgage loan servicer applicant and licensee servicing loans not guaranteed by a government sponsored entity (GSE) and/or government corporation? How often will my bond amount change? How often must I report my loan origination and residential mortgage loan servicing volume?</p>	<p>208-620-510 208-620-511 208-620-513</p>	<p>What are my disclosure obligations to consumers? What is the disclosure required under RCW 19.144.020 for residential mortgage loans? In a residential mortgage loan transaction, what are my disclosure obligations to the company that brokered the loan to me?</p>
<p>208-620-330</p>	<p>Does the surety bond need to reflect coverage for licensee and its W-2 employees and independent contractors?</p>	<p>208-620-515</p>	<p>POWERS AND RESTRICTIONS What authority do I have after my license has been issued?</p>

	RECORDKEEPING		
208-620-520	How long must I maintain my records under the Consumer Loan Act?	208-620-630	What are some of the advertising restrictions I must comply with?
208-620-530	Can I maintain my records electronically?	208-620-640	What are some of the federal laws I must comply with when I advertise any loan subject to the Consumer Loan Act?
208-620-531	Must I have a business resumption plan?		MISCELLANEOUS
208-620-532	Records disposal.		
208-620-540	Do I need to account separately for payments from borrowers for third-party service providers?	208-620-650	Will the director waive fees charged under the Consumer Loan Act?
208-620-545	Must I provide a written agreement when I provide third-party residential mortgage loan modification services?		MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATOR LICENSING
	RESTRICTIONS, PROHIBITIONS AND GROUNDS FOR REVOCATION		
208-620-550	What business practices are prohibited?	208-620-700	Mortgage loan originator—General.
208-620-551	Residential mortgage loan servicers—What business practices are prohibited?	208-620-710	Mortgage loan originator—Licensing.
208-620-552	Third-party residential loan modification service providers—What business practices are prohibited?	208-620-720	Loan originator—Prelicensing education.
208-620-555	What fees are allowed and when can they be collected from the borrower under the Consumer Loan Act?	208-620-725	Mortgage loan originator—Testing.
208-620-556	What fees must I refund to the borrower if I provide services subject to the act but do not have a license?	208-620-730	Loan originator—Continuing education.
208-620-560	What fees are not allowed when making loans under the Consumer Loan Act?		PROPRIETARY REVERSE MORTGAGE PRODUCTS
208-620-561	What fees can I collect on VA loans?	208-620-800	What definitions are applicable to proprietary reverse mortgage products under the act?
208-620-565	What fees am I allowed to charge or receive when acting as a residential mortgage loan broker under the act?	208-620-805	Does this part (WAC 208-620-800 through 208-620-850) apply to the FHA approved home equity conversion mortgage (HECM) product?
208-620-566	What fees am I not allowed to charge or receive when brokering residential mortgage loans under the act?	208-620-810	What requirements must I meet before offering or making proprietary reverse mortgages to Washington residents?
208-620-567	What fees can I charge when servicing residential mortgage loans under the act?	208-620-820	What specific loan terms and conditions are allowed or required in the proprietary reverse mortgages I make to Washington residents?
208-620-568	What fees am I not allowed to charge when providing third-party residential mortgage loan modification services under the act?	208-620-825	What reverse mortgage program information must I submit to the director for approval before offering or making proprietary reverse mortgages?
208-620-570	What are the grounds for suspending or revoking a consumer loan company license?	208-620-830	What disclosures or statements must I provide to a borrower in a reverse mortgage transaction?
	INFORMATION SECURITY	208-620-835	Under what circumstances will the department determine that the making of a reverse mortgage was unsuitable for a particular borrower and therefore an unfair and deceptive practice in violation of RCW 31.04.027?
208-620-571	Information security program required by the federal Safeguards Rule implementing the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.	208-620-850	What is the process I must follow to obtain the department's approval of my proprietary reverse mortgage product?
208-620-572	Consumer financial information privacy under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) and Regulation P.		RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOAN SERVICING REQUIREMENTS
208-620-573	Notice to consumers of data breach.	208-620-900	What requirements must I comply with when servicing residential mortgage loans?
	EXAMINATIONS		DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER
208-620-580	As a licensee, will my business be subject to periodic examinations?	208-620-020	License application. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 99-22-047, § 208-620-020, filed 10/29/99, effective 11/29/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-020, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.
208-620-590	How much will I be charged for my examinations and when will the payment be due?	208-620-030	Surety bond. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-030, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.
208-620-600	How often will the department visit my business to examine my records?	208-620-040	Bond substitute in lieu of surety bond. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-040, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.
208-620-601	What assistance may the department seek in conducting an investigation or examination of my business?	208-620-045	How does the department interpret the definition of residential mortgage loan modification services in RCW 31.04.015(23)? [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-045, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12.] Repealed by WSR 13-24-
	INVESTIGATIONS		
208-620-610	What authority does the department have to investigate violations of the Consumer Loan Act?		
208-620-611	What federal guidance has the director adopted for use by the department in determining if a violation under RCW 31.04.027 has occurred?		
208-620-612	What must I do to comply with the federal guidelines on nontraditional mortgage loan product risks and statement on subprime lending?		
208-620-613	When I develop policies and procedures to implement the federal guidelines on applicable conventional residential mortgage loans, what topics must be included?		
208-620-614	What Washington law protects my rights when my license is suspended or revoked?		
208-620-615	Application of the Administrative Procedure Act.		
	ADVERTISING RESTRICTIONS		
208-620-620	How do I have to identify my business when I advertise?		
208-620-621	May I advertise over the internet using a URL address that is not my licensed business name?		
208-620-622	When I advertise using the internet or any electronic form (including, but not limited to, text messages), is there specific content my web pages must contain?		

	024, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165.	
208-620-050	Interstate operations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-050, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.	
208-620-055	How does the department interpret the definition of service or servicing a loan in RCW 31.04.015(26)? [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-055, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12.] Repealed by WSR 13-24-024, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165.	208-620-140
208-620-060	Registered agent and agent's office for out-of-state licensees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-060, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.	208-620-150
208-620-070	Change of registered agent or agent's office for out-of-state licensees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-070, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.	208-620-160
208-620-080	Resignation of registered agent. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-080, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.	
208-620-090	Service on out-of-state licensee. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-090, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.	208-620-170
208-620-100	Records. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, recodified as § 208-620-100, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96. Statutory Authority: 1991 c 208 § 17. WSR 91-22-035, § 50-20-100, filed 10/30/91, effective 1/1/92.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.	208-620-180
208-620-110	The note. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, recodified as § 208-620-110, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96. Statutory Authority: 1991 c 208 § 17. WSR 91-22-035, § 50-20-110, filed 10/30/91, effective 1/1/92.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.	208-620-190
208-620-120	Contents of disclosure statement to borrower. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, recodified as § 208-620-120, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96. Statutory Authority: 1991 c 208 § 17. WSR 91-22-035, § 50-20-120, filed 10/30/91, effective 1/1/92.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.	208-620-191
208-620-130	Restrictions as to charges. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145,	

[31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, recodified as § 208-620-130, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 31.04.165. WSR 93-16-033, § 50-20-130, filed 7/27/93, effective 8/27/93. Statutory Authority: 1991 c 208 § 17. WSR 91-22-035, § 50-20-130, filed 10/30/91, effective 1/1/92.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.

Open-end loans—Increase in interest—Notice to borrower. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, recodified as § 208-620-140, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96. Statutory Authority: 1991 c 208 § 17. WSR 91-22-035, § 50-20-160, filed 10/30/91, effective 1/1/92.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.

Open-end loans—Periodic statements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-150, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.

Advertising—Restrictions and requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 31.04.165. WSR 02-21-101, § 208-620-160, filed 10/22/02, effective 11/22/02. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, recodified as § 208-620-160, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96. Statutory Authority: 1991 c 208 § 17. WSR 91-22-035, § 50-20-140, filed 10/30/91, effective 1/1/92.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.

Knowledge of the law and regulations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-170, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96. Statutory Authority: 1991 c 208 § 17. WSR 91-22-035, § 50-20-180, filed 10/30/91, effective 1/1/92.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.

Examinations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 99-22-047, § 208-620-180, filed 10/29/99, effective 11/29/99. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-180, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.

Schedule of fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.44.410, 19.146.223, 19.146.225, 19.146.265, 31.04.165, 31.45.200. WSR 01-12-029, § 208-620-190, filed 5/29/01, effective 7/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, recodified as § 208-620-190, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96. Statutory Authority: 1991 c 208 § 17. WSR 91-22-035, § 50-20-190, filed 10/30/91, effective 1/1/92.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.

Fee increase. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.44.410, 19.146.223, 19.146.225, 19.146.265, 31.04.165, 31.45.200. WSR 01-12-029, § 208-620-191, filed 5/29/01, effective 7/1/01.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.

- 208-620-192 Waiver of fees. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.44.410, 19.146.223, 19.146.225, 19.146.265, 31.04.165, 31.45.200. WSR 01-12-029, § 208-620-192, filed 5/29/01, effective 7/1/01.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.
- 208-620-200 Change of place of business. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-200, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.
- 208-620-210 Other business in same office. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, recodified as § 208-620-210, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96. Statutory Authority: 1991 c 208 § 17. WSR 91-22-035, § 50-20-150, filed 10/30/91, effective 1/1/92.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.
- 208-620-220 Annual report and annual fee—Due date—Late penalties. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-220, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.] Repealed by WSR 06-04-053, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. 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.
- 208-620-245 Does the Consumer Loan Act allow me to make one or two loans without being licensed? [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-245, 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, § 208-620-245, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.] Repealed by WSR 13-24-024, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165.
- 208-620-252 If I am offering loans by mail or internet to Washington residents, do I have to license those locations? [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-252, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.] Repealed by WSR 13-24-024, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165.
- 208-620-270 Can I make a loan subject to the act without first getting a license? [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, § 208-620-270, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.] Repealed by WSR 09-24-090, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149.
- 208-620-285 If my application is incomplete when I file it with the department, what will happen? [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, § 208-620-285, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.] Repealed by WSR 09-24-090, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149.
- 208-620-325 What will my bond amount be in the first year of licensing? [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-325, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-325, 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, § 208-620-325, 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, § 208-620-325, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.] Repealed by WSR 17-01-124, filed 12/20/16, effective 1/1/18. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165, and 31.04.300.
- 208-620-380 Are there any additional requirements for out-of-state licensees? [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-380, 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, § 208-620-380, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.] Repealed by WSR 10-20-122, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35.
- 208-620-390 If I am offering loans by mail or internet to Washington residents, do I have to license those locations? [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, § 208-620-390, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.] Repealed by WSR 10-20-122, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35.
- 208-620-395 Do I need to display my license in my place of business? [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, § 208-620-395, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.] Repealed by WSR 12-18-047, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165.
- 208-620-410 May I sell other types of products from my licensed location? [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, § 208-620-410, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.] Repealed by WSR 09-24-090, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149.
- 208-620-432 Will the filing of the fourth quarter call report satisfy the consolidated annual report (CAR) requirement of WAC 208-620-430? [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-432, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.] Repealed by WSR 12-18-047, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165.
- 208-620-470 Do I need to notify the department if I move the location of my office? [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-470, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-470, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.] Repealed by WSR 09-24-090, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149.
- 208-620-475 Must I notify the department if I cease doing business in this state if I am doing business in other states? [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-475, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-475, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.] Repealed by WSR 09-24-090, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149.
- 208-620-512 If I pull a credit report on a consumer who has identified a specific property on a purchase and sales agreement or contract, or is refinancing a specific property, is that enough to trigger the required disclosures under RESPA and TILA? [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, § 208-620-512, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.] Repealed by WSR 09-24-090, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149.

WAC 208-620-010 Definitions. The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires a different meaning.

"Act" means the Consumer Loan Act, chapter 31.04 RCW.

"Advertise, advertising, and advertising material" means any form of sales or promotional materials used in connection with the business. Advertising material includes, but is not limited to, newspapers, magazines, leaflets, flyers, direct mail, indoor or outdoor signs or displays, point-of-sale literature or educational materials, other printed materials; radio, television, public address system, or other audio broadcasts; internet pages, social media, instant messages, or electronic bulletin boards.

"Affiliate" means any person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another.

"Annual percentage rate" has the same meaning as defined in Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Part 1026, implementing the Truth in Lending Act.

"Application" means the submission of a borrower's financial information in anticipation of a credit decision relating to a residential mortgage loan, which includes the borrower's name, monthly income, Social Security number to obtain a credit report, the property address, an estimate of the value of the property, and the mortgage loan amount sought. An application may be submitted in writing or electronically and includes a written record of an oral application. If the submission does not state or identify a specific property, the submission is an application for a prequalification and not an application for a residential mortgage loan under this part. The subsequent addition of an identified property to the submission converts the submission to an application for a residential mortgage loan.

"Bank Secrecy Act" means the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA), 31 U.S.C. 1051 et seq. and 31 C.F.R. Part 103.

"Bond substitute" means unimpaired capital, surplus and qualified long-term subordinated debt.

"Borrower." See WAC 208-620-011.

"Business day" means Monday through Friday excluding federally recognized bank holidays.

"Commercial context" or "commercial purpose" means actions taken for the purpose of obtaining anything of value for oneself, or for an entity or individual for which the individual acts, rather than exclusively for public, charitable, or family purposes.

"Common ownership" exists if an entity or entities possess an ownership or equity interest of five percent or more in another entity.

"Creditor" has the same meaning as in the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1602(f) and Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Part 1026.

"Department" means the department of financial institutions.

"Depository institution" has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act on the effective date of this section, and includes credit unions.

"Depository Institutions Deregulatory and Monetary Control Act" means the Depository Institutions Deregulatory and Monetary Control Act of 1980 (DIDMCA), 12 U.S.C. Sec. 1735f-7a.

"Director" means the director of the department of financial institutions or his or her designated representative.

" Dwelling" means the same as in Regulation Z implementing the Truth in Lending Act which is a residential struc-

ture that contains one to four units, whether or not that structure is attached to real property. The term includes an individual condominium unit, cooperative unit, mobile or manufactured home, and trailer, if it is used as a residence. See 12 C.F.R. Sec. 1026.2.

"Equal Credit Opportunity Act" means the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA), 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1691 and Regulation B, 12 C.F.R. Part 1002.

"Fair Credit Reporting Act" means the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1681 et seq.

"Fair Debt Collection Practices Act" means the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1692, 12 C.F.R. Part 1006.

"Federal banking agencies" means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Comptroller of the Currency, National Credit Union Administration, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

"Federal Trade Commission Act" means the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 45(a).

"Filing" means filing, recording, releasing or reconveying mortgages, deeds of trust, security agreements or other documents, or transferring certificates of title to vehicles.

"Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)" means the Financial Modernization Act of 1999, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 6801-6809, and the GLBA-mandated Federal Trade Commission (FTC) privacy rules, at 16 C.F.R. Parts 313-314.

"Home Mortgage Disclosure Act" means the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA), 12 U.S.C. Secs. 2801 through 2810 and 12 C.F.R. Part 1003 (formerly Part 203).

"Immediate family member" means a spouse, child, sibling, parent, grandparent, or grandchild. This includes step-parents, stepchildren, stepsiblings, and adoptive relationships.

"Individual servicing a mortgage loan" means a person who on behalf of a lender or servicer licensed by this state, or a lender or servicer exempt from licensing, who collects or receives payments including payments of principal, interest, escrow amounts, and other amounts due, on existing obligations due and owing to the licensed or exempt lender or servicer for a residential mortgage loan when the borrower is in default, or in reasonably foreseeable likelihood of default, working with the borrower and the licensed lender or servicer, collects data and makes decisions necessary to modify either temporarily or permanently certain terms of those obligations, or otherwise finalizing collection through the foreclosure process.

For purposes of this definition "on behalf of a lender or servicer" means that the individual person is employed by the lender or servicer and does not receive any compensation or gain directly or indirectly from the borrower for performing the described activities.

"Insurance" means life insurance, disability insurance, property insurance, insurance covering involuntary unemployment and such other insurance as may be authorized by the insurance commissioner in accordance with Title 48 RCW.

"Lender" means any person that extends money to a borrower with the expectation of being repaid.

"License" means a license issued under the authority of this chapter with respect to a single place of business.

"License number" means your NMLS unique identifier displayed as prescribed by the director. Some examples of the way you may display your license number are: NMLS ID 12345, NMLS 12345, NMLS #12345, MB-12345, or MLO-12345.

"Licensee" means a person who holds one or more current licenses.

"Live check" means a loan solicited through the mail in the form of a check, which, when endorsed by the payee, binds the payee to the terms of the loan agreement contained on the check.

"Loan" means a sum of money lent at interest or for a fee or other charges and includes both open-end and closed-end transactions.

"Loan originator" means the same as mortgage loan originator.

"Loan processor." See WAC 208-620-011.

"Long-term subordinated debt" means for the purposes required in RCW 31.04.045 outstanding promissory notes or other evidence of debt with initial maturity of at least seven years and remaining maturity of at least two years.

"Making a loan" means advancing, offering to advance, or making a commitment to advance funds for a loan.

"Material litigation" means proceedings that differ from the ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business. Litigation is ordinary routine litigation if it ordinarily results from the business and does not deviate from the normal business litigation. Litigation involving five percent of the licensee's assets or litigation involving the government would constitute material litigation.

"Mortgage broker" means the same as in RCW 19.146-010. A licensee or person subject to this chapter cannot receive compensation as both a consumer loan licensee making the loan and as a mortgage broker in the same transaction.

"Mortgage loan originator" or "loan originator" means an individual who for direct or indirect compensation or gain or in the expectation of direct or indirect compensation or gain (1) takes a residential mortgage loan application; or (2) offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan, including short sale transactions. An individual "offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan" if the individual:

- (a) Presents for consideration by a borrower or prospective borrower particular residential mortgage loan terms; or
- (b) Communicates directly or indirectly with a borrower, or prospective borrower for the purpose of reaching a mutual understanding about prospective residential mortgage loan terms.

Mortgage loan originator also includes an individual who for compensation or gain performs residential mortgage loan modification services or holds himself or herself out as being able to perform residential mortgage loan modification services.

Mortgage loan originator also includes an individual who holds himself or herself out as being able to perform any of the activities described in this definition. For purposes of this definition, a person "holds themselves out" by advertising or otherwise informing the public that the person engages in any of the activities of a loan originator, including the use of business cards, stationery, brochures, rate lists or other promotional items.

Mortgage loan originator does not include any individual who performs purely administrative or clerical tasks and does not include a person or entity solely involved in extensions of credit relating to timeshare plans, as that term is defined in section 101(53D) of Title 11, United States Code.

For the purposes of this definition, administrative or clerical tasks means the receipt, collection, and distribution of information common for the processing of a loan in the mortgage industry and communication with a consumer to obtain information necessary for the processing of a residential mortgage loan. An individual who holds himself or herself out to the public as able to obtain a loan is not performing administrative or clerical tasks.

Mortgage loan originator does not include a person or entity that only performs real estate brokerage activities and is licensed or registered in accordance with applicable state law to conduct those activities, unless the person or entity is compensated by a lender, a mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator or by any agent of such a lender, mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator. See the definition of real estate brokerage activity in this subsection.

This definition does not apply to employees of a housing counseling agency approved by the United States department of Housing and Urban Development unless the employees of a housing counseling agency are required under federal law to be individually licensed as mortgage loan originators.

"NMLS" means the Nationwide Multistate Licensing System and Registry, Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System, NMLSR, or such other name or acronym as may be assigned to the multistate system developed by the Conference of State Bank Supervisors and the American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators and owned and operated by the state regulatory registry, LLC, or any successor or affiliated entity, for the licensing and registration of persons in the mortgage and other financial services industries.

"Out-of-state licensee" means a licensee that does not maintain a physical presence within the state, or a licensee that maintains headquarters or books and records outside Washington.

"Person" includes individuals, partnerships, associations, trusts, corporations, and all other legal entities.

"Principal" means either (1) any person who controls, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, a ten percent or greater interest in a partnership, company, association or corporation; or (2) the owner of a sole proprietorship.

"Principal amount" means the loan amount advanced to or for the direct benefit of the borrower.

"Principal balance" means the principal amount plus any allowable origination fee.

"RCW" means the *Revised Code of Washington*.

"Real estate brokerage activity" means any activity that involves offering or providing real estate brokerage services to the public, including (1) acting as a real estate agent or real estate broker for a buyer, seller, lessor, or lessee of real property; (2) bringing together parties interested in the sale, purchase, lease, rental, or exchange of real property; (3) negotiating, on behalf of any party, any portion of a contract relating to the sale, purchase, lease, rental, or exchange of real property, other than in connection with providing financing

with respect to such a transaction; (4) engaging in any activity for which a person engaged in the activity is required to be registered or licensed as a real estate agent or real estate broker under any applicable law; and (5) offering to engage in any activity, or act in any capacity, described in (1) through (4) of this definition.

"Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act" means the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA), 12 U.S.C. Secs. 2601 et seq., and Regulation X, 12 C.F.R. Part 1024.

"Records" mean books, accounts, papers, records and files, no matter in what format they are kept, which are used in conducting business under the act.

"Referring a delinquent loan to foreclosure" means taking any step in furtherance of foreclosure. Examples include, but are not limited to: Sending a referral to a foreclosure trustee or attorney inside or outside of the servicing entity requesting they begin the foreclosure process; making a record in written or electronic form that flags, comments, blocks, suspends or in any way indicates in the electronic record of a mortgage loan that foreclosure has begun; any such marking of an electronic record that impairs the record in a way that payments will not be applied or will be routed into a suspense account.

"Registered mortgage loan originator" means any individual who (1) meets the definition of mortgage loan originator and is an employee of: A depository institution, a subsidiary that is owned and controlled by a depository institution and regulated by a federal banking agency, or an institution regulated by the farm credit administration; and (2) is registered with, and maintains a unique identifier through, the nationwide mortgage licensing system.

"Residential mortgage loan" means any loan primarily for personal, family, or household use that is secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other consensual security interest on a dwelling, as defined in the Truth in Lending Act, or residential real estate upon which is constructed or intended to be constructed a dwelling.

"Residential mortgage loan modification" means a change in one or more of a residential mortgage loan's terms or conditions. Changes to a residential mortgage loan's terms or conditions include, but are not limited to, forbearances; repayment plans; changes in interest rates, loan terms (length), or loan types; capitalizations of arrearages; or principal reductions.

"Residential mortgage loan modification services." See WAC 208-620-011.

"S.A.F.E. Act" means the Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008, Title V of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 ("HERA"), Public Law No. 110-289, effective July 30, 2008; and Regulation G, 12 C.F.R. Part 1007; and Regulation H, 12 C.F.R. Part 1008.

"Senior officer" means an officer of a consumer loan company at the vice president level or above.

"Service or servicing a loan." See WAC 208-620-011.

"Simple interest method." See WAC 208-620-011.

"State" means the state of Washington.

"Subsidiary" means a person that is controlled by another.

"Table funding" means a settlement at which a mortgage loan is funded by a contemporaneous advance of loan funds

and an assignment of the loan to the person advancing the funds.

"Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Act" means the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 6101 to 6108.

"Telemarketing Sales Rule" means the rules promulgated in 16 C.F.R. Part 310.

"Third-party residential mortgage loan modification services" means residential mortgage loan modification services offered or performed by any person other than the owner or servicer of the loan.

"Third-party service provider" means any person other than the licensee who provides goods or services to the licensee in connection with the preparation of the borrower's loan and includes, but is not limited to, credit reporting agencies, title companies, appraisers, structural and pest inspectors, or escrow companies.

"Truth in Lending Act" means the Truth in Lending Act (TILA), 15 U.S.C. Secs. 1601 et seq., and Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Part 1026.

"Unique identifier" means a number or other identifier assigned by protocols established by the NMLS.

"Underwriter." See WAC 208-620-011.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-010, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-010, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-010, 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, § 208-620-010, 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, § 208-620-010, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 19.144.070, 2008 c 78. WSR 09-01-159, § 208-620-010, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09. 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, § 208-620-010, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.045, [31.04].105, [31.04].145, [31.04].155 and [31.04].165. WSR 96-04-013, § 208-620-010, filed 1/26/96, effective 2/26/96.]

WAC 208-620-011 How does the department interpret certain definitions in RCW 31.04.015? "Borrower" means an individual who consults with or retains a licensee or person subject to this chapter in an effort to obtain or seek information about obtaining a loan or a residential mortgage loan modification, regardless of whether the individual actually obtains a loan or residential mortgage loan modification.

"Loan processor" or "underwriter" means an individual who performs clerical or support duties as an employee (not as an independent contractor) of a person licensed or exempt from licensing and at the direction of and subject to the supervision and instruction of an individual licensed, or exempt from licensing, under this chapter. A residential mortgage loan processor or underwriter engaged as an independent contractor by a licensee must hold a mortgage loan originator license.

"Residential mortgage loan modification services" means activities conducted for compensation or gain by persons not engaged in servicing the borrower's existing residential mortgage loan. The activities may include negotiating, attempting to negotiate, arranging, attempting to arrange, or otherwise offering to perform residential mortgage loan modification services. The activities may also include the collec-

tion of data for submission to another person performing mortgage loan modification services or to a residential mortgage loan servicer.

"Service" or "servicing a loan" means, with respect to residential mortgage loans:

(a) Collecting or attempting to collect payments on existing obligations due and owing to the lender or investor, including payments of principal, interest, escrow amounts, and other amounts due;

(b) Collecting fees due to the servicer for the servicing activities;

(c) Working with the borrower to collect data and make decisions necessary to modify certain terms of those obligations either temporarily or permanently; or

(d) Otherwise finalizing collection through the foreclosure process.

"Simple interest method" means the method of computing interest payable on a loan by applying the rate of interest specified in the note or its periodic equivalent to the unpaid balance of the principal amount outstanding for the time outstanding. Interest may not be compounded or payable in advance.

(a) Each payment must be applied as directed in the loan documents. No more than forty-five days of prepaid interest may be collected at the time of the loan closing.

(b) The prohibition on compounding interest does not apply to reverse mortgage loans made in compliance with the Washington State Reverse Mortgage Act within this chapter.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-011, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-011, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14.]

EXEMPTION FROM LICENSING

WAC 208-620-104 Who is exempt from licensing as a consumer loan company? (1) See RCW 31.04.025 (2)(a), (b), (d), (g) through (i), and (k) through (m).

(2) Under RCW 31.04.025 (2)(c), entities conducting transactions under chapter 63.14 RCW (Retail installment sales of goods and services); however, the entity is not exempt if the transactions are an extension of credit to purchase merchandise certificates, coupons, open or closed loop stored value, or any other item issued and redeemable by a retail seller other than the entity extending the credit.

(3) Under RCW 31.04.025 (2)(e), any person making a loan primarily for business, commercial, or agricultural purposes unless the loan is secured by a lien on the borrower's primary dwelling.

(4) Under RCW 31.04.025 (2)(f), a person selling property they own, that does not contain a dwelling, when the property serves as security for the financing. The exemption is not available to individuals subject to the federal S.A.F.E. Act or any person in the business of constructing or acting as a contractor for the construction of residential dwellings. See also WAC 208-620-232.

(5) Under RCW 31.04.025 (2)(j), a nonprofit housing organization seeking exemption must meet the following standards:

(a) Has the status of a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(b) Promotes affordable housing or provides home ownership education, or similar services;

(c) Conducts its activities in a manner that serves public or charitable purposes, rather than commercial purposes;

(d) Receives funding and revenue and charges fees in a manner that does not incentivize it or its employees to act other than in the best interests of its clients;

(e) Compensates its employees in a manner that does not incentivize employees to act other than in the best interests of its clients;

(f) Provides or identifies for the borrower residential mortgage loans with terms favorable to the borrower and comparable to mortgage loans and housing assistance provided under government housing assistance programs; and

(g) Meets other standards as prescribed by the director.

(6) Under RCW 31.04.025(3), individuals who make loans or extend credit, secured or unsecured, to immediate family members.

(7) Under RCW 31.04.025(3), individuals who extend credit on the sale of their primary dwelling.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-104, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-104, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-104, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-104, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-105 Who is exempt from licensing as a mortgage loan originator under this act? The following are exempt from licensing as a mortgage loan originator:

(1) Registered mortgage loan originators or any individual required to be registered while employed by a covered financial institution as defined in regulation G, 12 C.F.R. Sec. 1007.102;

(2) Any individual who offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan with or on behalf of an immediate family member of the individual;

(3) Any individual who offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan secured by a dwelling that served as the individual's residence;

(4) A Washington licensed attorney who negotiates the terms of a residential mortgage loan on behalf of a client as an ancillary matter to the attorney's representation of the client, unless the attorney is compensated by a lender, a mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator or by any agent of such lender, mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator;

(5) Individuals who do not take residential mortgage loan applications or negotiate the terms of residential mortgage loans for compensation or gain or in the expectation of compensation or gain; and

(6)(a) An employee of a bona fide nonprofit organization who acts as a loan originator only with respect to his or her work duties to the bona fide nonprofit organization, and who acts as a loan originator only with respect to residential mortgage loans with terms that are favorable to the borrower.

(b) Terms favorable to the borrower are terms consistent with loan origination in a public or charitable context, rather than a commercial context.

(7) Individuals employed by a licensed residential mortgage loan servicing company engaging in activities related to

servicing, unless licensing is required by federal law or regulation.

(8) See also WAC 208-620-232.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-105, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-105, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-105, 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, § 208-620-105, 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, § 208-620-105, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

COMPANY LICENSING

WAC 208-620-230 Do I need a consumer loan license to lend money, extend credit or service or modify the terms of residential mortgage loans? (1) Yes. If you do not qualify for an exemption under RCW 31.04.025, you must hold a license to:

(a) Be located in Washington and lend money, extend credit, or service or modify residential mortgage loans;

(b) Be located outside Washington and lend money or extend credit to Washington residents or service or modify residential mortgage loans on Washington real estate;

(c) From any location solicit or advertise by any means to Washington residents including but not limited to mail, brochure, telephone, print, radio, television, internet, or any other electronic means;

(d) From any location conduct business under the act with Washington residents by mail or internet;

(e) Hold yourself out as able to conduct any of the activities in (a) through (d) of this subsection.

(2) If you violate subsection (1) of this section, on non-residential loans, you must refund to the borrower the interest and nonthird-party fees charged in the transaction. On residential mortgage loans, you must refund to the borrower non-third-party fees charged in the transaction.

(3) See also WAC 208-620-232 for residential mortgage loans.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-230, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-230, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 19.144.070, 2008 c 78. WSR 09-01-159, § 208-620-230, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09. 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, § 208-620-230, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-231 Who must have a consumer loan license to service residential mortgage loans secured by Washington residential real estate or obligating Washington residents? (1) Persons servicing loans they originated.

(2) Persons servicing loans purchased post closing.

(3) Persons servicing loans owned by other persons.

(4) You must comply with the annual assessment requirements for your residential mortgage loan servicing activity. See WAC 208-620-440.

(5) See also WAC 208-620-104.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-231, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-231, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165

(12/20/16)

and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-231, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-620-232 Can I make a small number of residential mortgage loans without being licensed at the company level? Pursuant to RCW 31.04.025(3) you may be eligible to make five or fewer residential mortgage loans during a calendar year without holding a company level license if you are not subject to licensing as a mortgage loan originator. See WAC 208-620-105. If you are eligible for the license waiver you must comply with certain conditions including the following:

(1) If you do not provide the borrower with a compliant federal disclosure of the loan terms and conditions and cost of financing you must provide the buyer with a disclosure prescribed by the director.

(2) You must comply with the state's usury rate limit. See chapter 19.52 RCW.

(3) You must follow Washington law if you pursue a foreclosure.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-232, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-232, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14.]

WAC 208-620-234 Must a company that provides loan processing or underwriting services on residential mortgage loans be licensed under the Consumer Loan Act? (1) The company must license at the company level and must employ at least one licensed mortgage loan originator. Loan processors and underwriters are subject to the individual licensing requirements of the S.A.F.E. Act, 12 C.F.R. Part 1008 (Regulation H) if not supervised by an individual licensed as a mortgage loan originator under S.A.F.E. A company level license is required to provide the sponsorship for the supervising licensed mortgage loan originator.

(2) Alternatively, the company may license under the Mortgage Broker Practices Act, chapter 19.146 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-234, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-234, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14.]

WAC 208-620-235 When making loans, is there a maximum rate of interest allowed under the act? Yes. The rate of interest specified in the note must not exceed twenty-five percent per annum.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-235, 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, § 208-620-235, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 19.144.070, 2008 c 78. WSR 09-01-159, § 208-620-235, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09. 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, § 208-620-235, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-240 Once I am licensed, does the act apply to all loans I broker or make? Yes. All loans you broker or make to Washington residents, secured and unsecured, are subject to the authority and restrictions of the act including the provisions relating to the calculation of the annual assessment.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-240, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-240, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.-165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-240, 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, § 208-620-240, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-250 If my out-of-state company applies for a license under the Consumer Loan Act do we have to have a branch in the state of Washington? (1) You are not required to maintain a physical presence in this state to hold a license but any location doing business under the act, wherever located, must be licensed. Your company's main office (headquarters), wherever located, must have a license.

(2) If you employ mortgage loan originators, those licensed employees must work from a licensed location. A licensed location is a main or branch office and an individual loan originator's home can be licensed as a branch office.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-250, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-250, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10. 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, § 208-620-250, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-251 Are there any additional requirements for out-of-state licensees? (1) **All locations must be licensed.** Any person that conducts business under the act with Washington residents or Washington residential real estate must obtain a license for all locations from which such business is conducted, including out-of-state locations, with the exception of those office locations providing only underwriting and back office services under WAC 208-620-310. The main office (headquarters), wherever located, must be licensed.

(2) **Keeping records out-of-state.** The director may approve the maintenance of a licensee's records at an out-of-state location. The licensee must request approval in writing and must agree to provide the director access to the records and pay the hourly rate plus travel costs pursuant to WAC 208-620-590.

(3) **Service on out-of-state licensee.** An out-of-state licensee's registered agent in Washington is the licensee's agent for service of process, notice, or demand.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-251, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-251, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-620-260 If I am licensed under the Consumer Loan Act, can I broker residential mortgage loans in the state of Washington? Yes. You may broker residential mortgage loans under the Consumer Loan Act. Brokered loans are subject to the annual assessment. See WAC 208-620-440.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-260, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-260, 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, § 208-620-260, 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, § 208-620-260, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-260, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-260, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-271 Do I need a license to assist a homeowner with a residential mortgage loan modification? Yes. Persons providing third-party loan modification services for compensation or gain must be licensed under this chapter, or under chapter 19.146 RCW. See also WAC 208-620-552 and 208-620-568.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-271, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-271, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-271, 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, § 208-620-271, 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, § 208-620-271, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-280 How do I apply for a consumer loan license? (1) Your application consists of an online filing through the NMLS and Washington specific requirements provided directly to DFI. You must pay an application fee through the NMLS system.

(2) Upon application and periodically upon license renewal, each officer, director, and owner applicant must provide information concerning:

(a) Identity, including fingerprints for submission to the Washington state patrol, the federal bureau of investigation, the nationwide mortgage licensing system and registry, or any governmental agency or entity authorized to receive this information for a state and national criminal history background check;

(b) Personal history;

(c) Experience;

(d) Business record; and

(e) Other pertinent facts, as the director may reasonably require.

(3) Each principal, officer and director of the entity that is applying for a license is deemed responsible for the information submitted as part of the application.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-280, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-280, 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, § 208-620-280, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-281 What will happen if my license application is incomplete? The department will only process complete applications. If your application is incomplete your file will be marked "pending-deficient" in the NMLS. The department will either identify each deficiency or respond that there are multiple deficiencies and ask you to contact the department. You are responsible for reviewing your record and responding to each issue.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-281, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW

43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-281, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-282 How do I withdraw my application for a license? You may withdraw the application through the NMLS. You will not receive a refund of the NMLS application fee but you may receive a partial refund of your licensing fee if the fee exceeds the department's actual cost to investigate the license application.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-282, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-282, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-284 What are my rights if the director denies my application for a license? You have the right to request an administrative hearing pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW. To request a hearing, you must notify the department within twenty days from the date of the director's notice to you that your license application has been denied. See WAC 208-620-615.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-284, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-290 What fees must I pay for my application for a consumer loan license? (1) NMLS fees. You must pay the NMLS system fee when you submit your application.

(2) **DFI fees.** You must pay \$95.55 per hour for review and investigation of the following:

- (a) New consumer loan company license;
- (b) New branch office license;
- (c) Notice of change of control; or
- (d) Opinions rendered regarding interpretations of statutes and rules.

(3) **Licenses.** You must pay \$106.71 for issuance of the following licenses:

- (a) New or replacement main office licenses; or
- (b) New or replacement branch licenses.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-290, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-290, 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, § 208-620-290, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-300 If I want to operate my business from more than one office, do I have to license each location? Yes. You must submit a branch office application through the NMLS for each branch office, residential mortgage loan servicing location, or direct solicitation location. You must provide evidence of surety bond coverage for each branch and meet all other license requirements. You may not operate until a license is granted for that location.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-300, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-300, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-300, 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, § 208-620-300, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

(12/20/16)

WAC 208-620-301 If I make residential mortgage loans and employ managers, must they license individually as mortgage loan originators? Your managers, including branch managers, must license individually as mortgage loan originators if they conduct the following activities:

(1) Take residential mortgage loan applications, negotiate the terms or conditions of residential mortgage loans, or hold themselves out as being able to conduct these activities;

(2) Supervise your loan processor or underwriting employees; or

(3) Supervise your licensed mortgage loan originators.

(4) Specifically:

(a) Any manager or any person who takes a residential mortgage loan application in Washington, negotiates the terms or conditions of a residential mortgage loan on Washington property, or holds themselves out as being able to conduct those activities, must have a Washington mortgage loan originator license. Washington licensed loan originators must work from a licensed location.

(b) Any manager who directly supervises loan processor or underwriting employees must hold a mortgage loan originator license. The loan originator license can be from any state. Washington licensed loan originators must work from a licensed location.

(c) Any manager who directly supervises Washington licensed mortgage loan originators must themselves hold a Washington loan originator license. Washington licensed loan originators must work from a licensed location.

(5) As to subsections (2) and (3) of this section licensure is for the day-to-day operational supervisors.

(6) Supervisory plans must be written. The details of the plan and how it is implemented must include consideration of the location of the supervisor and employees supervised, the number of employees supervised, and the volume of work performed by the supervised employees. Supervisory plans must be maintained as part of the business books and records.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-301, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-301, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14.]

WAC 208-620-310 Is it necessary to license an office that is only providing underwriting and other back-office services? A location that is solely providing loan processing or underwriting or other back-office services on Washington loans and has only incidental contact with the borrower after an application has been taken, is not required to be licensed. Back office services do not include loan servicing. However, any location where a licensed mortgage loan originator works must be licensed. Also, your company's main office (headquarters), wherever located, must be licensed.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-310, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-310, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-310, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10. 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, § 208-620-310, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

[Ch. 208-620 WAC p. 11]

WAC 208-620-320 What is the amount of the surety bond required for my consumer loan license? (1) Surety bond amounts are based on loan origination volume from prior years. If there is no prior year volume, the surety bond amount required at application is thirty thousand dollars. For purposes of this section, "loan origination volume" means a volume of closed loans.

(2) Nonresidential loan origination. If you originate non-residential loans the surety bond amount is based on the annual dollar amount of loans you originate. See the following chart:

1. Zero to twenty million in loans originated:	\$30,000
2. Twenty million to forty million:	\$50,000
3. Forty million to fifty million:	\$100,000
4. Fifty million and above:	\$150,000

(3) Residential mortgage loan origination.

(a) Origination. If you only originate residential mortgage loans, the surety bond amount is based on the annual dollar amount of residential mortgage loans you originate. Use the chart in subsection (2) of this section for the bond amount.

(b) Servicing. If you only service residential mortgage loans,

a bond requirement may only arise if you elect a surety bond in lieu of the required net worth in WAC 208-620-322.

(c) Origination and servicing. If you originate and service residential mortgage loans, your surety bond amount will be based on your origination volumes. See the table in subsection (2) of this section.

(d) Brokering. If you only broker residential mortgage loans, your surety bond amount at application is thirty thousand dollars. There after subject to annual adjustment the surety bond amount will be based on the total annual principal amount of the loans brokered. See the table in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Combined nonresidential and residential loan origination. If you originate both nonresidential and residential loans, your bond amount will be based on the combined origination volume.

(5) Third-party loan modification services. If you only offer third-party residential mortgage loan modification services, your bond amount is thirty thousand dollars.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165, and 31.04.300. WSR 17-01-124, § 208-620-320, filed 12/20/16, effective 1/1/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-320, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-320, 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, § 208-620-320, 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, § 208-620-320, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 19.144.070, 2008 c 78. WSR 09-01-159, § 208-620-320, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-320, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-320, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-321 What are the capital requirements for a nondepository residential mortgage loan servicer applicant and licensee servicing loans guaranteed by one or more government sponsored entity (GSE) and/or government corporation? (1)(a) An applicant or licensee operating as an approved servicer by one or more government sponsored or government corporation entities must maintain liquidity (to include operating reserves) and tangible net worth that meet the standards set by the entity. If approved by more than one entity, the applicant or licensee must meet the highest standard of the entities for which they are approved. Tangible net worth does not include money held in borrower escrow accounts.

Examples of government sponsored entities are Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, the Federal Home Loan Bank System, and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. Ginnie Mae is an example of a government corporation.

(b) Applicants or licensees with a combined portfolio will be subject to the standards in (a) of this subsection.

For example, if your portfolio contains loans from one or more GSE or government corporations and loans not insured by any GSE or government corporation, your capital requirements must meet the highest standard of the GSE or government corporations.

(c) An applicant or licensee with a portfolio of loans not subject to any government sponsored or government corporation entity must comply with WAC 208-620-322.

(2) The standards described in subsection (1)(a) of this section are set by the GSE and/or government corporation financial eligibility requirements for servicing residential mortgage loans.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165, and 31.04.300. WSR 17-01-124, § 208-620-321, filed 12/20/16, effective 1/1/18.]

WAC 208-620-322 What are the capital requirements for a nondepository residential mortgage loan servicer applicant and licensee servicing loans not guaranteed by a government sponsored entity (GSE) and/or government corporation? (1)(a) An applicant or licensee servicing residential mortgage loans not including any GSE or government corporation loans must maintain a minimum tangible net worth as follows:

0-199 loans	\$100,000
200-299 loans	\$200,000
300-399 loans	\$300,000
400-499 loans	\$400,000
500-599 loans	\$500,000
600-699 loans	\$600,000
700-799 loans	\$700,000
800-899 loans	\$800,000
900-999 loans	\$900,000
1,000 plus loans	\$1,000,000

(b) Alternatively the applicant or licensee may maintain a one million dollar surety bond in lieu of tangible net worth.

(c) In addition, the applicant or licensee must maintain liquidity (to include operating reserves) of .00035 times the unpaid principal balance of the portfolio.

(2) An applicant or licensee with twenty-five or fewer loans may apply to the director to waive or adjust one or more of these capital requirements. In considering such a request the director will consider whether the licensee has a positive net worth and adequate operating reserves. For purposes of this section, "operating reserves" are funds set aside in anticipation of future payments or obligations and are included in liquidity.

(3) Licensees must annually or more frequently report, as prescribed by the director, on liquidity (including operating reserves) and tangible net worth.

(4) Any licensee that does not maintain the standards in this section is subject to action by the director including that authority in RCW 31.04.165(4).

(5) The following definitions apply to this section:

(a) Tangible net worth means total equity minus receivables due from affiliated entities, minus goodwill and other intangible assets, and minus the carrying value of pledged assets net of the associated liabilities of the pledged assets.

(b) Liquidity means unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, investment grade securities that are available for sale or held for trade, and unused/available portion of committed servicing advance lines.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165, and 31.04.300. WSR 17-01-124, § 208-620-322, filed 12/20/16, effective 1/1/18.]

WAC 208-620-327 How often will my bond amount change? Your bond amount may change annually depending on your volume of loan origination and residential mortgage loans serviced in Washington. See RCW 31.04.045(6). By March 1st of each year, you must determine your required bond amount and provide DFI with proof of having an adequate bond.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-327, 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, § 208-620-327, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-328 How often must I report my loan origination and residential mortgage loan servicing volume? You must report your loan origination and residential mortgage loan servicing volume as directed and on the form prescribed by the director.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-328, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-328, 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, § 208-620-328, 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, § 208-620-328, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-330 Does the surety bond need to reflect coverage for licensee and its W-2 employees and independent contractors? Yes. The surety bond must cover both the licensee and all employees and independent contractors working for the licensee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 19.144.070, 2008 c 78. WSR 09-01-159, § 208-620-330, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09. Statutory Authority: (12/20/16)

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, § 208-620-330, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-340 Do I have any alternative to maintaining a surety bond? With the director's approval, you may use a bond substitute, as defined in WAC 208-620-010, that meets the following requirements:

(1) Your company must be a Washington business corporation.

(2) Your company must maintain unimpaired capital in an amount so that the aggregate sum of the company's debt, including outstanding promissory notes or other evidences of debt, does not at any time exceed three times the amount of its bond substitute.

(3) You may exclude long-term subordinated debt, as defined in WAC 208-620-010, for purposes of calculating the bond substitute only if any claim by the subordinate debtholder on the company's assets is junior to claims by the state or a consumer under the act. You must file with the director a subordination agreement in favor of the state.

(4) You must not consider bad debts and uncollectible judgments as assets for purposes of calculating the bond substitute. A bad debt is any debt owed to you upon which any payment is six months or more past due. An uncollectible judgment is any judgment which is more than two years old and which has not been paid.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-340, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-340, 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, § 208-620-340, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-341 If I originate residential mortgage loans and my company relies on the bond substitute, must my licensed mortgage loan originators obtain an individual bond? Yes. They must each obtain individual bonds based on their mortgage loan origination volume. See WAC 208-620-710 (3)(i).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-341, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-341, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-341, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-350 If I qualify to use a bond substitute in lieu of a surety bond, what documentation do I have to provide to the department? (1) **Semiannual financial statements required.** A licensee that maintains a bond substitute must submit semiannually to the director year-to-date financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, including at a minimum a statement of assets and liabilities and a profit and loss statement.

(2) **More frequent financial reporting.** The director may require that financial reports be submitted more frequently if past financial reports have been prepared incorrectly or were misleading or if there is substantial risk that the licensee will violate the bond substitute standard.

(3) **Additional information to be filed.** The director may require other documents, agreements and information

deemed necessary to properly evaluate and ensure that the licensee remains in compliance with this section.

(4) **Failure to file financial statements as required.** The director may require a licensee that fails to file its financial statements under subsection (1) of this section to obtain a surety bond within thirty days of that failure.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-350, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-350, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-360 What if I use a bond substitute and my unimpaired capital falls below the minimum? A company that does not maintain a sufficient bond substitute must notify the director within ten days of the decrease in unimpaired capital. The department will then direct you to obtain and file a surety bond in the amount required by WAC 208-620-320. You must comply within twenty days. If you obtain a surety bond under this section you must maintain the surety bond for five years after the date of noncompliance. During this five-year period, the director will not accept a bond substitute.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-360, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-360, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-360, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-370 What are the grounds for denying or conditioning my consumer loan company license application? The director may deny or condition approval of a license application if you or any principal, officer, or board director of the applicant:

(1) Fails to pay a fee due the department or the NMLS;
 (2) Fails to demonstrate financial responsibility, experience, character, and general fitness to operate a business honestly, fairly, and efficiently within the purposes of the Consumer Loan Act. The director may find that the person has failed to make the demonstration if, among other things:

(a) Is or has been subject to an injunction or an administrative action issued pursuant to the Consumer Loan Act, the Consumer Protection Act, the Mortgage Broker Practices Act, the Insurance Code, the Securities Act, or similar laws in this or another state; or

(b) Is reported to have a history of unpaid debts as reported by an independent credit report issued by a recognized credit reporting agency; or

(c) Is the subject of a criminal felony indictment, or a criminal gross misdemeanor charge involving dishonesty or financial misconduct (RCW 31.04.055 (1)(d)); or

(d) Is insolvent in the sense that the value of the applicant's or licensee's liabilities exceeds its assets or in the sense that the applicant or licensee cannot meet its obligations as they mature; or

(e) Has had a license to conduct lending, residential mortgage loan servicing, or to provide settlement services associated with lending or residential mortgage loan servicing revoked or suspended by this state, another state, or by the federal government within five years of the date of sub-

mittal of a complete application for a license (see RCW 31.04.093 (6)(c)).

(3) Has misrepresented, omitted or concealed a material fact from the department or has misrepresented a material fact to the department;

(4) Has been found to have committed an act of misrepresentation or fraud in any aspect of the conduct of the lending or brokering business or profession;

(5) Has failed to complete its application as defined in WAC 208-620-280, within a reasonable time after being notified that the department considers the file abandoned for failure to provide requested information or documentation;

(6) Fails to maintain a bond or bond alternative that is compliant with the act.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-370, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-370, 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, § 208-620-370, 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, § 208-620-370, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-371 May I employ someone to work with Washington residents or Washington property who has been convicted of a gross misdemeanor or felony, or who has had a lending-related license revoked or suspended? No. (1) Pursuant to RCW 31.04.093(6), the director may prohibit any officer, principal, or employee from participating in the affairs of any licensee if that officer, principal, or employee has been convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to:

(a) A gross misdemeanor involving dishonesty or financial misconduct; or

(b) A felony in a domestic, foreign, or military court:
 (i) During the seven-year period preceding the date of the proposed employment; or

(ii) At any time preceding the date of the proposed employment, if the felony involved an act of fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, or money laundering.

(2) For purposes of this section, "participating in the affairs of any licensee" means an officer, principal, or employee or independent contractor who will or does originate loans, supervise employees or independent contractors, or manage the loan production or other activities of the licensee.

(3) Additionally, the director may prohibit participation in the affairs of the licensee by any officer, principal, or employee or independent contractor, or person subject to the act, who has had a license to engage in lending, or performance of a settlement service related to lending, including loan modifications, revoked or suspended in this state or any state.

(4) The department considers it to be a deceptive practice in violation of RCW 31.04.027(2) for any licensee to employ an officer, principal, or employee or independent contractor to conduct any of the activities described in subsection (3) of this section without first conducting a background check.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-371, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-371, filed

11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-371, 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, § 208-620-371, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-372 Am I responsible for the actions of my employees and independent contractors? Yes. You are responsible for any conduct violating the act or these rules by any person you employ, or engage as an independent contractor, to work in the business covered by your license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-372, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-373 What happens to residential mortgage loans in the pipeline if a mortgage loan originator leaves my company? Loan files belong to the company. Existing loan applications must be processed by another licensed loan originator in the company. At the borrower's written request, the loan must be transferred to another licensed entity within five days of the borrower's request. You may pay the original loan originator for the work he or she performed prior to leaving.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-373, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-373, 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, § 208-620-373, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-374 What action must I take in the NMLS if I fire a residential mortgage loan originator or if a residential mortgage loan originator quits? You must file a relationship termination through the NMLS within ten days of firing someone or the person quitting.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-374, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-374, 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, § 208-620-374, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-378 Knowledge of the law and rules. You are responsible for ensuring that your employees and mortgage loan originators have a sufficient understanding of the act and the rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-378, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12.]

WAC 208-620-400 Can I share an office with another business? (1) You may conduct your business in a licensed location in which other persons are engaged in business.

(2) If you originate residential mortgage loans, you must comply with RESPA, 12 C.F.R. Sec. 1024.14, including the required disclosures and prohibitions on referral fees if:

(a) The licensee has effective control over the person sharing space; or

(b) The person sharing space has effective control over the licensee; or

(c) The licensee and the person sharing space are under common control by a third person; or

(12/20/16)

(d) The licensee is a corporation related to another corporation as parent to subsidiary and one refers business incident to or a part of a real estate settlement service to the other.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-400, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-400, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-400, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-400, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-420 May I transact my company business in a name other than the name on my company license? (1) You may only transact business using the name on the license or as further described in this section.

(2) You may apply to the department to add a trade or doing business as (DBA) name to your main office license but you may not use the DBA alone to transact business. DBA names will only be attached to the main office license. Branch offices cannot have DBAs attached to the branch office license. The director may deny an application for a proposed DBA name if the proposed DBA name is similar to a currently existing licensee name.

(3) If you transact business using a DBA you must use either the main office license number or main office name as entered in the NMLS with the DBA. See also WAC 208-620-620, 208-620-621 and 208-620-622.

(4) Reserved.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-420, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-420, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-420, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10. 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, § 208-620-420, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-425 May I transfer or assign my license? No. A license is given to a specific entity with specific individuals at a specific location. If twenty percent or more of the business is transferred or sold to another person, the licensee and the proposed new licensee(s) must apply to the department for a license. See also WAC 208-620-490.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-425, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-425, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-425, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

LICENSEE REPORT REQUIREMENTS

WAC 208-620-430 What are my annual filing requirements as a consumer loan licensee? Each year you are required to file two annual reports on forms provided by the department. You must also pay a fee (assessment) based on your activities during the reporting year. The reports and the assessment fee must be provided to the department on March 1st of each year or within thirty days of ceasing Washington operations (the due date).

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(1) **Annual reports and assessment fee on activity.** You must provide the annual reports (annual assessment report and consolidated annual report) and the assessment fee by the due date.

(2) **Late penalties.** If you fail to submit the required annual reports and assessment fee by the due date you are subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each item for each day of delay. For example, if the department receives the two annual reports and assessment fee on March 4th, you would have to pay an additional four hundred fifty dollars as a late penalty. If the items are filed with the department more than thirty days after ceasing Washington operations, the late penalty will accrue at the same rate. The maximum late penalty that will be assessed is five thousand dollars per reporting year. More penalties may be assessed if the department must make a bond claim to collect the amounts due. See subsection (3) of this section.

(3) **Failure to file.**

(a) If you fail to pay the annual assessment fee or file the annual reports by the due date the director may file a claim against your surety bond for failing to comply with the Consumer Loan Act. The department may make a claim for the late penalties under subsection (2) of this section and the greater of:

- (i) The assessment fee paid the previous year;
- (ii) The average annual assessment fee you paid in the previous two years; or
- (iii) Fifteen hundred dollars.

(b) Your license will expire if you fail to pay the annual assessment fee and file the annual reports by the due date. The department will provide you with notice of the pending expiration and you can stop the pending expiration by paying the assessment fee and providing the reports. If the department does not receive the assessment fee and reports within fifteen days from the date the department provides you with the notice, your license will expire. The notice warning you of the pending expiration is presumed received by you three days after the department mails it via first class mail to the last address of record with the department. You are responsible for updating your address of record with the department. Notice of the pending expiration is valid even if it is sent to an address of record that is incorrect due to your failure to provide an updated address.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-430, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-430, 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, § 208-620-430, 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, § 208-620-430, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-430, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-430, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-431 What are my quarterly call report filing requirements if I make, broker, or service residential mortgage loans? You are required to file accurate and complete call reports on the dates and in a form prescribed by the NMLS (see RCW 31.04.277).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-431, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-431, 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, § 208-620-431, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-440 How do I calculate my annual assessment for activity in Washington? (1)(a) **Calculation of the annual assessment for loans made, brokered or purchased.** The annual assessment is based on the "adjusted total loan value" as defined in subsection (2) of this section. The amount of the annual assessment is determined by multiplying the adjusted total loan value of the loans in the year being assessed by .000180271.

(b) **Calculation of the annual assessment for residential mortgage loans serviced.** The industry will be assessed the cost to DFI of regulating the industry. Costs include, but are not limited to, the cost of employee compensation, travel expenses not paid through the examination or investigation process, and goods and services expended in regulating the industry. Each licensee will pay a percentage of the regulatory cost based on the total annual volume of Washington residential mortgage loans serviced on January 1st. The minimum amount assessed will be five hundred dollars and the maximum amount assessed to any licensee will not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

(2) **All loans counted in assessment calculation.** The "adjusted total loan value" is the sum of:

(a) The principal loan balance on Washington loans in your loan portfolio on December 31 of the prior year; plus

(b) The total principal loan amount of all Washington loans you made, brokered, or purchased during the assessment year.

(3) **Reverse mortgages.** Each reporting year, you will report and be assessed on:

(a) The dollar amount of advances made; and

(b) The dollar amount of accrued interest.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-440, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-440, 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, § 208-620-440, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-440, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-440, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-460 Must I file my annual reports even if I go out of business during the year? (1) If you cease operation during the year, you must file the annual reports and pay the annual assessment required in WAC 208-620-430 within thirty days of closure.

(2) Failure to file within thirty days of closure will trigger the bond claim process as described in WAC 208-620-430(3), or other action. See also WAC 208-620-499.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-460, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-460, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-460, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-460, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-480 What are my reporting responsibilities if my company files for bankruptcy? (1) **Chapter 7 bankruptcy.** A licensee that files for chapter 7 bankruptcy must notify the director within ten days, surrender its license(s) and deliver the consolidated annual report and worksheet for the period in business that year within sixty days of filing bankruptcy.

(2) **Chapter 11 bankruptcy.** A licensee that files for chapter 11 bankruptcy must notify the director within ten days.

[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, § 208-620-480, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-490 What are my reporting responsibilities when something of significance happens to my business? (1) **Prior notification required.** You must amend your NMLS record at least ten days prior to a change of your:

- (a) Principal place of business or any of branch offices;
- (b) Name or legal status (e.g., from sole proprietor to corporation, etc.);
- (c) Name and mailing address of your registered agent if you are located outside the state;
- (d) Legal or trade name; or
- (e) Ownership control of ten percent or more; or
- (f) A closure or surrender of the license. See WAC 208-620-499.

(2) **Post notification within ten days.** You must amend your NMLS record within ten days after an occurrence of any of the following:

- (a) A change in mailing address, telephone number, fax number, or email address;
- (b) A cancellation or expiration of your Washington state business license;
- (c) A change in standing with the state of Washington secretary of state, including the resignation or change of the registered agent;
- (d) Failure to maintain the appropriate unimpaired capital under WAC 208-620-340. See WAC 208-620-360;
- (e) Receipt of notification of cancellation of your surety bond;
- (f) Termination of sponsorship of loan originator;
- (g) Receipt of notification of a claim against your bond;
- (h) A change in primary company contact or primary consumer complaint contact; or
- (i) A change in your response to a disclosure question within NMLS. You must upload the document that is the basis for your changed response.

(3) **Post notification within twenty days.** You must amend your NMLS record within twenty days after the occurrence of any of the following developments:

- (a) Receipt of notification of license revocation procedures against your license in any state;
- (b) The filing of a felony indictment or information related to lending or brokering activities against you or any officer, board director, or principal or an indictment or information involving dishonesty against you or any officer, board director, or principal;

(c) Conviction of you or any officer, director, or principal for a felony, or a gross misdemeanor involving lending, brokering or financial misconduct; or

(d) The filing of any material litigation against the company.

(4) See WAC 208-620-499 for the requirements when you close your business.

(5) Within forty-five days of a data breach you must notify the director in writing. This notification requirement may change based on directives or recommendations from law enforcement. See also WAC 208-620-573.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-490, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-490, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.-165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-490, 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, § 208-620-490, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-499 What are my reporting requirements if I want to close my company or surrender my license? If you cease doing business in Washington you must do the following:

(1) Submit a surrender request through the NMLS within ten days of closing the company or surrendering the license; and

(2) File the final closure form, annual reports, worksheet, and submit any fees owed as required in WAC 208-620-430. Failure to file these reports within thirty days of closure will trigger the bond claim process as described in WAC 208-620-430(3), or other action.

(3) If your license has expired or you are otherwise locked out of the NMLS database, you must provide the documents described in subsection (2) of this section directly to the department.

Any Washington loans in your portfolio and activity under the act remain subject to the director's authority including investigation and examination, and the fees associated with those activities.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-499, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-499, 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, § 208-620-499, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-500 What are my reporting requirements if I want to close one or more of my branch offices? If you close a branch office, you must submit a surrender request through the NMLS at least ten days prior to the branch closing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-500, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-500, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-500, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-500, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

DISCLOSURE AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

WAC 208-620-505 In addition to the Consumer Loan Act, what other laws do I have to comply with? You must ensure you are in compliance with all federal and state laws, regulations and programs that apply to lending or brokering loans, or servicing residential mortgage loans, including applicable reverse mortgage including, but not limited to, the Truth in Lending Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Bank Secrecy Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Act, the Washington State Fair Housing Act, the S.A.F.E. Act, the Federal Trade Commission Telemarketing Sales Rule, and the Mortgage Acts and Practices - Advertising statute, Regulation N, 12 C.F.R. Part 1014.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165, WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-505, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165, WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-505, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-505, 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, § 208-620-505, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-506 Must my underwriting analysis of a borrower's residential mortgage loan application include a determination of the borrower's ability to repay the loan? Yes. To ensure that underwriting standards are consistent with prudent lending practices, the underwriting standards should include, at a minimum, an analysis of the borrower's ability to repay the obligation. The analysis of a borrower's repayment capacity must include the debt to income ratio; the assets, net worth, or equity; and any prepayment penalty clauses. If the residential mortgage loan is underwritten to the guidelines of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, FHA, VA, or USDA and you have met the underwriting standards of an ability to repay analysis for those loans types, you are in compliance with this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-506, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-507 What elements of an ability to repay analysis must be part of my underwriting policy of a conventional residential mortgage loan? (1) Your underwriting policy must include:

- A procedure for evaluating and documenting a borrower's ability to repay.
- Standards used to evaluate the borrower's ability to repay by final maturity at the fully indexed rate.
- A policy that provides the assumption of a fully amortizing repayment schedule in determining the borrower's ability to repay.
- An evaluation of any negative amortization on a borrower's ability to repay.
- Standards for verifying the borrower's income, current employment and reasonably expected future income.
- Standards for verifying the borrower's assets, net worth or equity in the subject property.

[Ch. 208-620 WAC p. 18]

- Standards for an acceptable range for the borrower's debt to income ratio based on the loan type (conventional, reduced documentation, stated income).

- Demonstration that the debt to income ratio includes all of the borrower's contractual obligations, or that an allowance has been made within the ratio to take into account ancillary borrower contractual obligations (utility, cell phone contracts, etc.).

- Standards for counseling borrowers on the impact of their decision to accept a mortgage with an adjustable rate, balloon payment, or other alternative product or feature.

- Standards on the substitution of a credit score in place of income, assets, or net worth.

- Standards for due diligence of third-party originators including preresult review, verifications of borrower information, responsibility for initial RESPA compliance, responsibility for adverse action notice compliance, and post-closing reviews.

- Procedures for notifying borrowers about prepayment penalties.

(2) You must demonstrate consistent and uniform application of the elements in subsection (1) of this section in your in-house compliance and audit departments.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-507, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

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 1016;

(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) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) Each licensee must maintain in its files sufficient information to show compliance with state and federal law.

[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.]

WAC 208-620-511 What is the disclosure required under RCW 19.144.020 for residential mortgage loans?

(1) You must provide the borrower with a clear, brief one page summary to help borrowers understand their loan terms. The disclosure summary must be provided on one page separate from any other documents and must use clear, simple, plain language terms that are reasonably understandable to the average person.

(2) You must provide the initial disclosure summary to the borrower within three business days following your receipt of a complete loan application.

(3) You must redisclose material loan terms within three days of a significant change, or at least three days before closing, whichever is earlier.

(4) You may provide the disclosure summary in electronic form, in a manner consistent with the procedure for delivery of electronic disclosure under Regulation Z of the Truth in Lending Act, 12 C.F.R. Part 1026, currently in effect, which implements the E-Sign Act of 2000, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 7001 et seq.

(5) The department has developed model forms that comply with this provision. See the department's web site. See also RCW 19.144.020 and WAC 208-600-200.

(6) Disclosure in compliance with the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, Regulation X, 12 C.F.R. Part 1024 and Truth in Lending Act, Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Part 1026 is considered compliance with the disclosure requirements of this section.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-511, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-511, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-511, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 19.144.070, 2008 c 78. WSR 09-01-159, § 208-620-511, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09.]

WAC 208-620-513 In a residential mortgage loan transaction, what are my disclosure obligations to the company that brokered the loan to me? You must provide copies of any disclosures you provided to the borrower, following the initial disclosures, within ten business days of providing the disclosures to the borrower.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-513, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14.]

POWERS AND RESTRICTIONS

WAC 208-620-515 What authority do I have after my license has been issued? Once your license has been issued you may:

(1) Lend money with a note rate that does not exceed twenty-five percent per annum as determined by the simple interest method of calculating interest owed. This applies only to nonmortgage loans, junior lien mortgage loans, and to lenders that are not "creditors" under the Depository Institutions Deregulatory and Monetary Control Act when making first lien mortgage loans. The requirement for the simple interest method of calculating interest does not apply to reverse mortgages.

(2) Make open-end loans as authorized in RCW 31.04.115 provided that:

(a) The annual fee allowed in RCW 31.04.115(3) may not exceed fifty dollars; and

(b) The annual fee must be charged in advance as a lump sum. It must not be charged monthly and must not be financed.

(3) In accordance with Title 48 RCW, sell insurance covering real and personal property, covering the life or disability of both of the borrower, covering the involuntary unem-

ployment of the borrower, or other insurance products approved by the Washington state office of the insurance commissioner.

(4) Service residential mortgage loans. See also WAC 208-620-320, 208-620-325, 208-620-550, 208-620-551, and 208-620-900.

(5) Provide third-party loan modification services for residential mortgage loans. See also WAC 208-620-320, 208-620-325, 208-620-545, 208-620-550, and 208-620-552.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-515, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-515, 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, § 208-620-515, 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, § 208-620-515, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-515, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-515, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

RECORDKEEPING

WAC 208-620-520 How long must I maintain my records under the Consumer Loan Act? What are the records I must maintain? Licensees must maintain the following records for a minimum of three years, or the period of time required by federal law whichever is longer, after making the final entry on a loan at a licensed location.

(1) **General records.** Each licensee must maintain electronic or hard copy books, accounts, records, papers, documents, files, and other information relevant to making loans or servicing residential mortgage loans.

(2) **Advertising records.** These records include newspaper and print advertising, scripts of radio and television advertising, telemarketing scripts, all direct mail advertising, and any electronic advertising distributed by facsimile computer, or other electronic or wireless network.

(3) **Other specific records.** The records required under subsection (1) of this section include, but are not limited to:

(a) All loan agreements or notes and all addendums, riders, or other documents that supplement the final loan agreements;

(b) All forms of loan applications, written or electronic (the Fannie Mae 1003 is an example);

(c) The initial rate sheet or other supporting rate information;

(d) The last rate sheet, or other supporting rate information, if there was a change in rates, terms, or conditions prior to settlement;

(e) Rate lock agreements and the supporting rate sheets or other rate supporting document;

(f) All written disclosures required by the act and federal laws and regulations. Some examples of federal law disclosures include, but are not limited to: The good faith estimate or loan estimate or other Truth in Lending Act disclosures, Equal Credit Opportunity Act disclosures, and affiliated business arrangement and other disclosures under RESPA;

(g) Documents and records of compensation paid to employees and independent contractors;

(h) An accounting of all funds received in connection with loans with supporting data;

(i) Settlement statements (the final HUD-1, HUD-1A or federal closing disclosure);

(j) Broker loan document requests (may also be known as loan document request or demand statements) that include any prepayment penalties, terms, fees, rates, yield spread premium, loan type and terms;

(k) Records of any fees refunded to applicants for loans that did not close;

(l) All file correspondence and logs;

(m) All mortgage broker contracts with lenders and all other correspondence with the lenders;

(n) All documents used to support the underwriting approval; and

(o) All documents that evidence a financial commitment made to protect a rate of interest during a rate lock period.

(4) Loan servicing documents. See subsection (1) of this section.

(5) Abandoned records. If you do not maintain your records as required, you are responsible for the costs of collection, storage, conversion to electronic format, or proper destruction of the records.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-520, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-520, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-520, 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, § 208-620-520, 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, § 208-620-520, 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, § 208-620-520, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-530 Can I maintain my records electronically? Yes. (1) You may maintain records electronically if you also maintain the electronic display equipment and make it available upon request to the director or his or her representatives for purposes of examination or investigation.

(2) The hardware or software needed to display the record must also be maintained during the required retention period under WAC 208-620-520(1).

(3) You must provide records in hard copy upon request of the director.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-530, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-530, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10. 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, § 208-620-530, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-531 Must I have a business resumption plan? Yes. You must have written policies and procedures in place that detail your response to any event that results in damage to or destruction of your records. You must maintain the policies and procedures as part of your books and records.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-531, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-531, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

(12/20/16)

WAC 208-620-532 Records disposal. Licensees must have written policies and procedures for the destruction of records, including electronic records, when the retention period ends. The destruction of records must be accomplished so that the information cannot be reconstructed or read. The destruction of consumer credit report information must also comply with the federal disposal rule at 16 C.F.R. Part 682.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-532, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16.]

WAC 208-620-540 Do I need to account separately for payments from borrowers for third-party service providers? Yes. You must separately account for all deposits and disbursements made by or for borrowers for third-party service providers. You must not use those funds for your benefit or for the benefit of any person not entitled to such benefit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-540, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. 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, § 208-620-540, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-545 Must I provide a written agreement when I provide third-party residential mortgage loan modification services? Yes. You must provide a written agreement as prescribed by the director when providing residential mortgage modification services. You must provide a copy of the signed agreement to the consumer and you must keep a copy as part of your books and records.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-545, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-545, 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, § 208-620-545, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

RESTRICTIONS, PROHIBITIONS AND GROUNDS FOR REVOCATION

WAC 208-620-550 What business practices are prohibited? In addition to RCW 31.04.027, the following constitute an "unfair or deceptive" act or practice:

(1) Failure to provide the exact pay-off amount as of a certain date within seven business days after being requested in writing to do so by a borrower of record or their authorized representative;

(2) Failure to record a borrower's payment as received on the day it is delivered to any of the licensee's locations during its regular working hours;

(3) Collecting more than forty-five days of prepaid interest at the time of loan closing;

(4) Soliciting or entering into a contract with a borrower that provides in substance that the licensee may earn a fee or commission through its "best efforts" to obtain a loan even though no loan is actually obtained for the borrower;

(5) **Engaging in unfair or deceptive advertising practices.** Unfair advertising may include advertising that offends public policy, or causes substantial injury to consumers or to competition in the marketplace. See also WAC 208-620-630;

(6) Negligently making any false statement or willfully making any omission of material fact in connection with any

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application or any information filed by a licensee in connection with any application, examination or investigation conducted by the department;

(7) Making any payment, directly or indirectly, or withholding or threatening to withhold any payment, to any appraiser of a property, for the purposes of influencing the independent judgment of the appraiser with respect to the value of the property;

(8) Leaving blanks on a document that is signed by the borrower or providing the borrower with documents with blanks;

(9) Failing to clearly disclose to a borrower whether the payment advertised or offered for a real estate loan includes amounts for taxes, insurance or other products sold to the borrower;

(10) Purchasing insurance on an asset secured by a loan without first attempting to contact the borrower by mailing one or more notices to the last known address of the borrower, unless mail has been previously returned as undeliverable from the address, in order to verify that the asset is not otherwise insured;

(11) Willfully filing a lien on property without a legal basis to do so;

(12) Coercing, intimidating, or threatening borrowers in any way with the intent of forcing them to complete a loan transaction;

(13) Failing to reconvey title to collateral, if any, within thirty business days when the loan is paid in full unless conditions exist that make compliance unreasonable;

(14) Intentionally delaying the closing of a residential mortgage loan for the sole purpose of increasing interest, costs, fees, or charges payable by the borrower;

(15) Steering a borrower to a residential mortgage loan with less favorable terms than they qualify for in order to increase the compensation paid to the company or mortgage loan originator. An example is counseling, or directing a borrower to accept a residential mortgage loan product with a risk grade less favorable than the risk grade the borrower would qualify for based on the licensee or other regulated person's then current underwriting guidelines, prudently applied, considering the information available to the licensee or other regulated person, including the information provided by the borrower;

(16) Failing to indicate on all residential mortgage loan applications, initial and revised, the company's unique identifier, the loan originator's unique identifier, and the date the application was taken or revised;

(17) Receiving compensation or anything of value from any party for assisting in real estate "flopping." Flopping occurs during some short sales where the value of the property is misrepresented to the lender who then authorizes the sale of the property for less than market value. The property is then resold at market value or near market value for a profit. The failure to disclose the true value of the property to the lender constitutes fraud and is a violation of this chapter;

(18) Receiving compensation for making the loan and for brokering the loan in the same transaction.

(19) Charging a fee in a residential mortgage loan transaction that is more than the fees allowed by the state or federal agency overseeing the specific type of loan transaction. Examples include, but are not limited to, loans insured or

guaranteed by the Veterans Administration, Home Equity Conversion Mortgages insured by HUD, and loans offered through the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development.

(20) Making, in any manner, any false or deceptive statement or representation with regard to the rates, points, or other financing terms or conditions for a residential mortgage loan. An example is advertising a discounted rate without clearly and conspicuously disclosing in the advertisement the cost of the discount to the borrower and that the rate is discounted.

(21) Servicing a usurious loan.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-550, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-550, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-550, 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, § 208-620-550, 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, § 208-620-550, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-550, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-550, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-551 Residential mortgage loan servicers—What business practices are prohibited? (1) In addition to being subject to RCW 31.04.027, you are prohibited from requiring or encouraging a borrower to:

(a) Waive his or her legal defenses, counterclaims, and other legal rights against the servicer for future acts;

(b) Waive his or her right to contest a future foreclosure;

(c) Waive his or her right to receive notice before the owner or servicer of the loan initiates foreclosure proceedings;

(d) Agree to pay charges not enumerated in any agreement between the borrower and the lender, servicer, or owner of the loan; or

(e) Cease communication with the lender or investor.

(2) As to force placed insurance you are prohibited from:

(a) Purchasing insurance on a property secured by a loan you service without providing two prior written notices to the homeowner's last known address seeking verification of existing insurance coverage. The notices must state:

(i) How the homeowner provides proof there is insurance coverage in place;

(ii) That without proof of insurance the servicer may obtain coverage at the homeowner's expense, that such coverage may only protect the mortgage holder, and that the cost of the coverage may be higher than that the homeowner may be able to obtain privately;

(iii) That the homeowner may request the servicer to set up an escrow account to advance insurance payments and that upon establishment of an escrow account the servicer may charge the borrower the amount of the insurance payments advanced on the borrower's behalf respecting the mortgaged property including a cushion amount (see WAC 208-620-900 (4)(b));

(iv) The second written notice must be sent thirty days after the first written notice.

(b) Failing to advance payments to a property insurer regardless of the homeowner making a payment to the ser-

vicar when the homeowner has an escrow account for the payment of insurance.

(c) Purchasing force placed insurance at a price that is not commercially reasonable. You must terminate force placed insurance within thirty days of receiving evidence from the homeowner of the existence of coverage. You must refund to the homeowner all premiums for force placed insurance collected during any period of time for which the homeowner's private insurance was in place.

(3) You are additionally prohibited from:

(a) Knowingly misapplying or recklessly applying loan payments to the outstanding balance of a loan.

(b) Knowingly misapplying or recklessly applying payments to escrow accounts.

(c) Charging excessive or unreasonable fees to provide loan payoff information.

(d) Knowingly or recklessly providing inaccurate information to a credit bureau, thereby harming a borrower's creditworthiness.

(e) Knowingly or recklessly facilitating the illegal foreclosure of real property collateral.

(4) You are prohibited from referring a delinquent mortgage to foreclosure if you have received the homeowner's loan modification application and you have not evaluated the homeowner for all available loan modifications.

(5) You are prohibited from using any funds in a suspense account to pay your own fees for servicing.

(6) You are prohibited from pursuing any collection activities while a complete loan modification application is being reviewed or while the borrower is making payments pursuant to a trial or permanent modification. This prohibition includes activities conducted by others on your behalf.

(7) You are prohibited from collecting private mortgage insurance beyond the date for which private mortgage insurance is no longer required.

(8) You are prohibited from failing to service the loan pursuant to the loan terms and conditions unless agreed to in writing by the borrower.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-551, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-551, 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, § 208-620-551, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-620-552 Third-party residential loan modification service providers—What business practices are prohibited? In addition to RCW 31.04.027, you are prohibited from:

(1) Collecting an advance fee.

(2) Charging total fees in excess of usual and customary charges, or total fees that are not reasonable in light of the service provided when providing residential mortgage loan modification services.

(3) Failing to provide a written agreement as prescribed by the director when providing residential mortgage modification services. See also WAC 208-620-545.

(4) As a condition to providing loan modification services requiring or encouraging a borrower to:

(a) Waive his or her legal defenses, counterclaims, and other legal rights against the servicer for future acts;

(b) Waive his or her right to contest a future foreclosure;

(c) Waive his or her right to receive notice before the owner or servicer of the loan initiates foreclosure proceedings;

(d) Agree to pay charges not enumerated in any agreement between the borrower and the lender, servicer, or owner of the loan; or

(e) Cease communication with the lender, investor, or loan servicer or stop or delay making regularly scheduled payments on an existing mortgage unless a mortgage loan modification is completely negotiated and executed with the lender or investor and the modification agreement itself provides for a cessation or delay in making regularly scheduled payments; or

(f) Enter into any contract or agreement to purchase a borrower's property.

(5) You are further prohibited from failing in a timely manner to:

(a) Communicate with or on behalf of the borrower;

(b) Act on any reasonable request from or take any reasonable action on behalf of a borrower.

(6) Engaging in false or misleading advertising. In addition to WAC 208-620-630, examples of false or misleading advertising include:

(a) Advertising which includes a "guarantee" unless there is a bona fide guarantee which will benefit a borrower.

(b) Advertising which makes it appear that a licensee has a special relationship with lenders when no such relationship exists.

(7) Leading a borrower to believe that the borrower's credit record will not be negatively affected by a mortgage loan modification when the licensee has reason to believe that the borrower's credit record may be negatively affected by the mortgage loan modification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-552, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-552, 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, § 208-620-552, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-620-555 What fees are allowed and when can they be collected from the borrower under the Consumer Loan Act? (1) Residential mortgage loans. This subsection does not apply to first lien residential mortgage loans originated by lenders who are creditors as defined in the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1601 and Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. 1026.

(a) Origination fees. You may charge a nonrefundable, prepaid, loan origination fee not to exceed four percent of the first twenty thousand dollars and two percent thereafter of the principal amount of the loan advanced to or for the direct benefit of the borrower, which fee may be included in the principal balance of the loan.

(b) Brokering fees. When agreed to in writing by the borrower, a fee to a mortgage broker that is not owned by the licensee or under common ownership with the licensee and that performed services in connection with the origination of the loan. A licensee may not receive compensation as a mortgage broker in connection with any loan made by the licensee.

(c) Third-party fees. The only third-party fees you may collect from the borrower before a loan is closed is the actual

cost of the credit report and appraisal. You may collect from the borrower reimbursement for fees you actually and properly incurred in connection with the appraisal of property by a qualified, independent, professional, third-party appraiser selected by the borrower and approved by the lender or in the absence of borrower selection, selected by the lender. You must provide a copy of the appraisal to the borrower even if you do not receive reimbursement for the cost of the appraisal.

(2) Nonmortgage loans. You may charge a nonrefundable, prepaid, loan origination fee not to exceed four percent of the first twenty thousand dollars and two percent thereafter of the principal amount of the loan advanced to or for the direct benefit of the borrower, which fee may be included in the principal balance of the loan.

(3) Third-party fees. This subsection applies to residential and nonresidential lending.

(a) When agreed to in writing by the borrower, you may collect from the borrower at closing reimbursement for fees you paid to third-party service providers who provided goods or services in connection with the preparation of the borrower's loan. Such third-party service providers include, but are not limited to, credit reporting agencies, title companies, appraisers, structural and pest inspectors, and escrow companies. The actual cost of such fees may be included in the amount of the loan.

(b) You must not charge or collect any fee to be paid to a third-party service provider, as defined in WAC 208-620-010, in excess of the actual costs paid or to be paid.

(c) You may use a borrower's credit card information for payment of the credit report or appraisal when paid directly to the third-party service provider.

(d) You may charge a nonrefundable rate lock fee when agreed to in writing by the borrower. The fee may be retained if the borrower breaks the rate lock agreement and you are making the loan, if you have paid a third party for the interest rate lock, or if you have otherwise made a financial commitment to protect the rate during the lock period. The fee may not be retained if the borrower rescinds the loan under Regulation Z, if the borrower does not qualify for a loan, or if the loan is denied based on the property appraisal. See also WAC 208-620-510(3).

(4) Late payment penalties. You may not charge more than ten percent of any installment payment delinquent ten days or more.

(5) Attorneys' fees. You may charge reasonable attorneys' fees, actual expenses, and costs incurred in connection with the collection of a delinquent debt, a repossession, or a foreclosure when a debt is referred for collection to an attorney who is not your salaried employee.

(6) The fees allowed in subsection (3)(d) of this section must be included in the loan origination fee calculations described in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(7) Discount points.

(a)(i) You must not collect a fee from the borrower for lowering the interest rate unless the interest rate is actually reduced.

(ii) You must be able to show a definitive mathematical relationship between discount points paid and the interest rate obtained via a rate sheet or pricing engine that was in effect when the interest rate was locked.

(b) Any applicable program add-on fees must be disclosed as part of the discount points.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-555, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-555, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-555, 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, § 208-620-555, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-556 What fees must I refund to the borrower if I provide services subject to the act but do not have a license? (1) With residential mortgage loans you must refund any nonthird-party fees (not interest) that inured to your benefit.

(2) With nonresidential mortgage loans you must refund interest and nonthird-party fees that inured to your benefit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-556, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14.]

WAC 208-620-560 What fees are not allowed when making loans under the Consumer Loan Act? This section does not apply to first lien residential mortgage loans originated by lenders who are creditors as defined in the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1601 and Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. 1026.

(1) **Filing fees.** You must not charge or collect any funds from the borrower for the cost of filing, as defined in WAC 208-620-010, or for any other fees paid or to be paid to public officials, unless such charges are paid or are to be paid within one hundred eighty days by the licensee to public officials or other third parties for such filing. Any fee you collect for releasing or reconveying the security for the obligation must be paid to an unrelated third party unless you can demonstrate activities you conducted to facilitate the reconveyance.

(2) **Dishonored check fees.** You may charge or collect twenty-five dollars or the actual amount charged by the financial institution for a check, draft, ACH, or other transfer if returned unpaid or denied by the financial institution drawn upon. Only one fee may be collected with respect to a particular check, draft, ACH, or other transfer even if it has been returned or denied more than once.

(3) **Credit and noncredit insurance.**

(a) Except for the transaction described in (b) of this subsection, you may include the premiums for credit and noncredit insurance in the principal amount of the loan, provided that purchase of the insurance is not required to obtain a loan and that this fact is disclosed to the borrower in writing and the borrower's confirmation is obtained by signature on the disclosure form.

(b) You must not sell single premium credit insurance to a borrower at the inception of coverage unless the sale is in compliance with chapter 48.18 RCW.

(4) **Fees on existing loans.** Unless otherwise preempted under the Depository Institutions Deregulatory and Monetary Control Act, if you make a new loan or increases a credit line within one hundred twenty days after originating a previous loan or credit line to the same borrower, the origination fee on the new loan or increased credit line must be limited as follows:

(a) You must only charge an origination fee on that part of the new loan not used to pay the amount due on the previous loan;

(b) You must only charge an origination fee on the difference between the amount of the existing credit line and the increased credit line;

(c) The limits in (a) and (b) of this subsection do not apply if you refund the origination fee on the existing loan or credit line;

(d) The limits in (a) and (b) of this subsection do not apply if you can demonstrate a net tangible benefit to the borrower for the new loan or credit line increase. For purposes of this subsection a net tangible benefit may be demonstrated by a lower monthly payment, or a decrease in the interest rate. Any net tangible benefit analysis must include the fees or charges for the new loan or credit line increase.

(5) Discount points.

(a) You must not collect a fee from the borrower for lowering the interest rate unless the interest rate is actually reduced.

(b) Any applicable program add-on fees must be disclosed as part of the discount points.

(6) **Administrative fees.** On nonmortgages, junior lien and first lien mortgages by licensees who are not "creditors" under the Depository Institutions Deregulatory and Monetary Control Act, you must not collect a document preparation fee, a processing fee, an administrative fee, an application fee, or a courier fee unless paid to an unrelated third party and agreed to in writing in advance by the borrower.

(7) **Underwriting fees.** You must not collect an underwriting fee.

(8) **Prepayment penalty.** You must not collect a prepayment penalty on the following loans:

(a) Any nonmortgage loan;

(b) Any adjustable rate residential mortgage loan, except as allowed by RCW 19.144.040;

(c) Any junior lien mortgage loan; or

(d) Any loan you made if you are not a "creditor" under DIDMCA.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-560, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-560, 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, § 208-620-560, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 19.144.070, 2008 c 78. WSR 09-01-159, § 208-620-560, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09. 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, § 208-620-560, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-561 What fees can I collect on VA loans? Reserved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-561, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-565 What fees am I allowed to charge or receive when acting as a residential mortgage loan broker under the act? (1) A broker's fee not to exceed four percent of the first twenty thousand dollars and two percent thereafter of the principal amount of the loan advanced to or

for the direct benefit of the borrower, which fee may be included in the principal balance of the loan.

(2) A processing fee when paid to an independent third-party processor.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-565, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-565, 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, § 208-620-565, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 19.144.070, 2008 c 78. WSR 09-01-159, § 208-620-565, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09.]

WAC 208-620-566 What fees am I not allowed to charge or receive when brokering residential mortgage loans under the act? (1) Fees for discount points;

(2) An underwriting fee; or

(3) Applicable fees in WAC 208-620-560(6).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-566, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-567 What fees can I charge when servicing residential mortgage loans under the act? (1) You may charge servicing fees authorized by the loan documents, by the act, or by the borrower. Examples include, but are not limited to, late fees as authorized by the loan documents, insufficient check fees as authorized by the loan documents or as allowed under WAC 208-620-560(2), and wire transfer fees for wire transfers requested by the borrower.

(2) You may only charge a fee for a default related service that is usual and customary or reasonable in light of the service provided.

(3) You may not charge fees paid to third parties in excess of the fee charged by the third party.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-567, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-567, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-620-568 What fees am I not allowed to charge when providing third-party residential mortgage loan modification services under the act? You must not charge total fees in excess of usual and customary charges, or total fees that are not reasonable in light of the service provided.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-568, 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, § 208-620-568, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-620-570 What are the grounds for suspending or revoking a consumer loan company license? The director may suspend or revoke a license if the licensee, or any principal, officer, or board director of the licensee:

(1) **Failing to pay.** Fails to pay a fee due the department;

(2) **Injunction or administrative action.** Is or has been subject to an injunction or a civil or administrative action issued pursuant to the Consumer Loan Act, the Consumer Protection Act, the Mortgage Broker Practices Act or similar laws of this state or another state;

(3) **Substantial unpaid debt.** Has accumulated substantial unpaid debt;

(4) **Violation of lending laws.** Has been found in violation of another state's lending laws, securities laws, real estate laws or insurance laws resulting in substantial license limitations or significant fines, restitution, or both;

(5) **Criminal charges.** The person is the subject of a criminal felony charge, or a criminal misdemeanor charge involving dishonesty or financial misconduct;

(6) **Bond canceled.** Has had its surety bond canceled or revoked for cause;

(7) **Deterioration of business.** Has allowed the licensed consumer loan business to deteriorate into a condition which would result in denial of a new application for a license;

(8) **Aiding unlicensed practice.** Has aided or abetted an unlicensed person to practice in violation of the Consumer Loan Act or the Mortgage Broker Practices Act;

(9) **Incompetence resulting in injury.** Has demonstrated incompetence or negligence that results in financial harm to a person or that creates an unreasonable risk that a person may be harmed;

(10) **Insolvency.** Is insolvent in the sense that the value of the licensee's liabilities exceeds its assets or in the sense that the applicant or licensee cannot meet its obligations as they mature;

(11) **Failure to comply.** Has failed to comply with an order, directive, subpoena, or requirement of the director, or his or her designee, or with an assurance of discontinuance entered into with the director, or his or her designee;

(12) **Misrepresentation or fraud.** Has performed an act of misrepresentation or fraud in any aspect of the conduct of the lending or brokering business or profession;

(13) **Failure to cooperate.** Has failed to cooperate with the director, or his or her designee, including without limitation by:

(a) Not furnishing records requested by the director for purposes of conducting a lawful investigation for disciplinary actions or denial, suspension, or revocation of a license; or

(b) Not furnishing records requested by the director for purposes of conducting a lawful investigation into a complaint against the licensee filed with the department, or providing a full and complete written explanation of the circumstances of the complaint upon request by the director;

(14) **Interference with investigation.** Has interfered with a lawful investigation or disciplinary proceeding by willful misrepresentation of facts before the director or the director's designee, or by the use of threats or harassment against a client, witness, employee of the licensee, or representative of the director for the purpose of preventing them from discovering evidence for, or providing evidence in, any disciplinary proceeding or other legal action;

(15) Reserved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-570, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-570, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-570, 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, § 208-620-570, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

INFORMATION SECURITY

WAC 208-620-571 Information security program required by the federal Safeguards Rule implementing the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.

(1) Generally, applicants and licensees must have a written program appropriate to the company's size and complexity, the activity conducted, and the sensitivity of information at issue. The program must ensure the information's security and confidentiality, protect against anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of the information, and protect against unauthorized access to or use of the information.

(2) Specifically, at a minimum the plan described in subsection (1) of this section must:

(a) Designate an employee or employees to coordinate the information security program;

(b) Identify and assess the risks to customer information;

(c) Design and implement information safeguards to control the risks identified in the risk assessment and regularly monitor and test the safeguards;

(d) Select service providers that can maintain appropriate safeguards and oversee their handling of customer information; and

(e) At least annually evaluate and adjust the program in light of relevant circumstances, including changes in business or operations, or the results of testing and monitoring the effectiveness of the implemented safeguards.

(3) The information security plan must be maintained as part of your books and records.

(4) For more information access the FTC web site on the Safeguards Rule at: <https://www.ftc.gov/tips-advice/business-center/guidance/financial-institutions-customer-information-complying> and see 16 C.F.R. 314.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-571, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16.]

WAC 208-620-572 Consumer financial information privacy under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) and Regulation P.

(1) Licensees must comply with GLBA, as amended, and Regulation P. Unless subject to an exception under GLBA, as amended, licensees must at a minimum:

(a) Provide customers with initial and annual notices regarding their privacy policies. These notices describe whether and how the licensee shares consumers' nonpublic personal information, including personally identifiable financial information, with other entities; and

(b) If licensees share certain customer information with particular types of third parties, the institutions are also required to provide notice to their customers and an opportunity to opt out of the sharing. If a licensee limits its types of sharing to those which do not trigger opt-out rights, it may provide a "simplified" annual privacy notice to its customers that does not include opt-out information. If a licensee's compliant privacy policy has not changed, additional notices may not be required.

(2) See GLBA, as amended, and Regulation P at 12 C.F.R. Part 1016 for the required details.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-572, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16.]

WAC 208-620-573 Notice to consumers of data breach. If the licensee's data is compromised, the licensee may be subject to chapter 19.255 RCW and may have to provide notices to consumers whose information was acquired. Under certain circumstances notice of the breach may also be required to the attorney general's office.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165, WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-573, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16.]

EXAMINATIONS

WAC 208-620-580 As a licensee, will my business be subject to periodic examinations? (1) Licensees can expect to be visited periodically by the department's examiners. The director or designee may examine, wherever located, the records used in the business of every licensee and of every person who is engaged in the consumer loan business, whether the person acts or claims to act as principal or agent, or under or without the authority of this chapter. For that purpose the director or designee shall have free access, at reasonable times during business hours, to the offices and places of business and all books and records of the business.

(2) When directed to do so during an examination licensees must provide information on the characteristics of loan originations in a format prescribed by the director.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165, WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-580, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165, WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-580, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. 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, § 208-620-580, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-590 How much will I be charged for my examinations and when will the payment be due? (1) You will be charged \$69.01 per hour for examinations of your records.

(2) If the examination occurs outside of Washington, you will be charged the hourly rate plus travel costs.

(3) You must pay examination costs within thirty days after receiving the invoice to avoid having to pay accrued interest.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165, WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-590, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165, WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-590, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. 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, § 208-620-590, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-600 How often will the department visit my business to examine my records? There is no set schedule to examine each licensee. Licensees will be examined on a flexible schedule based upon the potential risk of the business to the public.

[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, § 208-620-600, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

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WAC 208-620-601 What assistance may the department seek in conducting an investigation or examination of my business? In order to carry out the purposes of RCW 31.04.145, the director may:

(1) Retain attorneys, accountants, or other professionals and specialists as examiners, auditors, or investigators to conduct or assist in the conduct of examinations or investigations;

(2) Enter into agreements or relationships with other government officials or regulatory associations in order to improve efficiencies and reduce regulatory burden by sharing resources, standardized or uniform methods or procedures, and documents, records, information, or evidence obtained under this section;

(3) Use, hire, contract, or employ public or privately available analytical systems, methods, or software to examine or investigate the licensee, individual, or person subject to this act;

(4) Accept and rely on examination or investigation reports made by other government officials, within or without this state;

(5) Accept audit reports made by an independent certified public accountant for the licensee, individual, or person subject to this act in the course of that part of the examination covering the same general subject matter as the audit and may incorporate the audit report in the report of the examination, report of investigation, or other writing of the director; or

(6) Assess the licensee, individual, or person subject to this act the cost of the services in this subsection.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149, WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-601, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

INVESTIGATIONS

WAC 208-620-610 What authority does the department have to investigate violations of the Consumer Loan Act? (1) The director may enforce all laws and rules relating to the licensing and regulation of licensees and persons subject to this chapter.

(2) The director may impose fines of up to one hundred dollars per day, per violation, upon the licensee, its employees or loan originators, or other persons subject to this chapter for any violation of this chapter or for failure to comply with any order or subpoena issued by the director under this chapter.

(3) Each day's continuance of the violation is a separate and distinct offense.

(4) **Testimony.** The director or designees may require the attendance of and examine under oath all persons whose testimony may be required about the loans or the business or the subject matter of any investigation, examination, or hearing.

(5) **Production of records or copies.** The director or designee may require the production of books, accounts, papers, records, files, and any other information deemed relevant to the inquiry. The director may require the production of original books, accounts, papers, records, files, and other information; may require that such original books, accounts, papers, records, files, and other information be copied; or may make copies himself or herself or by designee of such

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original books, accounts, papers, records, files, or other information.

(6) **Subpoena authority.** If a licensee or person does not attend and testify, or does not produce the requested books, accounts, papers, records, files, or other information, then the director or designated persons may issue a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum requiring attendance or compelling production of the books, accounts, papers, records, files, or other information.

(7) The director may collect an investigation fee. Licensees will be charged sixty-nine dollars and one cent per hour for the investigation.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165, WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-610, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165, WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-610, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-610, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. 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, § 208-620-610, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-611 What federal guidance has the director adopted for use by the department in determining if a violation under RCW 31.04.027 has occurred? The director has adopted:

(1) The Conference of State Bank Supervisors and American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators "*Guidance on Nontraditional Mortgage Product Risks*" (released November 14, 2006); and

(2) The Conference of State Bank Supervisors, American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators, and National Association of Consumer Credit Administrators "*Statement on Subprime Mortgage Lending*," effective July 10, 2007 (published in the Federal Register at Vol. 72, No. 131).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 19.144.070, 2008 c 78, WSR 09-01-159, § 208-620-611, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-611, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08.]

WAC 208-620-612 What must I do to comply with the federal guidelines on nontraditional mortgage loan product risks and statement on subprime lending? You must adopt written policies and procedures implementing the federal guidelines. The policies and procedures must be maintained as a part of your books and records and must be made available to the department upon request.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 19.144.070, 2008 c 78, WSR 09-01-159, § 208-620-612, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09.]

WAC 208-620-613 When I develop policies and procedures to implement the federal guidelines on applicable conventional residential mortgage loans, what topics must be included? The policies and procedures must include, at a minimum, underwriting standards, risk management, consumer protection, and control systems. If you only broker residential mortgage loans under your CLA license, your policies and procedures must comply with WAC 208-660-500. For purposes of this section, the definition of "subprime" and "subprime loans" is taken from the *2001 Interagency Expanded Guidance for Subprime Lending Programs* (an attachment to SR 01-4 (GEN), January 31, 2001, by the

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Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Division of Banking, Supervision and Regulation).

(1) Underwriting standards. To ensure that underwriting standards are consistent with prudent lending practices, the underwriting standards should include, at a minimum, an analysis of borrower characteristics, loan product attributes, and the borrower's ability to repay the obligation.

(a) Analysis of borrower characteristics. The analysis must include tolerances for combining borrowers with certain characteristics with certain nontraditional loan products.

The criteria or range of reasonable tolerances should consider the characteristics listed in the *2001 Interagency Expanded Guidance for Subprime Lending Programs*.

(b) Loan product attributes. Products with the following attributes, when combined with the borrower characteristics above result in higher risk. The risks are increased if borrowers are not adequately informed of the product features and risks.

- Low initial payments based on a fixed introductory rate that expires after a short time and then adjusts to a variable index rate plus a margin. Because initial and subsequent monthly payments are based on these low introductory rates, a wide initial spread means that borrowers are more likely to experience negative amortization, severe payment shock, and an earlier than scheduled recasting of monthly payments. Loans made to subprime borrowers must not contain any provisions that may lead to negative amortization.

- Very high or no limits on how much the payment amount or the interest rate may increase.

- Limited or no documentation of the borrower's income. Stated income is only acceptable if there are mitigating factors that clearly minimize the need for direct verification of repayment capacity. Licensees generally must be able to readily document income using recent W-2 statements, pay stubs, or tax returns. An exception to this is when the loan product underwriting itself contemplates reduced documentation (for example, FHA loans).

- Substantial prepayment penalties or prepayment penalties that extend beyond sixty days prior to the date the interest rate will reset.

- Simultaneous second lien loans. When features are layered, mitigating factors should be present to support the underwriting decision and the borrower's repayment capacity.

(c) Ability to repay. For all nontraditional mortgage loan products, the analysis of a borrower's repayment capacity must include an evaluation of their ability to repay the debt by final maturity at the fully indexed rate, assuming a fully amortizing repayment schedule. In addition, for prime borrowers qualifying for loan products that permit negative amortization, the repayment analysis must be based on the initial loan amount plus any balance increase that may accrue from the negative amortization provision. The analysis should avoid over reliance on credit scores as a substitute for income verification. The higher a loan's credit risk, either from borrower characteristics or loan features, the more important it is to verify the borrower's income, assets, and outstanding liabilities.

(2) Risk management. The scope of the risk management activities should be determined by the volume of nontraditional mortgages originated or used as investment. Licensees

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that target subprime borrowers through tailored marketing, underwriting standards, and risk selection must ensure that such programs do not feature terms that could become predatory or abusive. Policy topics should include, at a minimum:

- (a) Acceptable product attributes;
- (b) Production, sales and securitization practices;
- (c) Limits on risk layering. When features are layered,

licensees should demonstrate that mitigating factors support the underwriting decision and the borrower's repayment capacity. Mitigating factors could include higher credit scores, lower LTV and DTI ratios, significant liquid assets, mortgage insurance, or other credit enhancements;

- (d) Growth and volume limits by loan type;

(e) Performance measures. Incentive programs should not produce high concentrations of nontraditional products. Design performance measures and reporting systems that provide early warning for increased risk;

(f) Management reporting and quality control. Focus on the high risk lending activities. Monitor and document compliance with underwriting standards. Quality control should include regular audits of nontraditional loan products. Perform due diligence in establishing and maintaining relationships with third party originators. Third party originations must meet the underwriting standards. Document and respond in writing to all complaints. Take immediate remedial action which could include more thorough application reviews, more frequent reunderwriting, or terminating the third party originator;

(g) Secondary market activity. The risk management practices should be commensurate with the nature and volume of activity and should include contingency planning for response to reduced demand in the secondary market. Establish a policy on repurchase practices.

- (3) Consumer protection.

Communication with borrowers. Providers must focus on information important to consumer decision making; highlight key information so that it will be noticed; employ a user-friendly and readily navigable format for presenting the information; and use plain language, with concrete and realistic examples. Comparative tables and information describing key features of available loan products, including reduced documentation programs, also may be useful for consumers. Specifically:

- Promotional materials and other product descriptions must provide information about the costs, terms, features, and risks of nontraditional mortgages that can assist consumers in their product selection decisions.

- Licensees must apprise borrowers of potential increases in payment obligations. The information should describe when structural payment changes will occur and what the new payment would be or how it was calculated.

- If negative amortization is possible under the terms of a nontraditional mortgage product, borrowers must be advised of the potential for increasing principal balances and decreasing home equity as a consequence of the borrower making minimum payments.

- Borrowers must be alerted to the fact that the loan has a prepayment penalty and the amount of the penalty.

- Borrowers must be made aware of any pricing premium based on reduced documentation.

- Monthly statements must provide information that enables borrowers to make informed payment choices, including an explanation of each payment option available and the impact of that choice on loan balances. For example, the monthly payment statement must contain an explanation, if applicable, next to the minimum payment amount that making this payment would result in an increase to the borrower's principal loan balance.

(4) Control standards. Actual practices must be consistent with the written policies and procedures. Employees must be trained in the policies and procedures and performance monitored for compliance. Incentive programs should not produce high concentrations of nontraditional products. Performance measures and reporting systems should be designed to provide early warning of increased risk.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-613, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-613, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 19.144.070, 2008 c 78. WSR 09-01-159, § 208-620-613, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09.]

WAC 208-620-614 What Washington law protects my rights when my license is suspended or revoked? The Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW, governs the proceedings for license application denials, cease and desist orders, license suspension or revocation, the imposition of civil penalties or other remedies ordered by the department, and any appeals or reviews of those actions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-614, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-615 Application of the Administrative Procedure Act. (1) What are my rights when the department begins an administrative enforcement action against me? Under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), chapter 34.05 RCW, you have the right to request a hearing on the agency's action. Hearings are conducted as either formal adjudicative proceedings or may, under certain circumstances, be handled as a brief adjudicative proceeding (BAP).

(2) What must I do when I want to request a hearing? When you are notified of administrative charges filed against you, you are also notified of your right to request a hearing. At that time, the department will also notify you as to whether the hearing will be conducted as a brief adjudicative proceeding. You are required to notify the department, in writing, within twenty days from the date of the director's notice to you notifying you of the enforcement action against you. This notice must be received by the department by the 20th day following service of the charges on you.

(3) What is a brief adjudicative proceeding? Under the APA, a brief adjudicative proceeding is a hearing that is less formal in nature and typically resolves the charges quickly. The department provides a BAP for violations of the act in which the facts are undisputed and under circumstances where the parties may present their case without the need for witnesses. Typical matters to be heard in a BAP include, but are not limited to, license denials or revocations based on certain undisputed facts, including criminal convictions or misrepresentations on an application.

(4) May I request a brief adjudicative proceeding in response to an administrative enforcement action? Yes, but only if the matter has been designated by the department as one for which a BAP is available. The director adopts RCW 34.05.482 through 34.05.494 for the administration of brief adjudicative proceedings. Brief adjudicative proceedings may be limited to a determination of one or more of the following issues:

(a) Whether an applicant for a loan originator license meets the requirements of RCW 31.04.247;

(b) Whether an applicant for a consumer loan company license meets the requirements of RCW 31.04.045; and

(c) Whether a consumer loan company has failed to maintain the bond required by RCW 31.04.045(6).

(5) In a matter not listed in subsection (4) of this section, a brief adjudicative proceeding may be conducted at the discretion of the presiding officer when it appears that protection of the public interest does not require that the department provide notice and an opportunity to participate to persons other than the parties, and:

(a) Only legal issues exist; or

(b) Both parties have agreed to a brief proceeding. As used in this section, "persons other than the parties" does not include an attorney or representative for a party, or a witness for a party.

(6) How does the BAP work? Brief adjudicative proceedings are controlled by the provisions of RCW 34.05.482 through 34.05.494. The department will use the following procedure:

(a) Presiding officer. The director designates a presiding officer to conduct the brief adjudicative proceedings. The presiding officer must have department expertise in the subject matter, but must not have personally participated in the department's licensing application denial, or work in the department's division of consumer services, or such other division within the department delegated by the director to oversee implementation of the act and these rules.

(b) Preliminary records. The preliminary record for the brief adjudicative proceeding consists of the application and all associated documents including all documents relied upon by the department to deny the application and all correspondence between the applicant and the department regarding the application.

(c) Notice of hearing. The presiding officer will set the date, time, and place of the hearing, giving at least seven business days notice to the applicant.

(d) Written documents. The department's staff or representative and the applicant or their representative may present written documentation for consideration by the presiding officer. The presiding officer will designate the date and number of pages allowed for submission of written documents, including supporting exhibits.

(e) Oral argument. The presiding officer may exercise discretion on whether to allow oral argument.

(f) Witnesses. Live witness testimony will not be allowed. Witnesses providing testimony by sworn declaration or affidavit will be allowed at the discretion of the presiding officer.

(g) If, at the time of the hearing, the presiding officer determines that the alleged violations or evidence concerning the violations is such that a formal adjudicative proceeding is

necessary, the presiding officer may immediately adjourn the hearing and direct that the matter be scheduled as a formal adjudicative proceeding.

(h) Initial order. The presiding officer must make a written initial order within ten business days of the final date for submission of materials, or oral argument, if any, to include a written statement describing the decision, the reasons for the decision, and describing the right to request review of the decision by the director. The initial order will become final twenty-one days after service on the applicant unless the applicant requests an administrative review or the department decides to review the matter.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-615, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

ADVERTISING RESTRICTIONS

WAC 208-620-620 How do I have to identify my business when I advertise? You must identify the business using your Washington consumer loan name as entered in the NMLS. You may also use an approved DBA name if you include the main office name as entered in the NMLS and license number. For use of URL addresses and web pages, see WAC 208-620-621 and 208-620-622.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-620, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-620, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-620, 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, § 208-620-620, 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, § 208-620-620, 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, § 208-620-620, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-621 May I advertise over the internet using a URL address that is not my licensed business name? Yes, provided that any URL address you advertise takes the user directly to your main or home web page. If you want the user to be directed to a different main or home web page, the URL address must contain your name as entered in the NMLS in addition to any other names or words in the URL address. URL addresses may be used as DBA names upon request to and approval from DFI. See also WAC 208-620-620 and 208-620-622.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-621, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-621, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-621, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-620-622 When I advertise using the internet or any electronic form (including, but not limited to, text messages), is there specific content my web pages must contain? Yes. You must provide the following language, in addition to any other, on your web pages or in any medium where you hold yourself out as being able to provide the services:

(1) Main or home page.

(a) The company's name as entered in the NMLS and NMLS unique identifier must be displayed on the licensee's main or home web page.

(b) If mortgage loan originators are named, their license numbers must closely follow the names.

(c) The main or home page must also contain a link to the NMLS consumer access web site page for the company.

(2) Branch office web page - No DBA. Comply with subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Main or branch office web page - DBA. If the company uses a DBA on a web page the web page must also contain the main office name as entered in the NMLS, license number, be in compliance with subsection (1)(b) of this section, and the web page must contain a link to the NMLS consumer access web site page for the company.

(4) Mortgage loan originator web page. If a loan originator maintains a separate home or main page, the sponsoring licensee's name and license number must also appear on the web page. The web page must also contain the loan originator's name as entered in the NMLS and license number closely following their name and a link to the NMLS consumer access web page for the company. An example of closely following is: Your name as entered in the NMLS followed by your title (if you use one) followed by your license number. See the definition of license number for examples of ways to display your license number. See also WAC 208-620-710(26).

(5) Compliance with other laws. Web site content used to solicit Washington consumers must comply with all relevant state and federal statutes for specific services and products advertised on the web site.

(6) Oversight. The company is responsible for web site content displayed on all company web pages used to solicit Washington consumers including main, branch, and mortgage loan originator web pages.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-622, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-622, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-622, 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, § 208-620-622, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-620-630 What are some of the advertising restrictions I must comply with? (1) Licensees are prohibited from advertising with envelopes or stationery, or using images in an electronic format, that are designed to resemble a government mailing or other method of communication that suggest an affiliation that does not exist. Some examples of emblems or government-like names, language, or nonexistent affiliations that will violate the state and federal advertising laws include, but are not limited to:

(a) Characterizing products as "government loan programs," "government-supported loans," or other words that may mislead a consumer into believing that the government is guaranteeing, endorsing, or supporting the advertised loan product. Using the words "FHA loan," "VA loan," or words for other products that are in fact endorsed or sponsored by a federal, state, or local government entity is allowed.

(b) An official-looking emblem such as an eagle, the Statue of Liberty, or a crest or seal that resembles one used by any state or federal government agency.

(c) Envelopes or electronic communications designed to resemble official government communications, such as IRS or U.S. Treasury envelopes, or other government mailers or electronic communications.

(d) Warnings or notices citing government codes or form numbers not required by the U.S. Postmaster to be shown on the communication.

(e) The use of the term "official business," or similar language implying official or government business, without also including the name of the sender.

(f) Any suggestion or representation that the licensee is, or is affiliated with, a state or federal agency, municipality, bank, savings bank, trust company, savings and loan association, building and loan association, credit union, or other entity that it does not actually represent.

(2) When I am advertising interest rates, the act requires me to conspicuously disclose the annual percentage rate (APR) implied by the rate of interest. What does it mean to "conspicuously" disclose the APR? The required disclosures in your advertisement must be reasonably understandable. Consumers must be able to see, read, or hear, and understand the information. Many factors, including the size, duration, and location of the required disclosures, and the background or other information in the advertisement, can affect whether the information is clear and conspicuous. This requirement applies to all mandatory disclosures. The presentation of the disclosure of the APR must be at least equivalent to the presentation of any other rates disclosed in the advertisement.

(3) The act prohibits me from advertising an interest rate unless that rate is actually available at the time of the advertisement. How may I establish that an advertised interest rate was "actually available" at the time it was advertised? Whenever a specific interest rate is advertised, the licensee must retain a copy of supporting rate information, and the APR calculation for the advertised interest rate.

(4) Must I quote the annual percentage rate when discussing rates with a borrower? Yes. You must quote the annual percentage rate and other terms of the loan if you give an oral quote of an interest rate to the borrower. TILA's Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R., Part 226.26 provides guidance for using the annual percentage rate in oral disclosures.

(5) May a licensee advertise rates or fees as the "lowest" or "best"? No. Rates described as "lowest," "best," or other similar words cannot be proven to be actually available at the time they are advertised. Therefore, they are a false or deceptive statement or representation prohibited by RCW 31.04.027.

(6) May I solicit using advertising that suggests or represents that I am affiliated with a state or federal agency, municipality, federally insured financial institution, trust company, building and loan association, when I am not; or that I am an entity other than who I am? No. It is an unfair and deceptive act or practice and a violation of the act for you to suggest or represent that you are affiliated with a state or federal agency, municipality, federally insured financial institution, trust company, building and loan association, or other entity you do not actually represent; or to sug-

gest or represent that you are any entity other than who you are.

(7) If I advertise using a borrower's current loan information, what must I disclose about that information? When an advertisement includes information about a borrower's current loan that you did not obtain from a solicitation, application, or loan, you must provide the borrower with the name of the source of the information.

(8) Is it a violation to advertise that third-party services are "free" when the licensee has paid for the services? Yes. Advertising using the term "free," or any other similar term or phrase that implies there is no cost to the applicant is deceptive because you can recover the cost of the purportedly "free" item through the negotiation process. This is a violation of RCW 31.04.027 (2), (7), and (12). See the Federal Trade Commission's *Guide Concerning Use of the Word "Free" and Similar Representations*, available at <http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/guides/free.htm>, 16 C.F.R. Sec. 251.1(g) (2003).

(9) How can I advertise a discounted rate? You must clearly and conspicuously disclose in the advertisement at a minimum, the cost of the discount to the borrower and that the rate is discounted. Not including that information is a violation of RCW 31.04.027(7).

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-630, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-630, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-630, 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, § 208-620-630, 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, § 208-620-630, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 19.144.070, 2008 c 78. WSR 09-01-159, § 208-620-630, filed 12/23/08, effective 1/23/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-630, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-630, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

WAC 208-620-640 What are some of the federal laws I must comply with when I advertise any loan subject to the Consumer Loan Act? You must comply with all the applicable advertising requirements under the federal statutes and regulations including, but not limited to, the Truth in Lending Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Act, Mortgage Acts and Practices - Advertising statute, Regulation N, 12 C.F.R. Part 1014, and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-640, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-640, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-640, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-640, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

MISCELLANEOUS

WAC 208-620-650 Will the director waive fees charged under the Consumer Loan Act? The director or

[Ch. 208-620 WAC p. 32]

designee may waive any or all of the fees and assessments under this chapter when he or she determines that:

(1) The financial services regulation account exceeds the projected minimum fund balance level approved by the office of financial management; and

(2) That the waiver is fiscally prudent.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040. WSR 08-15-125, § 208-620-650, filed 7/22/08, effective 8/22/08. 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, § 208-620-650, filed 1/27/06, effective 2/27/06.]

MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATOR LICENSING

WAC 208-620-700 Mortgage loan originator—General. **(1) May I work from any location when I am a licensed loan originator?** No. You can only work from a licensed location. The licensed location can be the main office, or any licensed branch.

(2) May I transfer loan files to another licensed entity? No. Loan files are the property and responsibility of the company named on the loan application. Only the borrower may submit a written request to the company to transmit the borrower's selected information to another entity. The company must transmit the information within five business days after receiving the borrower's written request.

(3) May I act as a loan originator and a real estate agent in the same transaction or for the same borrower in different transactions? Yes, you may be both the loan originator and real estate broker or salesperson in the same transaction, or for the same borrower in different transactions. When either of these occur, you must provide to the borrower the following written disclosure:

"THIS IS TO GIVE YOU NOTICE THAT I OR ONE OF MY ASSOCIATES HAVE/HAS ACTED AS A REAL ESTATE BROKER OR SALESPERSON REPRESENTING THE BUYER/SELLER IN THE SALE OF THIS PROPERTY TO YOU. I AM ALSO A LOAN ORIGINATOR AND WOULD LIKE TO PROVIDE MORTGAGE SERVICES TO YOU IN CONNECTION WITH YOUR LOAN TO PURCHASE THE PROPERTY.

YOU ARE NOT REQUIRED TO USE ME AS A LOAN ORIGINATOR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS TRANSACTION. YOU ARE FREE TO COMPARISON SHOP AND TO SELECT ANY MORTGAGE BROKER OR LENDER OF YOUR CHOOSING."

(4) As a loan originator, may I be paid directly by the borrower for my services? No. You may not be paid any compensation or fees directly by the borrower.

(5) May I charge the borrower a fee, commission, or other compensation for preparing, negotiating, or brokering a loan for the borrower? No. You may not charge the borrower a fee, commission, or compensation of any kind in connection with the preparation, negotiation, or brokering of a residential mortgage loan.

(6) May I bring a lawsuit against a borrower for the collection of compensation? No. Only the company may bring collection actions against borrowers to collect compensation.

(7) May I work as a licensed loan originator for a consumer loan company located out of the state? Yes. You may originate loans for any company you are sponsored by as long as the out-of-state company licenses a branch in Wash-

ington for you to work from. See subsection (1) of this section.

(8) May I hire employees or independent contractors to assist me? No. Only the consumer loan company can hire employees or independent contractors to work for the company. This prohibition against loan originators hiring employees or independent contractors includes clerical or administrative personnel and loan processors and underwriters whose work is related to the consumer loan company's activities.

(9) Do loan processors and underwriters have to be licensed as loan originators? W-2 employee loan processors and underwriters are not required to have a loan originator license provided they work under the supervision and instruction of an individual licensed or exempt from licensing and do not hold themselves out as able to conduct the activities of a loan originator.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-700, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-700, 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, § 208-620-700, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-710 Mortgage loan originator—Licensing. (1) Must I have a license to act as a mortgage loan originator for a consumer loan company? Yes. You must not engage in the business of a mortgage loan originator without first obtaining and maintaining annually a license under this act. You must register with and maintain a valid unique identifier issued by the NMLS.

(2) How do I apply for a mortgage loan originator license? Your application consists of filing an online application through the NMLS and providing Washington specific requirements directly to DFI. You must pay an application fee and filing fee through the NMLS. In addition to supplying the application information, both you and the company intending to sponsor you must be in good standing with the department.

(3) What are the eligibility requirements to become a licensed mortgage loan originator?

(a) Be eighteen years or older.

(b) Demonstrate financial responsibility. For the purposes of this section, an applicant has not demonstrated financial responsibility when the applicant shows disregard in the management of his or her financial condition. A determination that an individual has shown disregard in the management of his or her financial condition may include, but is not limited to, an assessment of: Your credit report, current outstanding judgments, except judgments solely as a result of medical expenses; current outstanding tax liens or judgments or other government liens or filings; foreclosures within the last three years; or a pattern of seriously delinquent accounts within the past three years. Specifically, you are not eligible to receive a loan originator license if you have one hundred thousand dollars or more of tax liens against you at the time of application.

(c) Pass a licensing test. You must take and pass the NMLS test that assesses your knowledge of the mortgage business and related regulations at the federal and state level. See WAC 208-620-725.

(d) Complete prelicensing education. You must complete prelicensing education before submitting an application. See WAC 208-620-720.

(e) Prove your identity. You must provide information to prove your identity.

(f) Provide a bond.

(i) If you are employed by a company that is exempt from licensing, or uses a bond substitute, you must obtain and maintain an individual bond based on the volume of your mortgage loan origination activity. By March 1st of each year, you must determine your required bond amount and provide DFI with proof of having an adequate bond. The bond must be in the following amount:

1. Zero to twenty million in loans originated:	\$20,000
2. Twenty million to thirty million:	\$30,000
3. Thirty million to forty million:	\$40,000
4. Forty million and above:	\$50,000

(ii) If you are employed by a company that is exempt and is a nonprofit housing organization making loans under housing programs that are funded in whole or in part by federal or state programs with the primary purpose of assisting low-income borrowers with purchasing or repairing housing or for the development of housing for low-income Washington state residents, the bond must be in the following amounts:

1. Zero to fifty million in loans originated:	\$10,000
2. Fifty +:	\$20,000

(g) File a quarterly call report. Reserved.

(4) In addition to reviewing my application, what else will the department consider to determine if I qualify for a mortgage loan originator license?

(a) General fitness and prior compliance actions. The department will investigate your background to see that you demonstrate the experience, character, and general fitness that commands the confidence of the community and creates a belief that you will conduct business honestly and fairly within the purposes of the act. This investigation may include a review of the number and severity of complaints filed against you, or any person you were responsible for, and a review of any investigation or enforcement activity taken against you, or any person you were responsible for, in this state, or any jurisdiction.

(b) License suspensions or revocations. You are not eligible for a loan originator license if you have been found to be in violation of the act or the rules, or have had a license issued under the act or any similar state statute suspended or revoked.

(c) Criminal history. You are not eligible for a loan originator license if you have been convicted of a gross misdemeanor involving dishonesty or financial misconduct or has not been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a felony in a domestic, foreign, or military court:

(i) During the seven-year period preceding the date of the application for licensing and registration; or

(ii) At any time preceding the date of application, if the felony involved an act of fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, or money laundering.

(5) **What will happen if my loan originator license application is incomplete?** After submitting your online application through the NMLS and filing the required information and documentation with the department, the department will notify you of any application deficiencies.

(6) **How do I withdraw my application for a loan originator license?**

(a) Once you have submitted the online application through NMLS you may withdraw the application through NMLS. You will not receive a refund of the NMLS filing fee or the amount the department uses to investigate your license application.

(b) The withdrawal of your license application will not affect any license suspension or revocation proceedings in progress at the time you withdraw your application through the NMLS.

(7) **When will the department consider my loan originator license application to be abandoned?** If you do not respond within fifteen days and as directed by the department, your loan originator license application is considered abandoned and you forfeit all fees paid. Failure to provide the requested information will not affect new applications filed after the abandonment. You may reapply by submitting a new application package and new application fee.

(8) **What happens if the department denies my application for a loan originator license, and what are my rights if the license is denied?** See WAC 208-620-615.

(9) **May I transfer, sell, trade, assign, loan, share, or give my loan originator license to someone else?** No. A loan originator license authorizes only the individual named on the license to conduct the business at the location listed on the license.

(10) **How do I change information on my loan originator license?** You must submit an amendment to your license through the NMLS. You may be charged a fee.

(11) **What is an inactive loan originator license?** When a licensed loan originator is not sponsored by a licensed or exempt entity, the license is inactive. When a person holds an inactive license, they may not conduct any of the activities of a loan originator, or hold themselves out as a licensed loan originator.

(12) **When my loan originator license is inactive, am I subject to the director's enforcement authority?** Yes. Your license is granted under specific authority of the director and under certain situations you may be subject to the director's authority even if you are not doing any activity covered by the act.

(13) **When my loan originator license is inactive, must I continue to pay annual fees, and complete continuing education for that year?** Yes. You must comply with all the annual licensing requirements or you will be unable to renew your inactive loan originator license.

(14) **May I originate loans from a web site when my license is inactive?** No. You may not originate loans, or engage in any activity that requires a license under the act, while your license is inactive.

(15) **How do I activate my loan originator license?** The sponsoring company must submit a sponsorship request

for your license through the NMLS. The department will notify you and the sponsoring company if approved.

(16) **When may the department issue interim loan originator licenses?** To prevent an undue delay, the director may issue interim loan originator licenses with a fixed expiration date. The license applicant must meet the minimum requirements to obtain a license under the S.A.F.E. Act to receive an interim license.

(17) **When does my loan originator license expire?** The loan originator license expires annually on December 31st. If the license is an interim license, it may expire in less than one year.

(18) **How do I renew my loan originator license?**

(a) Before the license expiration date you must renew your license through the NMLS. Renewal consists of:

(i) Paying the annual assessment fee; and

(ii) Meeting the continuing education requirement. You will not have a continuing education requirement in the year in which you complete the core twenty hours of prelicensing education. See WAC 208-620-730.

(b) The renewed license is valid until it expires, or is surrendered, suspended or revoked.

(19) **If I let my loan originator license expire, must I apply to get a new license?** If you complete all the requirements for renewal on or before the last day of February each year, you may renew an existing license. However, if you renew your license during this two-month period, in addition to paying the annual assessment on your license, you must pay an additional fifty percent of your annual assessment. See subsection (17) of this section for the license renewal requirements.

During this two-month period, your license is expired and you must not conduct any business under the act that requires a license.

Any renewal requirements received by the department must be evidenced by either a United States Postal Service postmark or department "date received" stamp by March 1st. If you fail to comply with the renewal request requirements you must apply for a new license.

(20) **If I let my loan originator license expire and then apply for a new loan originator license must I comply with the continuing education requirements from the prior license period?** Yes. Before the department will consider your new loan originator application complete, you must provide proof of satisfying the continuing education requirements from the prior license period.

(21) **May I still originate loans if my loan originator license has expired?** No. Once your license has expired you may no longer conduct the business of a loan originator, or hold yourself out as a licensed loan originator, as defined in the act and these rules.

(22) **May I surrender my loan originator's license?** Yes. Only you may surrender your license before the license expires through the NMLS.

Surrendering your loan originator license does not change your civil or criminal liability, or your liability for any administrative actions arising from acts or omissions occurring before the license surrender.

(23) **Must I display my loan originator license where I work as a loan originator?** No. Neither you nor the company is required to display your loan originator license. How-

ever, evidence that you are licensed as a loan originator must be made available to anyone who requests it.

(24) Must I include my loan originator license number on any documents? You must include your license number closely following your name as entered in the NMLS on (a) through (d) of this subsection. An example of closely following is: Your name as entered in the NMLS followed by your title (if you use one) followed by your license number.

(a) Solicitations. This includes correspondence in any form. Correspondence that is not a solicitation does not have to include your license number.

(b) Business cards.

(c) All advertisements and marketing that contain your name as entered in the NMLS.

(d) Any state or federal form that requires your license number. See WAC 208-620-710(26).

(25) When must I disclose my loan originator license number? In the following situations you must disclose your loan originator license number and the name and license number of the company you are associated with:

(a) When asked by any party to a loan transaction, including third-party providers;

(b) When asked by any person you have solicited for business, even if the solicitation is not directly related to a mortgage transaction;

(c) When asked by any person who contacts you about a residential mortgage loan;

(d) When taking a residential mortgage loan application.

(26) May I conduct business and advertise under a name other than the name on my loan originator license? You must use the name on your license when you are conducting business and in your advertisements with the following exceptions:

Except, use of your middle name is not required. Except, you may use only your middle and last name. Except, you may use a nickname as your first name if it is registered in NMLS on your MU4 as an "other" name.

(27) As a licensed mortgage loan originator, what are my reporting responsibilities? You must notify the director through amendment to the NMLS within ten business days to a change of:

(a) Answers to the NMLS generated disclosure questions;

(b) Sponsorship status;

(c) Residence address;

(d) Any change in the information supplied to the director in your original application; or

(e) A change to your response to a disclosure question within NMLS. You must upload any document that is the basis for your changed response.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-710, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-710, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-710, 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, § 208-620-710, 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, § 208-620-710, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-720 Loan originator—Prelicensing education. Must I complete prelicensing education in order to receive a loan originator license? Yes.

(1) You must complete at least twenty-two hours of prelicensing education approved by the NMLS. The prelicensing education must include:

(a) Three hours of federal law and regulations;

(b) Three hours of ethics, which includes instruction on fraud, consumer protection, and fair lending issues;

(c) Two hours of training related to lending standards for the nontraditional mortgage product marketplace; and

(d) At least four hours of training specifically related to Washington law.

(2) You will receive credit for having completed the SAFE required prelicensing education for every state once you have successfully completed the SAFE required prelicensing education requirements approved by the NMLS for any state.

(3) Must I take continuing education in the year I complete the prelicensing education? No. You will not have a continuing education requirement in the year in which you complete the core twenty hours of prelicensing education.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-720, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW and RCW 31.04.165. WSR 13-06-012, § 208-620-720, filed 2/25/13, effective 4/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-720, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-725 Mortgage loan originator—Testing. Must I pass a test prior to becoming a loan originator? Yes.

(1) You must take and pass the NMLS sponsored loan originator test. The test has two parts; one on federal law and regulation and one on uniform state law and regulation. You must receive a score of seventy-five percent or higher to pass the test.

(2) Where may I find information about the loan originator test? The NMLS web site will publish the names and contact information of approved testing providers.

(3) How much does the loan originator test cost? Testing costs are set by the test provider and the NMLS and may be modified from time to time. The NMLS web site will publish the current testing fee with the testing provider contact information.

(4) How do I register to take the loan originator test? Register through the NMLS web site.

(5) What topics may be covered in the loan originator test? At a minimum, the test topics will include ethics, federal and state law and regulation pertaining to mortgage origination, federal and state law and regulation on fraud, consumer protection, nontraditional mortgage products, and fair lending.

(6) After passing the loan originator test, will I have to take it again? If you fail to maintain a valid license for a period of five years or longer you must retake the test, not taking into account any time during which you were a registered mortgage loan originator.

(7) How soon after failing the loan originator test may I take it again? After taking and failing the test you must wait thirty days before taking it again. After failing three consecutive times, you must then wait at least six months before taking the test again.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW and RCW 31.04.165. WSR 13-06-012, § 208-620-725, filed 2/25/13, effective 4/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-725, 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, § 208-620-725, 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, § 208-620-725, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-730 Loan originator—Continuing education. (1) **How many clock hours of loan originator continuing education must I have each year?** You must complete a minimum of eight hours of continuing education approved by the NMLS which must include at least three hours of federal law and regulations; two hours of ethics (which must include instruction on fraud, consumer protection, and fair lending issues); and two hours of training related to lending standards for the nontraditional mortgage product marketplace. Additionally, the director may require at least one hour of continuing education on Washington law provided by and administered through an approved provider.

(2) **As a loan originator, may I take the same approved course multiple times to meet my annual continuing education requirement?** No. You may not take the same approved course in the same or successive years to meet the annual requirements for continuing education.

(3) **If I teach an approved continuing education course may I use my course as credit toward my annual loan originator continuing education requirement?** Yes. As an instructor of an approved continuing education course, you may receive credit for your annually required loan originator continuing education courses from the course(s) you teach. You will receive credit at the rate of one course taught equaling two continuing education course credits.

(4) **If I accumulate more than the required loan originator continuing education course credits during a year, may I carry-over the excess credit to the next year?** No. Continuing education credits only apply to the year in which they are taken.

(5) **If I fail to complete the required continuing education, what happens to my loan originator license?** When your license expires, the department will not renew it, and you cannot continue conducting any business under the act. See WAC 208-620-710 to renew your license if you miss the December 31st renewal deadline.

(6) **How will I know which courses and providers satisfy the continuing education requirement?** NMLS will publish information about approved continuing education providers on their web site.

(7) **How do I provide the department with proof of the continuing education courses I have completed?** The course provider will report your continuing education to the NMLS and DFI will have access to that information.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-730, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-730, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

PROPRIETARY REVERSE MORTGAGE PRODUCTS

WAC 208-620-800 What definitions are applicable to proprietary reverse mortgage products under the act? (1) **Advance.** A payment from the lender to the borrower.

[Ch. 208-620 WAC p. 36]

(2) **"FHA-approved reverse mortgage"** means a "home equity conversion mortgage" or other reverse mortgage product guaranteed or insured by the federal department of Housing and Urban Development.

(3) **"Owner-occupied residence"** is the borrower's residence and includes a life estate property the legal title for which is held in the name of the borrower in a reverse mortgage transaction or in the name of a trust, provided the occupant of the property is the beneficiary of that trust.

(4) **"Proprietary reverse mortgage loan"** is any reverse mortgage loan product that is not a home equity conversion mortgage loan or other federally guaranteed or insured loan.

(5) **"Reverse mortgage broker or lender"** means a licensee under the Washington state Consumer Loan Act, chapter 31.04 RCW, or a person exempt from licensing pursuant to federal law.

(6) **"Reverse mortgage loan"** means a nonrecourse consumer credit obligation in which:

(a) A mortgage, deed of trust, or equivalent consensual security interest is created in the borrower's dwelling securing one or more advances;

(b) Any principal, interest, or shared appreciation or equity is due and payable, other than in the case of default, only after:

(i) The consumer dies;

(ii) The dwelling is transferred; or

(iii) The consumer ceases to occupy the dwelling as a dwelling; and

(c) The broker or lender is licensed under Washington state law or exempt from licensing under federal law.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-800, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-800, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-805 Does this part (WAC 208-620-800 through 208-620-850) apply to the FHA approved home equity conversion mortgage (HECM) product? No. WAC 208-620-800 through 208-620-850 do not apply to the HECM product or to any federally administered reverse mortgage product.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-805, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-805, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-810 What requirements must I meet before offering or making proprietary reverse mortgages to Washington residents? You must meet the following requirements before offering proprietary reverse mortgage loans to Washington residents:

(1) Obtain and maintain an irrevocable standby letter of credit in your favor in an amount necessary to fund all reverse mortgage loan requirements anticipated over the next twelve months for loans on your books plus those expected to be made over the next twelve months, or three million dollars, whichever is greater. The initial term of the letter of credit must be at least two years. The letter of credit must be from a financial institution approved by the director.

(12/20/16)

(a) The financial institution that provides the letter of credit required in subsection (1) of this section may not be affiliated with you.

(b) If you have had a rating of either 4A1 or 5A1 from Dun & Bradstreet credit services for three consecutive years you are exempt from the requirements in subsection (1) of this section.

(2) Maintain a minimum capital of ten million dollars.

You may rely on the capital of your parent to satisfy this requirement. However, for any year in which you rely on your parent's capital, you must provide to the director a certified financial statement of the parent showing a net worth of at least one hundred million dollars as of the close of its most recent fiscal year and a binding written commitment from the parent to you making a minimum of ten million dollars available to you as a capital contribution in connection with your reverse mortgage lending program.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) of this section do not apply to you if you:

(a) Only originate proprietary reverse mortgage loans with full disbursement of the proceeds; or

(b) Only originate proprietary reverse mortgage loans that are sold into the secondary market to an investor with either a 4A1 or 5A1 rating from Dun & Bradstreet credit services. You must obtain a written commitment to purchase from the investor prior to the loan closing and must arrange for the delivery of the loans to the investor within ten days of the loan closing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-810, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-820 What specific loan terms and conditions are allowed or required in the proprietary reverse mortgages I make to Washington residents? (1) Loan prepayment.

(a) Prepayment, in whole or in part, or the refinancing of a reverse mortgage loan, must be permitted without penalty at any time during the term of the reverse mortgage loan. For the purposes of this subsection, penalty means an amount of money charged to the borrower in addition to any fees, payments, or other charges, not including interest, that would have otherwise been due upon the reverse mortgage being due and payable. However, when a reverse mortgage lender has paid or waived all of the usual fees or costs associated with a reverse mortgage loan, a prepayment penalty may be imposed, provided the penalty does not exceed the total amount of the usual fees or costs that were initially absorbed or waived by the reverse mortgage lender.

(b) You may not impose a prepayment penalty under this subsection if the prepayment is caused by the occurrence of the death of the borrower.

(c) If a prepayment penalty is imposed under the circumstances described in (a) of this subsection you must disclose the prepayment penalty to the borrower.

(2) Interest rate. A reverse mortgage loan may provide for a fixed or adjustable interest rate or combination thereof, including compound interest, and may also provide for interest that is contingent on the value of the property upon execution of the loan or at maturity, or on changes in value between closing and maturity.

(3) Late advances. A late advance is a scheduled monthly advance that you do not mail or electronically transfer to the borrower on or before the first business day of the month, or within five business days of the date you receive the borrower's request, or such other regularly scheduled contractual date.

(a) If you make a late advance you must pay a late charge of ten percent of the entire amount that should have been advanced to the borrower.

(b) For each additional day you fail to make the advance, you must pay interest on the late advance at the interest rate stated in the loan documents. If the loan documents provide for an adjustable interest rate, the rate in effect when the late charge first accrues is used. You must pay late charges from your funds and they may not be added to the unpaid principal balance of the borrower's loan or in any other way collected from the borrower.

(c) You forfeit the right to interest and monthly servicing fees for any months you fail to make a timely advance.

(4) Loan acceleration. The reverse mortgage loan may become due and payable upon the occurrence of any one of the following events:

(a) The home securing the loan is sold or title to the home is otherwise transferred;

(b) All borrowers cease occupying the home as a principal residence, except as provided in subsection (5) of this section; or

(c) A defaulting event occurs which is specified in the loan documents.

(5) Repayment. Repayment of the reverse mortgage loan is subject to the following additional conditions:

(a) Temporary absences from the home not exceeding one hundred eighty consecutive days do not cause the mortgage to become due and payable;

(b) Extended absences from the home exceeding one hundred eighty consecutive days, but less than one year, do not cause the mortgage to become due and payable if the borrower has taken prior action that secures and protects the home in a satisfactory manner, as specified in the loan documents;

(c) Your right to collect reverse mortgage loan proceeds is subject to the applicable statute of limitations for written loan contracts. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the statute of limitations commences on the date that the reverse mortgage loan becomes due and payable as provided in the loan agreement;

(d) If the borrower mortgaged one hundred percent of the full value of the house, the amount owed will be the lesser amount of:

(i) The fair market value of the house, minus the sale costs; or

(ii) The outstanding balance of the loan.

(e) If the borrower mortgaged less than one hundred percent of the full value of the house, the amount owed by the borrower must not be greater than the outstanding balance of the loan or the percentage of the fair market value (minus sale costs, as provided in the contract), whichever amount is less;

(f) The lender must enforce the debt only through the sale of the property and must not obtain a deficiency judgment against the borrower.

(6) Fee disclosure. Using conspicuous, bold sixteen-point or larger type, you must disclose in the loan agreement any interest rate or other fees to be charged during the period that commences on the date that the reverse mortgage loan becomes due and payable, and that ends when repayment in full is made.

(7) Deed of trust disclosure. The first page of any deed of trust securing a reverse mortgage loan must contain the following statement in sixteen-point boldface type: "This deed of trust secures a reverse mortgage loan."

(8) Ancillary products. You or any other party that participates in the origination of a reverse mortgage loan must not require an applicant for a reverse mortgage to purchase an annuity, insurance, or other financial product as a condition of obtaining a reverse mortgage loan. You or the broker of a reverse mortgage loan must not:

(a) Offer an annuity, insurance, or other financial product to the borrower prior to the closing of the reverse mortgage or before the expiration of the borrower's right to rescind the reverse mortgage agreement;

(b) Refer the borrower to anyone for the purchase of an annuity, insurance, or other financial product prior to the closing of the reverse mortgage or before the expiration of the borrower's right to rescind the reverse mortgage agreement;

(c) Provide marketing information or sales leads to anyone regarding the prospective borrower or receive any compensation for such an annuity, insurance, or other financial product sale or referral; or

(d) You or any other party that participates in the origination of a reverse mortgage loan must maintain safeguards, acceptable to the department of financial institutions, to ensure that you do not provide reverse mortgage borrowers with any other financial or insurance products and that individuals participating in the origination of a reverse mortgage loan have no ability or incentive to provide the borrower with any other financial or insurance product.

(9) Borrower counseling. Prior to accepting a final and complete application for a reverse mortgage loan or assessing any fees, you must refer the prospective borrower to an independent housing counseling agency approved by the federal department of Housing and Urban Development for counseling. The counseling must meet the standards and requirements established by the federal department of Housing and Urban Development for reverse mortgage counseling. You must provide the borrower with a list of at least five independent housing counseling agencies approved by the federal department of Housing and Urban Development, including at least two agencies that can provide counseling by telephone. Telephone counseling will only be used for counseling at the borrower's request. You must create and maintain a form that includes the borrower's signature for telephone counseling requests.

(10) Counseling certification. You must not accept a final and complete application for a reverse mortgage loan from a prospective applicant or assess any fees upon a prospective applicant without first receiving a certification from the applicant or the applicant's authorized representative that the applicant has received counseling from an agency as described in subsection (9) of this section. The certification must be signed by the borrower and the agency counselor, and must include the date of the counseling and the names,

addresses, and telephone numbers of both the counselor and the borrower. Electronic facsimile copy of the housing counseling certification satisfies the requirements of this subsection. You must maintain the certification in an accurate, reproducible, and accessible format for the term of the reverse mortgage plus three years.

(11) Minimum age. You may not make a reverse mortgage loan to any Washington state resident unless that resident is a minimum of sixty years of age as of the date of execution of the loan.

(12) Advances. Except for the initial disbursement of moneys to the closing agent, you must issue advances directly to the borrower, or his or her legal representative, and not to an intermediary or third party.

(13) Rescission rights. The borrower in a proprietary reverse mortgage transaction has the same right to rescind the transaction as provided in the Truth in Lending Act, Regulation Z, 12 C.F.R. Part 1026.

(14) Property appraisals. Prior to execution of the loan and at the end of the loan term, you must obtain an independent appraisal of the property value, or use the current year's tax assessment valuation of the property. You must provide copies of these appraisals to the borrower within five days of the borrower's written request, provided the borrower has paid for the appraisal.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-820, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-820, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-820, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-825 What reverse mortgage program information must I submit to the director for approval before offering or making proprietary reverse mortgages? (1) A description of all proprietary reverse mortgage products available to borrowers.

(2) A copy of each proprietary loan product contract.

(3) A copy of all disclosures provided to borrowers for all proprietary reverse mortgage products.

(4) A copy of the projected total cost of credit disclosure provided to borrowers. The projected total cost of credit disclosure must reflect at a minimum the following factors, as applicable:

(a) All costs and charges to the consumer;

(b) All advances to and for the benefit of the consumer;

(c) Any shared appreciation or equity in the dwelling that you are entitled to receive under the contract to receive;

(d) Any limitation on the consumer's liability (such as nonrecourse limits and equity conservation agreements);

(e) Each of the assumed annual appreciation rates for the dwelling:

(i) Zero percent;

(ii) Four percent;

(iii) Eight percent;

(f) Each of the following assumed loan periods:

(i) Two years;

(ii) The actuarial life expectancy of the consumer to become obligated on the reverse mortgage transaction (as of the consumer's most recent birthday). If there is more than one consumer, the period must be the actuarial life expect-

tancy of the youngest consumer as of that consumer's most recent birthday;

(g) Reserved.

(5) Your complaint processing policies and procedures.

(6) A copy of all notes and mortgages used in proprietary reverse mortgage loan transactions.

(7) If third party originators are used, copies of all due diligence policies and procedures for their use and copies of all compensation and incentive policies and procedures.

(8) A copy of your underwriting policies.

(9) A description of your title search methods.

(10) A copy of your policy for paying subsequent liens.

(11) A copy of your appraisal practices.

(12) A copy of audited financial statements and unaudited balance sheet and income statement for the most recent end quarter for the last two years of audited financial statements. If you are relying on your parent company's capital to satisfy WAC 208-620-810(2), you must also include the parent company's last two years of audited financial statements and the most recent end quarter unaudited balance sheet and income statement.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-825, filed 8/29/12, effective 11/1/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-825, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-830 What disclosures or statements must I provide to a borrower in a reverse mortgage transaction? In addition to any disclosures required by federal law, you must provide, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Counseling disclosure. You must provide the following plain language statement in conspicuous bold sixteen-point type or larger, prior to receiving a complete and final loan application: "Important notice to reverse mortgage loan applicant: A reverse mortgage is a complex financial transaction that provides a means of using the equity you have built up in your home, or the value of your home, as a way to access home equity. If you decide to obtain a reverse mortgage loan, you will sign binding legal documents that will have important legal, tax, and financial implications for you and your estate. It is very important for you to understand the terms of the reverse mortgage and its effect. Before entering into this transaction, you are required by law to consult with an independent loan counselor. A list of approved counselors will be provided to you by the lender or broker. You may also want to discuss your decision with family members or others on whom you rely for financial advice."

(2) Loan statements. You or the loan servicer must provide an annual, or more frequent, disclosure statement to the borrower, providing details of the loan advances, balance, other terms, and the name and telephone number of the lender's employee or agent who has been specifically designated to respond to inquiries concerning reverse mortgage loans.

(3) Benefits and tax disclosure. You must provide the following statement prior to or simultaneously with receiving an initial loan application:

"If you receive advances under the terms of a reverse mortgage, you may lose your right to receive certain public funds, such as medicaid, and possibly others. Also, receiving advances under the terms of a reverse mortgage may have tax

consequences for you. You may wish to obtain advice from a tax professional or an attorney before you decide on a reverse mortgage."

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-830, 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, § 208-660-830 (codified as 208-620-830), filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

WAC 208-620-835 Under what circumstances will the department determine that the making of a reverse mortgage was unsuitable for a particular borrower and therefore an unfair and deceptive practice in violation of RCW 31.04.027? Examples of circumstances which might indicate that an offered reverse mortgage loan is unsuitable include reverse mortgage loans when the applicant:

(1) Does not intend to reside in the property on a long-term basis.

(2) Does not want nonborrower residents of the property to be displaced at the maturity of the loan because they will not be able to pay off the reverse mortgage loan.

(3) Will use the proceeds of the reverse mortgage loan to purchase a product, such as annuities or other investments, which are not appropriate for the borrower.

(4) Does not understand the terms and conditions of a reverse mortgage loan or what happens to the collateral when the reverse mortgage loan matures.

(5) Would receive disbursements from the reverse mortgage loan that are insufficient to meet the applicant's stated needs or is not enough to justify the initial cost of a reverse mortgage loan.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165 and 2010 c 35. WSR 10-20-122, § 208-620-835, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-620-850 What is the process I must follow to obtain the department's approval of my proprietary reverse mortgage product? Reserved.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040, 31.04.165, 2009 c 120, and 2009 c 149. WSR 09-24-090, § 208-620-850, filed 12/1/09, effective 1/1/10.]

RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOAN SERVICING REQUIREMENTS

WAC 208-620-900 What requirements must I comply with when servicing residential mortgage loans? In addition to complying with all other provisions of this act you must:

(1) Other applicable laws, regulations, and programs. Comply with the following:

(a) Chapter 61.24 RCW and any other applicable state or federal law, regulation, and program.

(b) Comply with the federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act.

(c) A violation of an applicable state or federal law, regulation, or program is a violation of this act.

(2) Servicing and ownership transfers or sales.

(a) When acquiring servicing rights from another servicer you must:

(i) Continue processing loan modification requests and honoring trial and permanent modifications;

(ii) Designate the homeowner as a third-party intended beneficiary in any subsequent contract for transfer or sale,

unless doing so would violate another state law or federal HAMP or GSE modification programs requirements; and

(b) When transferring or selling the servicing of loans with pending modification requests or trial or permanent modifications you must:

(i) Inform the successor servicer if a loan modification is pending;

(ii) Obligate the successor servicer to accept and continue processing loan modification requests and to honor trial and permanent loan modification agreements; and

(iii) Designate the homeowner as a third-party intended beneficiary in any contract for transfer or sale, unless doing so would violate state law or federal HAMP or GSE modification programs requirements.

(3) Payment processing and fees.

(a) You must accept and credit all amounts received within one business day of receipt when the borrower has made the payment to the address where instructed, provided, that the borrower has provided sufficient information to credit the account. If you use the scheduled method of accounting, any regularly scheduled payment made prior to the scheduled due date must be credited no later than the due date. You must apply the payment as specified in the loan documents.

(b) You may enter into a written contract with the borrower whereby you hold funds of a certain type or sent by a certain method for a period of time until the funds are available before crediting them to the borrower's account.

(c) You must notify the borrower if a payment is received but not credited and instead placed in a suspense account. You must mail the notification to the borrower within ten business days by mail at the borrower's last known address. The notification must identify the reason the payment was not credited or treated as credited to the account, as well as any actions the borrower must take to make the residential mortgage loan current. If you provide monthly or more frequent statements that include this information you are not required to provide the information in a notice in addition to the monthly or more frequent statement. In the event of a conflict between this subsection (3)(c) or (d) of this section immediately following or both, and the requirements of an applicable bankruptcy court order, compliance with the bankruptcy court requirements are considered compliance with the subsections.

(d) When the suspense account contains enough money to make a full payment, you must apply that payment to the mortgage as of the date the full amount became available in the suspense account.

(e) You must assess any incurred fees to a borrower's account within forty-five days of the date on which the fee was incurred. You must clearly and conspicuously explain the fee in a statement mailed to the borrower at the borrower's last known address no more than thirty days after assessing the fee. If you provide monthly or more frequent statements that include this information you are not required to provide the information in a notice in addition to the monthly or more frequent statement.

(f) If you provide monthly or more frequent statements that include the information required under this subsection, you have until January 1, 2013, to program these changes. On

and after January 1, 2013, you must be in compliance with this subsection.

(4) Maintenance of the escrow account.

(a)(i) If you collect escrow amounts held for the borrower for payment of insurance, taxes, or other charges with respect to the property, you must collect and make all payments from the escrow account and, to the extent you have control, ensure that no late penalties are assessed or other negative consequences result for the borrower.

(ii) At least annually, or upon the borrower's request, you must inform the borrower in writing of the amount of reserve required in an escrow account. The notice must also advise the borrower of any fees the borrower will incur for not maintaining the reserve amount or fees the borrower will incur if you advance escrow amounts on the borrower's behalf and then collect the amounts from the borrower. You must comply with (a)(ii) of this subsection beginning on January 1, 2013.

(b) You may enter into a written agreement with the borrower whereby you are not required to make escrow payments unless funds are available in the escrow account. The agreement must include language that puts the borrower on notice that the borrower is responsible for the payment of the escrow amounts if a sufficient amount is not maintained in the escrow account.

(c) You must notify the borrower within ten business days of any change to the escrow account, other than the changes brought about by the borrower's regularly scheduled payment, that will change the borrower's escrow payment amount. Examples of changes requiring notification include, but are not limited to, hazard insurance premiums, a reduction in the required reserve amount for the account, or a change in the property's tax assessment.

(5) Borrower requests for information.

(a) You must make a reasonable attempt to comply with a borrower's request for information about the residential mortgage loan account, including a request for information about loss mitigation, and to respond to any dispute initiated by the borrower about the loan account. A reasonable attempt includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Maintaining written or electronic records of each written request for information involving the borrower's account until the residential mortgage loan is paid in full, sold, or otherwise satisfied;

(ii) Providing a written statement to the borrower within fifteen business days of receipt of a written request from the borrower, or by following the response timelines for any loss mitigation program. The borrower's request must include the name and account number, if any, of the borrower, a statement that the account is or may be in error, and sufficient detail regarding the information sought by the borrower to permit the servicer to comply.

(b) You must provide at a minimum the following information to a borrower's request described in subsection (5) of this section:

(i) Whether the account is current or, if the account is not current, an explanation of the default and the date the account went into default;

(ii) The current balance due on the residential mortgage loan, including the principal due, the amount of funds, if any, held in a suspense account, the amount of the escrow balance

known to the servicer, if any, and whether there are any escrow deficiencies or shortages known to the servicer;

(iii) The identity, address, and other relevant information about the current holder, owner, or assignee of the residential mortgage loan; and

(iv) The telephone number and mailing address of an individual servicer representative with the information and authority to answer questions and resolve disputes.

(c) You must promptly correct any errors and refund any fees assessed to the borrower resulting from an error you made.

(d) If the content of your response meets the requirements under RESPA for a response to a qualified written request, you will be deemed in compliance with the content requirements of this subsection. You must still comply with (c) of this subsection.

(e) In addition to the statement described in (a) of this subsection, a borrower may request more detailed information from a servicer, and the servicer must provide the information within fifteen business days of receipt of a written request from the borrower. The request must include the name and account number, if any, of the borrower, a statement that the account is or may be in error, and provide sufficient detail to the servicer regarding information sought by the borrower. If requested by the borrower, this statement must also include:

(i) A copy of the original note, or if unavailable, an affidavit of lost note, with all endorsements; and

(ii) A statement that identifies and itemizes all fees and charges assessed under the loan servicing transaction and provides a full payment history identifying in a clear and conspicuous manner all of the debits, credits, application of and disbursement of all payments received from or for the benefit of the borrower, and other activity on the residential mortgage loan including escrow account activity and suspense account activity, if any.

(iii) The period of the account history shall cover at a minimum the two-year period prior to the date of the receipt of the request for information. If the servicer has not serviced the residential mortgage loan for the entire two-year time period, the servicer must provide the information going back to the date on which the servicer began servicing the home loan and identify the previous servicer, if known. If the servicer claims that any delinquent or outstanding sums are owed on the home loan prior to the two-year period or the period during which the servicer has serviced the residential mortgage loan, the servicer must provide an account history beginning with the month that the servicer claims any outstanding sums are owed on the residential mortgage loan up to the date of the request for the information.

(iv) If the borrower requests this statement, you must provide it free of charge; but the borrower is only entitled to one free statement annually. If the borrower requests more than one statement annually, you may charge thirty dollars for the second and subsequent statements.

(6) Loss mitigation.

(a) The obligation to assign an individual servicer representative with the information and authority to answer questions and resolve disputes and to act as a single point of contact for the homeowner during loss mitigation attaches when the borrower requests loss mitigation. This individual ser-

vicer representative must have the authority and ability to perform the following duties:

(i) Explain loss mitigation options and requirements;

(ii) Track documents submitted by the homeowner and documents provided to the homeowner;

(iii) Inform the homeowner of the status of their loss mitigation process;

(iv) Ensure the homeowner is considered for all loss mitigation options; and

(v) Access individuals with the authority to delay or stop foreclosure proceedings.

(b) You must comply with all timelines and requirements for the federal HAMP or GSE modification programs if applicable, including denials and dual tracking prohibitions. If not using a HAMP or GSE loan modification program, you must:

(i) Develop an electronic system, or add to an existing system, the ability for borrowers to check the status of their loan modification, at no cost. The system must also allow communication from housing counselors. The system must be updated every ten business days. You have until April 1, 2013, to develop the system described in (a)(i) of this subsection. On and after April 1, 2013, you must be in compliance with (a)(i) of this subsection.

(ii) Review and make a determination on a borrower's completed loan modification application within thirty days of receipt.

(iii) Provide in the loan modification denial notice the reasons for denial and an opportunity for the homeowner to rebut the denial within thirty days. If the denial is due to the terms of an agreement between you and an investor, you must provide the name of the investor and a summary of the reason for the denial. If the denial is based on a net present value (NPV) model, you must provide the data inputs used to determine the NPV. Any loan modification denials must be reviewed internally by an independent evaluation process within thirty days of the denial determination or the mailing of the notice of denial to the borrower, whichever occurs earlier. See (b) of this subsection for additional requirements on borrower appeals.

(iv) Review and consider any complete loan modification application before referring a delinquent loan to foreclosure.

(v) Give a homeowner ten business days from your notice to them to correct any deficiencies in their loan modification application.

(vi) Stop the foreclosure from proceeding further if you receive a complete loan modification application. See (a)(viii) and (ix) of this subsection.

(vii) If the borrower accepts a loan modification verbally, in writing, or by making the first trial payment, you must suspend the foreclosure proceeding until such time as the borrower may fail to perform the terms of the loan modification.

(viii) Review and consider a complete loan modification application if received prior to thirty-seven days before a scheduled foreclosure sale. If you offer the borrower a loan modification, you must delay a pending foreclosure sale to provide the borrower with fourteen days in which to accept or deny the loan modification offer. If the borrower accepts a loan modification, you must suspend the foreclosure pro-

ceeding until such time as the borrower may fail to perform the terms of the loan modification.

(ix) Perform an expedited review of any complete loan modification application submitted between thirty-seven and fifteen days before the scheduled foreclosure sale. If you offer the borrower a loan modification, you must delay a pending foreclosure sale to provide the borrower with fourteen days in which to accept or deny the loan modification offer. If the borrower accepts a loan modification, you must suspend the foreclosure proceeding until such time as the borrower may fail to perform the terms of the loan modification.

(c) As to borrower appeals of loan modification denials you must:

(i) Give the borrower thirty days from your written notice of denial to request an appeal unless the denial is due to:

- (A) An ineligible mortgage;
- (B) An ineligible property;
- (C) The borrower did not accept the offer; or
- (D) The loan was previously modified.

(ii) Give the borrower the opportunity to obtain a full appraisal for purposes of contesting appraisal data used in a denial based on NPV.

(iii) Respond to the borrower's appeal within thirty days of receipt.

(iv) Provide the borrower with a description of any other loss mitigation option available if you uphold the denial.

(d) When a loan modification is granted, you must provide the borrower with a copy of the fully executed loan modification agreement within thirty days of receipt of the signed agreement from the borrower. A loan modification granted orally must be reduced to a written document with a summary of all of the terms and must be provided to the borrower within thirty days of approval of the loan modification.

(e) If a loan payment forbearance is granted, you must provide the borrower with, at a minimum, a confirming letter of approval. The letter must contain the essential terms of the forbearance and must contain the name and contact information of specialist who is the borrower's primary or contact with the company.

(f) You must maintain adequate staffing levels and systems to comply with this section, including staffing and systems to track and maintain loan modification documents submitted by homeowners.

(g) You must make public all necessary information to inform homeowners about and allow homeowners to apply for your proprietary first and second lien modifications.

(h) You must make public all necessary information to inform homeowners about your short sale requirements.

(i) You must allow a homeowner to apply for and receive a short sale determination before the homeowner puts a house on the market.

(7) Foreclosure.

(a) Before you refer a loan to foreclosure, you must document in the loan file evidence to substantiate the borrower's default and your right to foreclose. The file must also contain loan ownership information.

(b) If a borrower's property goes into foreclosure and the foreclosure sale occurs, you must notify the borrower within three business days of sale of the completion of the sale. You

must mail the notification to the borrower's last known address provided to you.

(8) Contracting with other parties. You must adopt written policies and procedures for the oversight of third-party providers including, but not limited to, foreclosure trustees, foreclosure firms, subservicers, agents, subsidiaries, and affiliates. You must maintain the policies and procedures as part of your books and records and must provide them to the department when directed to do so.

(9) See also WAC 208-620-551.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 31.04.165. WSR 16-08-026, § 208-620-900, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 31.04.165. WSR 13-24-024, § 208-620-900, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14; WSR 12-18-047, § 208-620-900, 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, § 208-620-900, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]