

DEPARTMENT OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

Division of Real Estate

MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATORS AND MORTGAGE COMPANIES

4 CCR 725-3

[Editor's Notes follow the text of the rules at the end of this CCR Document.]

1-1-1. [REPEALED EFF. 02/14/2011]

1-1-2 MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATOR TEMPORARY LICENSE

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S., as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Colorado Attorney General, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Applicability

Section 4. 1-1-2 Mortgage Loan Originator Temporary License

Section 1. Authority

The statutory basis for this rule entitled **1-1-2 Mortgage Loan Originator Temporary License** , is section 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

This notice proposes to add rule 1-1-2. The rule establishes a temporary license for mortgage loan originators.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 12-61-905(10), C.R.S., requires the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules that allow licensed mortgage loan originators to hire unlicensed mortgage loan originators under temporary licenses. The purpose of this regulation is to define the parameters under which an individual may receive a temporary license.

Section 3. Applicability

This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to sections 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 4. 1-1-2 Mortgage Loan Originator Temporary License

1. Mortgage loan originators who demonstrate to the Board a good-faith effort to comply with the requirements pursuant to Colorado Revised Statutes 12-61-901, *et seq.* , may be issued a temporary license upon completion of the requirements set forth below:

- a. The individual has completed all requirements required by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry, including payment of requisite fees, and has been approved by the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators on the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry;
 - b. Prior to submitting an application, a set of fingerprints for a criminal history record check must be submitted to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI);
 - c. Acquisition of a surety bond as required by section 12-61-907, C.R.S., and in accordance with any rule of the Board that directly or indirectly addresses surety bond requirements;
 - d. Acquisition of the errors and omissions insurance required by section 12-61-903.5, C.R.S., and in accordance with any rule of the Board that directly or indirectly addresses errors and omissions insurance requirements;
 - e. Completion of the mortgage loan originator application; and
 - f. Payment of the application fee established by the Board.
2. Only individuals who are licensed as state-licensed loan originators may hire and sponsor unlicensed mortgage loan originators under the temporary license provision.
 - a. Licensed mortgage loan originators who employ and sponsor such a temporarily licensed mortgage loan originator shall be held responsible under all applicable provisions of law, including without limitation the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing and Mortgage Company Registration Act and section 38-40-105, C.R.S., for the actions of the temporarily licensed mortgage loan originator to whom a temporary license has been assigned, and are personally subject to all applicable penalties under the law.
 - i. Licensed mortgage loan originators shall notify the Division of Real Estate, in a manner acceptable to the Board, of exact dates of hire and termination of employment for temporarily licensed mortgage loan originators. Sponsoring mortgage loan originators shall complete the Mortgage Loan Originator Temporary License Update Form, found on the Division of Real Estate website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgage/MBForms.htm> , and forward to the Division of Real Estate, in a manner acceptable to the Board, all other information required for the possible receipt of a temporary license.
 - ii. Licensed mortgage loan originators shall be held responsible for the activity of temporarily licensed mortgage loan originators through and including the date of termination and required notification of such termination to the Division of Real Estate.
3. Temporary licenses shall expire 120 days after completion of the mortgage loan originator license application or when the temporary license is terminated by a licensed mortgage loan originator with whom the temporary licensee is operating under.
4. Individuals seeking temporary licenses shall be granted one temporary license. Additional or extended temporary licenses are prohibited.
5. Individuals seeking a temporary license shall complete the paper version of the mortgage loan originator license application posted on the Division of Real Estate's website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgage/MBForms.htm> .
6. Temporary licensees shall request on the application that the Board inactivate their temporary license

upon determination by the Board that the requirements of the law have not been met. Applicants shall be notified via electronic mail, fax, or U.S. mail at the contact information provided to the Division of Real Estate in the applicant's mortgage loan originator license application.

7. Any temporary license issued by the Board shall have the same force and effect of the license required by the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing and Mortgage Company Registration Act for the period of time it is in effect.
8. Once the applicant fully complies with the terms of the law as determined by the Board, the Board shall license the applicant in accordance with section 12-61-903, C.R.S.
9. Due to the changes defined in this rule, the names of temporary licensees will be posted to the Division of Real Estate website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgagebrokerregistration.htm> .

This permanent rule shall be effective August 6, 2009.

1-1-4 MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATOR LICENSE RENEWAL, REINSTATEMENT AND RE-APPLICATION

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S. as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Attorney General of the State of Colorado, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Director of the Colorado Division of Real Estate to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Applicability

Section 4. 1-1-4 Mortgage Loan Originator License Renewal, Reinstatement and Re-Application

Section 1. Authority

The statutory basis for this rule, entitled **1-1-4 Mortgage Loan Originator License Renewal, Reinstatement and Re-Application**, is § 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

The notice proposes to add rule 1-1-4. The rule defines the license renewal process for mortgage loan originators.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Due to the three year license cycle that has been in place, there has been no need to date to define the renewal process. As a result of the S.A.F.E. Act and subsequent passage of House Bill 09-1085, the license cycle has been changed from a three year cycle to an annual cycle. As a result, mortgage loan originators must renew their licenses annually. Additionally, licensees are now required to be registered with the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry. The Director of the Division of Real Estate has determined that it is most appropriate to mimic timelines and processes associated with the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry. Failing to do so would cause tremendous confusion on the part of the licensee pool.

The purpose of this rule is to clearly define the transition from a three year license cycle to an annual license cycle and to define the license renewal process.

Section 3. Applicability

This rule applies to mortgage loan originators as that term is defined in § 12-61-902(6), C.R.S. and includes those persons who originate a mortgage, offer to originate a mortgage, act as a mortgage loan originator, or offer to act as a mortgage loan originator. This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to § 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 4. 1-1-4 Mortgage Loan Originator License Renewal, Reinstatement and Re-Application.

1. Transitioning from a three year license cycle to an annual license cycle.

- a. For licensees whose licenses are set to expire at any point in 2009, the Director will administratively change the expiration date to December 31, 2009.
- b. For licensees whose licenses are set to expire on or after January 1, 2010, the Director will administratively change the expiration date to December 31, 2010.

2. Renewal Process for active licensees.

- a. Currently, there are two existing databases that licensees shall independently renew their license through annually. The two independent databases include:
 - i. The license database managed by the Division of Real Estate. This database may be located by visiting the Division of Real Estate website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/index.htm>.
 - ii. The registration database managed by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry. This database is located at <http://www.stateregulatoryregistry.org/NMLS/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Home3>.
- b. Mortgage loan originators renewing, reinstating or re-applying for registration through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry shall do so in accordance with established timelines, policies and procedures set forth by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry. The Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry may collect fees for the purpose of registration applications, renewal applications, reinstatement applications, credit reports, criminal background checks and for other processes associated with registration through the nationwide database.
- c. The Director shall issue or deny a license renewal or reinstatement application within thirty days after the applicant has submitted all of the information necessary for license renewal or reinstatement and after the Director has received all information necessary to make a determination regarding the applicants' compliance.
- d. Regarding the license database managed by the Division of Real Estate, mortgage loan originators may renew or reinstate their license online or may do so by submitting a paper renewal or reinstatement application. Individuals who choose to submit a paper renewal or reinstatement application shall pay an administrative fee prescribed by the Director in addition to the renewal or reinstatement fee due to the administrative burden placed on the Division of Real Estate. The fee for reinstatement is one and one half times the amount of the current renewal fee.
- e. For both databases, the license renewal period begins November 1st of each calendar year and ends December 31st of each calendar year. Individuals who renew their license shall only do so if they are compliant with all provisions of the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Act and all Director rules.

- f. All licenses expire at 12 midnight on December 31st of each calendar year if the licensee has not properly renewed their license.
- g. If a license has expired, individuals may choose to reinstate their mortgage loan originator license. The reinstatement period for both databases begins January 1st of each calendar year and ends on the last day of February of each calendar year. Individuals who reinstate their license shall only do so if they are compliant with all provisions of the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Act and all Director rules.
- h. Individuals who fail to renew or reinstate their license shall re-apply with both in order for the Division of Real Estate to review their applications and determine whether the individual is compliant with the licensing requirements.
- i. All renewal, reinstatement or application fees shall be prescribed by the Director.

3. Renewal Process for inactive licensees.

- a. Individuals with inactive licenses shall renew their license annually. Individuals with inactive licensees are not required to maintain compliant errors and omissions insurance or a compliant surety bond, but they are required to stay current on all continuing education requirements in order to renew their license.
- b. Mortgage loan originators may renew or reinstate their inactive license online or may do so by submitting a paper renewal or reinstatement application. Individuals who choose to submit a paper renewal or reinstatement application shall pay an administrative fee prescribed by the Director in addition to the renewal or reinstatement fee due to the administrative burden placed on the Division of Real Estate. The fee for reinstatement is one and one half times the amount of the current renewal fee.
- c. Currently, there are two existing databases that inactive licensees shall independently renew their license through annually. The two independent databases include:
 - i. The license database managed by the Division of Real Estate. This database may be located by visiting the Division of Real Estate website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/index.htm>.
 - ii. The registration database managed by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry. This database is located at <http://www.stateregulatoryregistry.org/NMLS/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Home3>.
- d. For both databases, the renewal period begins November 1 of each calendar year and ends December 31st of each calendar year. Individuals who renew their license shall only do so if they are compliant with all provisions of the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Act and all Director rules.
- e. All inactive licenses expire at 12 midnight on December 31st of each calendar year if the license has not been properly renewed.
- f. If a license has expired, individuals may choose to reinstate their inactive mortgage loan originator license. The reinstatement period for both databases begins January 1 of each calendar year and ends on the last day of February of each calendar year. Individuals who reinstate their license shall only do so if they are compliant with all provisions of the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Act and all Director rules.
- g. Individuals who fail to renew or reinstate their inactive license shall re-apply in order for the

Division of Real Estate to review their applications and determine whether the individual is compliant with the licensing requirements.

- h. All renewal, reinstatement or application fees shall be prescribed by the Director.
 - i. The Director shall issue or deny a license renewal or reinstatement application within thirty days after the applicant has submitted all of the information necessary for license renewal or reinstatement and after the Director has received all information necessary to make a determination regarding the applicants' compliance.
4. Renewal, reinstatement or re-application fees.
- a. All fees collected for the purpose of applying for license renewal, reinstatement or re-application are non-refundable.
5. Re-application.
- a. Individuals who have taken the requisite courses and who have passed the test in accordance with Director rules within the immediately preceding three years of an application and who are compliant with the annual continuing education requirements will not need to duplicate the educational requirements upon re-application.
6. Individuals who do not have an active license are prohibited from practicing as a mortgage loan originator. Additionally, individuals who do not have an active license are prohibited from engaging in any mortgage related activities which require licensure pursuant to the Colorado Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Act, Director rule or as prescribed by Director position statement.

1-1-5 PRELIMINARY ADVISORY OPINIONS

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S. as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Attorney General of the State of Colorado, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Applicability

Section 4. 1-1-5 Preliminary Advisory Opinions

Section 1. Authority

The statutory basis for this rule, entitled **1-1-5 Preliminary Advisory Opinions**, is § 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

The notice proposes to add rule 1-1-5. The rule establishes a preliminary advisory opinion process for individuals concerned about how existing license laws may apply to their circumstances.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

In 2006, Colorado was one of two states, the other being Alaska, that had no regulatory oversight regarding mortgage brokers. In 2006, the Colorado General Assembly acted and passed House Bill 06-1161. In 2007, due to the state of the real estate market and the foreclosure crisis, the Colorado General

Assembly enacted and passed House Bill 07-1322, Senate Bill 07-216, Senate Bill 07-085, and Senate Bill 07-203. In 2008, Congress passed the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. The Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 contained the S.A.F.E. Act, which established minimum national licensing standards for mortgage loan originators and mandated states to adopt such provisions. As a result, in 2009 the Colorado General Assembly acted and passed House Bill 09-1085 to ensure compliance with the S.A.F.E. Act.

While Colorado was one of the last states to establish regulatory oversight of mortgage brokers, the registration and licensing laws have seen significant changes. The investment of time, energy and resources have increased with each passing bill. As a result, the purpose of this rule is to define a preliminary advisory process where potential applicants may have their specific circumstances reviewed by the Board or an authorized representative of the Board and be provided an opinion regarding whether or not they are likely to receive a license approval or a license denial. In doing so, potential applicants will be able to receive guidance prior to acquiring and paying for the requisite errors and omissions insurance, surety bond, finger prints for submission, completion of required educational courses and passage of the appropriate test. The purpose of this preliminary advisory rule is to define a preliminary advisory opinion process for prospective licensees.

Section 3. Applicability

This rule applies to mortgage loan originators as that term is defined in § 12-61-902(6), C.R.S. This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to §§ 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 4. 1-1-5 Preliminary Advisory Opinions

1. Potential applicants for a state license or a registration through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry (the "NMLS&R") may submit information in order for the Board or an authorized representative of the Board to reasonably ascertain the likelihood of license or registration approval through a defined preliminary advisory opinion process.
2. Potential applicants may request a preliminary advisory opinion for any of the following reasons:
 - a. If the individual has been convicted, plead guilty or nolo contendere to any crime under Colorado law, federal law, District of Columbia law, or under the laws of any other states or territories, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Virgin Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands;
 - b. If the individual has been enjoined in the immediately preceding five (5) years under the laws of this or any other state, District of Columbia or any other territories, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust of the Pacific Islands, Virgin Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands from in engaging in deceptive conduct relating to the origination of a mortgage loan;
 - c. If the individual has had other professional licenses, certifications or registrations issued by Colorado, the District of Columbia, any other states or territories, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Virgin Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands revoked or suspended for fraud, theft, deceit, material misrepresentations or the breach of a fiduciary duty and such suspension or revocation denied authorization to practices as: a mortgage loan originator or similar license; real estate broker; real estate appraiser; an insurance producer; an attorney; a securities broker-dealer; a securities sales representative; an investment advisor; or an investment advisor representative; or
 - d. If the individual has been assessed a civil or criminal penalty for violating any provision of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act.

3. Individuals requesting a preliminary advisory opinion shall complete the Preliminary Advisory Worksheet posted on the Division of Real Estate website found at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgage/MBForms.htm> . Additionally, individuals requesting a preliminary advisory opinion shall pay a fee identical to the license application fee for applicants as prescribed by the Director. Such fee will be applied as the license application fee if the individual chooses to apply.
4. Individuals requesting a preliminary advisory opinion shall submit all corresponding, or relevant documents related to any conduct or actions described in Section 4, subsection 2 of this rule. Incomplete requests will not be processed. The Board or an authorized representative of the Board may, at any time, request additional information regarding the preliminary advisory opinion request. Such corresponding, relevant or related documents may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Police officer reports;
 - b. Dispositions documents;
 - c. Court documents;
 - d. Original charges documents;
 - e. Stipulated agreements; or
 - f. Final Agency Orders.
5. Additionally, individuals requesting a preliminary advisory opinion shall submit a written and signed personal explanation and detailed account of the facts and circumstances.
6. Any preliminary advisory opinion shall not be binding on the Board or limit the Board's authority to investigate a future formal application for licensure.
7. An individual seeking a preliminary advisory opinion under this rule is not an applicant for licensure and the issuance of an unfavorable opinion shall not prevent such individual from making application for licensure pursuant to the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Act.
8. The Board or an authorized representative of the Board will provide a favorable or an unfavorable opinion.

1-1-6 RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOANS - [REPEALED EFFECTIVE 03/30/2012]

1-1-7 LOAN MODIFIER LICENSURE AND THE REQUIRED USE OF A LOAN MODIFICATION CONTRACT

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S. as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Attorney General of the State of Colorado, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Applicability

Section 4. Definitions

Section 5. 1-1-7 Loan Modifier Licensure and the Required Use of a Loan Modification Contract

Section 6. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The statutory basis for this rule, entitled **1-1-7 Loan Modifier Licensure and the Required Use of a Loan Modification Contract**, is § 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

This notice proposes to add rule 1-1-7. The rule requires licensure for individuals who directly or indirectly take residential loan modification applications or who negotiate, offer, or attempt to negotiate or offer loan modifications. Direct managers of such individuals also must be licensed. Finally, this rule requires that individuals who offer or negotiate loan modifications use the Colorado Loan Modification Services Contract prescribed by this rule.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

The Board of Mortgage Loan Originators finds that a rule regarding loan modifications is necessary in order to provide clarity to the industry. The Board has learned of individuals negotiating loan modification terms for borrowers and has received many inquiries regarding the applicability of current mortgage loan originator licensing law. Specifically, individuals are communicating directly with borrowers and borrowers' lenders in order to negotiate terms of a loan modification. In many instances, Colorado consumers are being charged high up front fees regardless of services rendered. The Board has also learned that consumers are being advised to cease making mortgage payments, even when they are already delinquent on payments. Additionally, there are existing loan modification services that are offered by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) approved non-profit 501(c)(3) agencies which employ housing counselors around the State of Colorado. Such HUD-approved services are offered by housing counselors for free and are not associated with any compensation or other benefit from the borrower to the housing counselor. The purpose of this rule is to clearly notify loan modifiers (those who engage in the act of directly or indirectly negotiating a loan modification) of the applicability of Colorado mortgage loan originator laws and to require the use of a loan modification contract.

Section 3. Applicability

This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to §§ 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 4. Definitions

- A. "HUD approved housing counseling agency" means an agency which is either a private or public nonprofit organization that is exempt from taxation under section 501(A) pursuant to section 501(C), of the internal revenue code of 1996, 26, U.S.C. 501(A) and 501(C), and approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, in accordance with Housing Counseling Program Handbook 7610.1 and Code of Federal Regulations Title 24, Part 214.
- B. "Short sale" means the sale of a real property for less than the mortgage loan balance. In the settlement of the short sale transaction the existing mortgage is extinguished. Any deficiency created from the settlement of the transaction may be transformed into a promissory note, charged off, forgiven, or pursued as a judgment against the previous owner.
- C. "Loan modification" means a temporary or permanent change in one or more of the terms of a mortgagor's existing loan, allows the loan to be reinstated, and often results in a more affordable mortgage payment. The borrower retains ownership of the real property and the mortgage note and the deed of trust remains intact.

- D. "Loan modifier" means an individual who in the course of the person's business, vocation, or occupation offers to assist, provide, or negotiate on behalf of a borrower to facilitate the receipt of a loan modification from the borrower's current mortgage lender, generally for a fee or other thing of value.

Section 5. 1-1-7 Loan Modifier Licensure and the Required Use of a Loan Modification Contract

1. Section 12-61-902(6)(a), C.R.S. defines a mortgage loan originator as an individual who takes a residential mortgage loan application or offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan. It is the Board's position that individuals offering or negotiating loan modifications meet the definition of a mortgage loan originator. Pursuant to section 12-61-903(1)(a), C.R.S., all persons who meet the definition of a mortgage loan originator are required to be licensed. As a result, individuals who directly or indirectly take residential loan modification applications or who negotiate, offer, or attempt to negotiate or offer loan modifications are required to be licensed as Colorado mortgage loan originators.
2. Pursuant to section 12-61-902(7), C.R.S., individuals who directly supervise individuals who take residential loan modification applications or individuals who negotiate, offer, or attempt to negotiate or offer loan modifications are required to be licensed as mortgage loan originators and as state-licensed loan originators by July 31, 2010.
3. All individuals required to be licensed shall comply with all other provisions of the Colorado Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Act and all Board rules.
4. Individuals taking loan modification applications or offering or negotiating loan modifications are required to use a loan modification contract which complies with the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Act and the Foreclosure Protection Act.
5. The Board has created the Colorado Loan Modification Services Contract to ensure compliance with the aforementioned laws. This contract may be found on the Division of Real Estate's website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgage/MBForms.htm> . Loan modifiers shall use this form or an alternate form, if such alternate form clearly includes all information required on the suggested form, as determined by the Board.
6. The Colorado Loan Modification Services Contract prescribed by this regulation shall be completed when an application is taken.
7. This rule shall not be construed to include employees of HUD approved housing counseling agencies who are providing advice or general information on loan modifications in an ancillary manner relating to their general housing counseling services or duties.
8. The Board's position on this matter shall not be construed to include employees of mortgage loan servicing companies operating on behalf of the borrowers' mortgage lenders.
9. Licensed Real Estate Brokers engaged in licensed activities when performing services within the above defined short sale transactions do not need to maintain a license as a mortgage loan originator. If a real estate broker engages in the activities of providing loan modification services (those not included in the activities of short sales) as defined above, loan modification services are defined as outside the scope of licensed real estate broker activities and therefore, separate licensure as a mortgage loan originator is required. See MLO 1.5 Position Statement.
10. As set forth in section 12-61-904(1)(d), C.R.S., an attorney who renders services in the course of practice, who is licensed in Colorado, and who is not primarily engaged in the business of negotiating residential mortgage loans or loan modifications is not required to be licensed as a mortgage loan originator, but is required to comply with all non-licensing provisions of current

mortgage loan originator law set forth in sections 12-61-901 through 12-61-915, C.R.S.

Section 6. Enforcement

1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the following sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Cease and desist orders;
 - b. Permanent injunctions;
 - c. Revocation;
 - d. Refusal to renew a license;
 - e. Refusal to issue a license;
 - f. Imposition of fines; and
 - g. Restitution for any financial loss.

1-1-8 S.A.F.E. ACT COMPLIANCE RULE

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S. as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Attorney General of the State of Colorado, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Applicability

Section 4. Definitions

Section 5. 1-1-8 S.A.F.E Act Compliance Rule

Section 6. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The statutory basis for this rule, entitled **1-1-8 S.A.F.E. Act Compliance Rule**, is §§ 12-61-903(10) and 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

This notice proposes to add rule 1-1-8. This rule, unless otherwise determined by the Consumer Finance Protection Bureau (the "Bureau"), brings Colorado's mortgage loan originator regulatory program into compliance with the Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008 (the "S.A.F.E. Act"), 12 U.S.C. §§ 5101-5116.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

In 2008, Congress passed the Housing and Economic Recovery Act. A small portion of this act includes the S.A.F.E. Act, which established minimum licensing standards for mortgage loan originators.

Furthermore, the S.A.F.E. Act mandated states to adopt such standards. If states fail to do so, the Bureau is responsible for regulating mortgage loan originators pursuant to the provisions defined in the S.A.F.E. Act. The Board of Mortgage Loan Originators believes there would be deleterious impacts on mortgage loan originators and the mortgage lending industry if Colorado fails to comply with the S.A.F.E. Act, which would result in direct federal oversight. In 2011, the Department of Urban Housing and Urban Development adopted a regulation that defined terms and provided clarity on a number of issues. See 76 FR 78487, Dec. 19, 2011, Regulation H, issued by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to implement the Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008, title V of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (S.A.F.E. Act) (Pub. L. 110–289, 122 Stat. 2654, 12 U.S.C. 5101 *et seq.*). As a result, the Board believes it is important for the industry to adopt such definitions in the name of conformity and to provide appropriate clarity to the industry regarding the incorporation of the S.A.F.E. Act into Colorado law. Accordingly, the purpose of this rule is to ensure that Colorado is compliant with the S.A.F.E. Act, to ensure consistency across states, and to provide clarity to the mortgage lending industry.

Section 3. Applicability

This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to §§ 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 4. Definitions

- A. “A residential mortgage loan application” means a request, in any form, for an offer (or a response to a solicitation of an offer) of residential mortgage loan terms, and the information about the borrower or prospective borrower that is customary or necessary in a decision on whether to make such an offer.
- B. “An employee” means an individual whose manner and means of performance of work are subject to the right of control of, or are controlled by, a person, and whose compensation for federal income tax purposes is reported, or required to be reported, on a W-2 form issued by the controlling person.
- C. An “independent contractor” means an individual who performs his or her duties other than at the direction of and subject to the supervision and instruction of an individual who is licensed and registered in accordance with section 1008.103(a), or is not required to be licensed, in accordance with sections 1008.103(e)(5), (6), or (7).
- D. “Taking a residential loan application” occurs if the individual receives a residential mortgage loan application for the purpose of facilitating a decision whether to extend an offer of residential mortgage loan terms to a borrower or prospective borrower, whether the application is received directly or indirectly from the borrower or prospective borrower.
- E. “Offering or negotiating terms of a residential mortgage loan” means to present considerations to a borrower or prospective borrower particular residential mortgage loan terms, communicating directly or indirectly with a borrower, or prospective borrower for the purpose of reaching a mutual understanding about prospective residential mortgage loan terms, recommending, referring or steering a borrower or prospective borrower to a particular lender or set of residential mortgage loan terms, in accordance with a duty to or incentive from any person other than the borrower or prospective borrower, and receiving or expecting to receive payment of money or anything of value in connection with the activities of this section or as a result of any residential mortgage loan terms entered into as a result of such activities.

Section 5. 1-1-8 S.A.F.E. Act Compliance Rule

1. Mortgage loan originator right to challenge information in the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry (the “NMLS”).

- a. A mortgage loan originator may challenge information entered into the NMLS by the Colorado Division of Real Estate. Such challenge must be in writing and must set forth the specific information being challenged and include supporting evidence. The grounds for a challenge shall be limited to the factual accuracy of the information pertaining to the mortgage loan originator's own license record that has been entered into the NMLS by the Division. A mortgage loan originator shall not submit a challenge in order to appeal the underlying reasons for the disciplinary action.
- b. The Director of the Division, or an authorized representative of the Director, shall review all information submitted by the mortgage loan originator and shall determine the merits of the challenge. If the Director, or an authorized representative of the Director, determines that the information submitted to the NMLS is factually incorrect, the Director, or authorized representative of the Director shall take prompt steps to correct information submitted.
- c. A mortgage loan originator that is aggrieved by the Director's, or the authorized representative of the Director, decision in response to the challenge submitted may appeal said decision to the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators within 30 days of the Director's, or authorized representative of the Director, decision.

2. Determining bona fide non-profit entities.

- a. Pursuant to the S.A.F.E. Act and the Bureau's regulation regarding the S.A.F.E. Act, the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators adopts the following seven (7) standards in order to determine if an entity is a bona fide non-profit entity and is therefore exempt from the Board's jurisdiction. To be exempt from the Board's jurisdiction the entity must meet all seven (7) standards.
 - i. Has the status of a tax-exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;
 - ii. Promotes affordable housing or provides homeownership education, or similar services;
 - iii. Conducts its activities in a manner that serves public or charitable purposes, rather than commercial purposes;
 - iv. 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;
 - v. Compensates its employees in a manner that does not incentivize employees to act other than in the best interest of its clients;
 - vi. 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
 - vii. Meets other standards determined by the state.

3. Periodic examinations of entities determined to be bona fide non-profit organizations.

- a. The Bureau's regulation clarifying the S.A.F.E. Act requires state agencies to periodically examine the books and activities of an organization determined to be a bona fide nonprofit organization, according to the seven (7) standards outlined in section 5, subsection 2 of this rule, and to revoke such status if the organization does not meet

those standards. The Board of Mortgage Loan Originators has determined that examination of the books and activities of such bona fide nonprofit organizations upon the submission of a complaint regarding any such entities shall meet the requirement for such periodic examinations.

Section 6. Enforcement

1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the following sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Cease and desist orders;
 - b. Permanent injunctions;
 - c. Revocation;
 - d. Refusal to renew a license;
 - e. Refusal to issue a license;
 - f. Imposition of fines; and
 - g. Restitution for any financial loss.

1-2-1 MORTGAGE BROKERS BOND REQUIREMENT – [REPEALED]

[Repealed 08/30/2009]

1-2-2 SURETY BOND REQUIREMENTS FOR MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATORS

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Applicability

Section 4. 1-2-2 Surety Bond Requirements for Mortgage Loan Originators

Section 5. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The Board of Mortgage Loan Originators updates the following permanent rule entitled, **1-2-2 Surety Bond Requirements for Mortgage Loan Originators**, according to the authority prescribed in §§ 12-61-907 and 910.3, C.R.S.

The notice proposes to update rule 1-2-2. The rule establishes surety bond requirements for mortgage loan originators.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to define the surety bond requirements for mortgage loan originators or any other individual required to be licensed pursuant to §§ 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 3. Applicability

This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to § 12-61-902 and § 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 4. 1-2-2 Surety Bond Requirements for Mortgage Loan Originators

1. Mortgage loan originators are deemed compliant with the surety bond requirement if their surety bond meets the requirements defined in one of the following three options:
 - a. Option 1 - Mortgage loan originators, at a minimum, may acquire and maintain an individual surety bond if:
 - i. The surety bond is in the amount of \$25,000.00;
 - ii. The surety bond is in conformance with all relevant Colorado statutory requirements;
 - iii. The surety bond is exclusive to covering acts contemplated under current Colorado mortgage loan originator licensing laws;
 - iv. The surety bond is not applicable to any conduct or transactions outside the jurisdiction of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators (the "Board"); and
 - v. The surety bond is identical to the individual surety bond form developed and approved by the Board. Acceptable surety bond forms may be found on the Division of Real Estate website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/applications/mortgagebroker/index.htm>
 - b. Option 2 – Mortgage loan originators who are employees or exclusive agents for companies with less than 20 individuals who are required to be licensed pursuant to current Colorado mortgage loan originator licensing laws and who do not work for more than one company, may, at a minimum, operate under their company's surety bond if the surety bond meets the following criteria:
 - i. The surety bond is in the amount of \$100,000.00;
 - ii. The surety bond is in conformance with all relevant Colorado statutory requirements;
 - iii. The surety bond is exclusive to covering acts of all of the company's W-2 employees or exclusive agents contemplated under current Colorado mortgage loan originator licensing laws; and
 - iv. The surety bond is identical to the company surety bond form developed and approved by the Board. Acceptable surety bond forms may be found on the Division of Real Estate website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/applications/mortgagebroker/index.htm>
 - c. Option 3 – Mortgage loan originators who are W-2 employees or exclusive agents for companies with 20 or more individuals who are required to be licensed pursuant to current Colorado mortgage loan originator licensing laws and who do not work for more than one company, may, at a minimum, operate under a company's surety bond if the surety bond meets the following criteria:
 - i. The surety bond is in the amount of \$200,000.00;

- ii. The surety bond is in conformance with all relevant Colorado statutory requirements;
 - iii. The surety bond is exclusive to covering acts of all of the company's W-2 employees contemplated under current Colorado mortgage loan originator licensing laws; and
 - iv. The surety bond is identical to the company surety bond form developed and approved by the Board. Acceptable surety bond forms may be found on the Division of Real Estate website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/applications/mortgagebroker/index.htm>
2. Regarding company surety bonds, the company shall provide the Board or an authorized representative of the Board with any and all requested surety bonds relevant to this rule or current mortgage loan originator license laws and shall verify and provide adequate proof regarding the timeline of employment for each individual operating under such company policy. Failure on the part of the company to provide such information shall result in non-compliance regarding the surety bond requirement for individual licensees operating under such company bond.
3. Mortgage loan originators shall use the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Update Form to ensure surety bond information is clearly and concisely disclosed and that all information required by this rule is current. This form may be found on the Division of Real Estate's website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgage/MBForms.htm> .
- a. Mortgage loan originators shall forward this form by mail or personal delivery to the following address:
- i. Division of Real Estate – Attn: Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Department
- 1560 Broadway, Suite 925
- Denver, CO. 80202
4. Additionally, mortgage loan originators may update all of the information required in this rule electronically. They may access their information through the following website: https://eservices.psiexams.com/index_login.jsp . After entering their password and username, mortgage loan originators may update all information without any fees or costs associated with such action.
5. Applicants for licensure, renewal, and reinstatement shall comply with this rule and § § 12-61-903 and 907, C.R.S., in a manner prescribed by the Board. Any licensee who so fails to obtain and maintain a surety bond in accordance with this rule or fails to provide proof of continuous coverage shall be subject to disciplinary action.

Section 5. Enforcement

1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
- a. Revocation;
 - b. Refusal to renew a license;
 - c. Imposition of fines; and

- d. Restitution for any financial loss.

1-3-1 ERRORS AND OMISSIONS INSURANCE FOR MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATORS

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Applicability

Section 4. 1-3-1 Errors and Omissions Insurance for Mortgage Loan Originators

Section 5. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The Board of Mortgage Loan Originators (the "Board") updates the following permanent rule entitled, **1-3-1 Errors and Omissions Insurance for Mortgage Loan Originators** , according to the authority prescribed in § § 12-61-903.5 and 910.3, C.R.S.

The notice proposes to update rule 1-3-1. The rule establishes errors and omissions coverage for mortgage loan originators.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 12-61-903.5, C.R.S., requires the Board to determine the terms and conditions of coverage required, including the minimum limits of coverage, the permissible deductible, and permissible exemptions. The purpose of this rule is to define the requisite errors and omissions coverage.

Section 3. Applicability

This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to § § 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 4. 1-3-1 Errors and Omissions Insurance for Mortgage Loan Originators

1. Mortgage loan originators are deemed compliant with the errors and omissions insurance requirements if their errors and omissions insurance meets the requirements defined in one of the following three options:
 - a. Option 1 – Mortgage loan originators, at a minimum, may acquire and maintain individual errors and omissions insurance in their own name with the following terms of coverage:
 - i. The contract and policy are in conformance with all relevant Colorado statutory requirements;
 - ii. Coverage includes all acts for which a mortgage loan originator license is required, except those illegal, fraudulent, or other acts which are normally excluded from such coverage;
 - iii. Coverage shall encompass all types of transactions conducted by the mortgage loan originator and shall be in the individual mortgage loan originator's name;
 - iv. Coverage is for not less than \$100,000.00 for each licensed individual per covered claim, with an annual aggregate limit of not less than \$300,000.00 per licensed

individual; and

- v. Coverage contains a deductible no greater than \$1,000.00, or a deductible no greater than \$20,000.00 for policies that primarily insure reverse mortgage transactions.
- b. Option 2 – Mortgage loan originators who are employees or exclusive agents for companies with less than 20 individuals who are required to be licensed pursuant to the current Colorado mortgage loan originator licensing laws and who do not work for more than one company, may, at a minimum, operate under the company's errors and omissions insurance policy if the policy meets the following terms of coverage:
 - i. The contract and policy are in conformance with all relevant Colorado statutory requirements;
 - ii. Coverage includes all acts for which a mortgage loan originator license is required, except those illegal, fraudulent, or other acts which are normally excluded from such coverage;
 - iii. Coverage shall include all activities contemplated under current Colorado mortgage loan originator licensing laws and states this in the policy;
 - iv. Coverage shall encompass all types of transactions conducted by all of the mortgage loan originators employed at the company or by all mortgage loan originators who are exclusive agents of the company;
 - v. Coverage is for not less than \$1,000,000.00 per covered claim, with an annual aggregate limit of not less than \$2,000,000.00 that is exclusive to Colorado consumers; and
 - vi. Coverage contains a deductible no greater than \$50,000.00.
- c. Option 3 – Mortgage loan originators who are W-2 employees or exclusive agents for companies with 20 or more employees and who do not work for more than one company, may, at a minimum, operate under the company's errors and omissions insurance policy if the policy meets the following terms of coverage:
 - i. The contract and policy are in conformance with all relevant Colorado statutory requirements;
 - ii. Coverage includes all acts for which a mortgage loan originator license is required, except those illegal, fraudulent, or other acts which are normally excluded from such coverage;
 - iii. Coverage shall include all activities contemplated under current Colorado mortgage loan originator licensing laws and states this in the policy;
 - iv. Coverage shall encompass all types of transactions conducted by all of the mortgage loan originators employed at the company or by all mortgage loan originators who are exclusive agents of the company;
 - v. Coverage shall encompass all types of transactions conducted by all of the mortgage loan originators employed at the company;
 - vi. Coverage is for not less than \$1,000,000.00 per covered claim, with an annual aggregate limit of not less than \$4,000,000.00 that is exclusive to Colorado

consumers; and

vii. Coverage contains a deductible no greater than \$100,000.00.

2. Regarding company errors and omissions insurance policies, the company shall provide the Board, or an authorized representative of the Board, with any and all requested errors and omissions insurance policies relevant to this rule or current Colorado mortgage loan originator licensing laws and shall verify and provide adequate proof regarding the timeline of employment for each individual operating under such company policy. Failure on the part of the company to provide such information shall result in non-compliance regarding the errors and omissions insurance requirement for individual licensees operating under the company's errors and omissions insurance policy.
3. Mortgage Loan originators shall use the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Update Form to ensure their errors and omissions insurance information is current and clearly and concisely disclosed. This form may be found on the Division of Real Estate's website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgage/MBForms.htm> .
 - a. Mortgage loan originators may forward this form by mail or personal delivery to the following address:
 - i. Division of Real Estate – Attn: Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Department

1560 Broadway, Suite 925

Denver, CO. 80202
4. Additionally, mortgage loan originators may update all of the information required in this rule electronically. They may access their information through the following website: https://eservices.psiexams.com/index_login.jsp . After entering their password and username, mortgage loan originators may update all information without any fees or costs associated with such action.
5. For information regarding errors and omissions insurance providers, visit the Division of Real Estate's website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/index.htm> .
6. Applicants for licensure, renewal, and reinstatement shall comply with this rule and § 12-61-903.5, C.R.S., in a manner prescribed by the Board. Any licensee who so fails to obtain and maintain errors and omissions insurance coverage in accordance with this rule or fails to provide proof of continuous coverage shall be subject to disciplinary action.

Section 5. Enforcement

1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Revocation;
 - b. Refusal to renew a license;
 - c. Imposition of fines; and
 - d. Restitution for any financial loss.

1-4-1 LICENSING EDUCATION, EXAMINATION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Applicability

Section 4. 1-4-1 Licensing Education, Examination and Continuing Education Requirements

Section 5. Continuing Education

Section 1. Authority

The Board of Mortgage Loan Originators updates the following permanent rule entitled, **1-4-1 Licensing Education, Examination and Continuing Education Requirements**, according to the authority prescribed in § § 12-61-903(3), 12-61-903(8), 12-61-910.3, and 24-4-103, C.R.S.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to clarify the education requirements for mortgage loan originators to first obtain their state license and then maintain that license by completing continuing education requirements. It is vital to consumer protection and to a competent mortgage loan originator practice that mortgage loan originators understand applicable State and Federal laws. Please contact the Division of Real Estate if you have any questions.

Pursuant to § 12-61-903(3)(a), C.R.S. mortgage loan originators must complete at least nine (9) hours of fundamental mortgage lending coursework and satisfactorily complete a corresponding written examination.

Additionally, in July of 2008, the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 was signed into law. Title V of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 is the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act. The S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act defines minimum national licensing standards for mortgage loan originators and requires states to adopt such provisions. The S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act requires that pre-licensing education and testing be developed and administered by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry. As a result, Colorado's education and testing requirements were updated in order to conform to provisions defined in the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act, House Bill 09-1085 and with standards established by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry. Consequently, this rule outlines how existing licensees may become compliant and how new applicants will be affected.

Section 3. Applicability

This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to § § 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 4. 1-4-1 Licensing Education, Examination and Continuing Education Requirements

1. Applicant and Licensee Education Requirements

- (a) All mortgage loan originators who obtain a Colorado mortgage loan originator license prior to January 1, 2009 must complete the Director developed and approved forty (40) hours of licensing education and pass a two-part written licensing examination by January 1, 2009. Individuals who fail to comply with this requirement may file for an extension. Extensions may be granted through and including March 31, 2009 and shall only be applied for beginning December 1, 2008 and ending January 30, 2009. Mortgage loan originators requesting an education extension shall:

- i. Complete the education extension form. This form may be found on the Division of Real Estate website;
 - ii. Pay a \$100.00 extension fee by money order or a cashier check;
 - iii. Request that the Director inactivate their mortgage loan originator license if they fail to pass the written examination in accordance with this rule by March 31, 2009. A licensee's inactive status will remain in effect until passage of the mortgage loan originator examination and subsequent request for activation;
 - iv. Provide the Director with an original copy of the requisite surety bond, a power of attorney and proof of errors and omissions insurance.
- (b) Individuals who fail to pass the requisite written examination by January 1, 2009 and who fail to comply with the extension process defined in this rule are subject to all forms of discipline authorized by the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Act. Additionally, the license renewal, reinstatement or reactivation fees for such individuals will automatically be increased by \$500.00, due to the related increase in administrative burden.
- (c) The Director has created the Mortgage Loan Originator Education Extension Form. This form may be found on the Division of Real Estate website.
- (d) On or after January 1, 2009 and prior to January 1, 2010, each individual applicant for initial licensing as a mortgage loan originator must complete, within the three years immediately preceding the date of the application, forty (40) hours of licensing education and pass a two-part exam approved by the Director of the Division of Real Estate prior to applying for a mortgage loan originator license.
- (e) For individuals licensed prior to January 1, 2010, in addition to the requirements outlined in section 4(1)(d) of this rule, you must register on the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry and as a state-licensed loan originator. In order to do so, you must apply to Colorado through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry by December 17, 2010, pay the certification invoice issued by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry by December 31, 2010, and pass the national portion of the two-part S.A.F.E. Mortgage Loan Originator exam developed and administered by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry or by a company contracted by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to develop and administer the two part S.A.F.E. Mortgage Loan Originator exam.
- (f) On or after January 1, 2010, each individual applicant shall complete, within the three years immediately preceding the date of their application, the twenty (20) hours of pre-licensing education requirements developed, administered, and approved by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry, or by a company contracted by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to develop, administer, and approve the twenty (20) hours of pre-licensing education and pass the two-part S.A.F.E. Mortgage Loan Originator exam, also developed and administered by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry, or by a company contracted by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to develop and administer the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Loan Originator exam, prior to completing the applications for a state-licensed loan originator license.

2. Certificate of Completion

- (a) Mortgage loan originator applicants and licensees must receive a certification of completion from their education provider evidencing the successful completion of the respective licensing education coursework before scheduling any of the requisite examinations.

- (b) Prior to January 1, 2010, mortgage loan originator applicants and licensees must ensure that their education provider files a certificate of completion with the examination provider establishing the successful completion of the respective licensing education coursework before scheduling the exam. The education provider must file the certificate of completion with the approved examination provider electronically or in such manner as prescribed by the Director.

3. Licensing Education Passing Score

- (a) Prior to January 1, 2010, the mortgage loan originator written licensing examination consisted of two parts. The two parts consisted of the Federal, State and Consumer Protection Laws portion and the Mortgage Lending Basics and Ethics portion. On or after January 1, 2009 and prior to January 1, 2010, an individual shall not be considered to have passed the written test unless the individual achieves a test score of not less than seventy-five (75) percent correct answers on both the Federal and State Law portion of the exam and the Mortgage Lending Basics portion of the exam. If the applicant failed one of the two parts, the applicant could reschedule with the examination provider to retake only the portion of the exam that they failed. In no event is a passing score accepted beyond one year (365 days) from the date of the passing score.
- (b) On or after January 1, 2010, the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Loan Originator examination, developed and administered by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry or by a company contracted by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to develop and administer the examination will consist of two parts. These two parts include a national component and a Colorado state specific component. On or after January 1, 2010, an individual shall pass the test in accordance with policies and procedures developed and administered by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry and in compliance with the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act.

4. Qualifying Schools

- (a) Prior to January 1, 2010, applicants and licensees must complete the requisite forty (40) hours of licensing education, approved by the Director, from any accredited degree-granting college or university or any private occupational school that has a certificate of approval from the Division of Private Occupational Schools in accordance with the provisions of article 59 of title 12, Colorado Revised Statutes.
- (b) On or after January 1, 2010, applicants must complete the requisite 20 hours of licensing education from an educational provider approved by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry or by a company contracted by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to approve educational providers.

5. Forty Hour Licensing Education Requirement

- (a) Prior to January 1, 2010, mortgage loan originator applicants and licensees must successfully complete the required forty (40) hours of licensing education through classroom instruction or an equivalent distance learning course offered in a manner as prescribed by the Director. For the purposes of this rule, distance learning shall not be construed to include home or correspondent education. Rather, equivalent distant or distance learning courses shall only include online courses that ensure through security features and functionality that an individual has spent the same amount of time on the online course as they would in a traditional classroom setting. Pursuant to the requirements in Part 1 of this rule, the following licensing education must be successfully completed prior to taking the examination and applying for a license:

- i. A minimum of 19.5 hours in Federal and State Law;
- ii. A minimum of 16 hours in Mortgage 101; and
- iii. A minimum of 4.5 hours in Business and Trade Practices

6. Exemption Qualifications

- (a) Prior to January 1, 2010, as prescribed by the Director or person(s) authorized by the Director, qualifying mortgage loan originator applicants who meet the following criteria are exempt from having to complete the Mortgage Lending Basics and Ethics portions of the education coursework and respective examination. To qualify for the exemption, mortgage loan originators must meet all five requirements. They are as follows:
 - i. Currently maintain a Colorado mortgage loan originator license.
 - ii. Maintain a membership with a mortgage loan originator association approved for exemption by the Division of Real Estate.
 - iii. Maintain a mortgage loan originator association designation that is current and in good standing.
 - iv. Provide the association's letter of certification to the education course provider prior to completing coursework.
 - v. Provide the association's letter of certification to an independent testing service contracted with by the Director, prior to taking the Federal and State Law exam.
- (b) Prior to January 1, 2010, those who meet the criteria for exemption must complete the Federal and State Law portion of the licensing coursework and pass the Federal and State Law portion of the exam with a score of seventy-five (75) percent or higher.

7. Authority to Audit Education Provider

- (a) The Board or the Board's designee may audit any mortgage loan originator courses offered and may request from each education provider or schools offering such courses, all related instructional materials, student attendance records and other information that may be necessary for an audit. The purpose of the audit is to ensure that education providers and schools adhere to the approved course of study, offer course material and instructions consistent with acceptable education standards and instruct in such a manner that the desired learning objectives are met. Failure to comply with this rule may result in the withdrawal of course approval.

8. Retesting

- (a) An individual may retake a test three (3) consecutive times with each consecutive taking occurring at least thirty (30) days after the preceding test.
- (b) After failing three (3) consecutive tests, an individual shall wait at least six (6) months before taking the test again.
- (c) Individuals who fail to maintain a valid license for a period of five (5) years or longer shall retake the test prior to re-application, not taking into account any time during which such individual was licensed.

Section 5. Continuing Education

1. The continuing education requirements for individuals licensed prior to January 1, 2009, shall begin after their first license renewal. Individuals licensed prior to January 1, 2009, shall complete at least eight (8) hours of continuing education courses reviewed and approved by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry or by a company contracted to review and approve continuing education courses and a two hour annual Colorado specific state update course reviewed and approved by the Division of Real Estate each calendar year and prior to subsequent license and registration renewals or reinstatements.
 - (a) Passage of the national portion of the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Loan Originator examination developed and administered by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry or by a company contracted by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to develop and administer the national portion of the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Loan Originator examination shall satisfy one year of continuing education requirements if continuing education is required in the year in which the individual has passed the national portion of the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Loan Originator exam as determined by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry.
2. The continuing education requirements for individuals licensed on or after January 1, 2009, shall begin after issuance of the initial license. Individuals licensed on or after January 1, 2009, shall complete at least eight (8) hours of continuing education courses reviewed and approved by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry or by a company contracted to review and approve continuing education courses and a two hour annual Colorado specific state update course reviewed and approved by the Division of Real Estate each calendar year and prior to license and registration renewals or reinstatements.
 - (a) Passage of the national portion of the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Loan Originator examination developed and administered by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry or by a company contracted by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to develop and administer the national portion of the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Loan Originator examination shall satisfy one year of continuing education if continuing education is required in the year in which the individual has passed the national portion of the test as determined by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry.
3. For more information regarding the continuing education requirements, please review the Division of Real Estate website.
4. The Colorado Division of Real Estate will maintain a list of course providers approved to teach the Colorado two (2) hour annual update course on the Division website so interested parties may research and learn where the course is offered.
5. Licensee requirements:
 - (a) All individuals required to be licensed as state-licensed mortgage loan originators and required to complete the Colorado two (2) hour annual update course shall maintain records of completion for a period of four (4) years.
6. Colorado two (2) hour annual update course provider requirements:
 - (a) In order to provide and teach the Colorado two (2) hour annual update course, educators and trainers not exempt from the Colorado Division of Private Occupational Schools oversight, pursuant to 12-59-101, et seq., C.R.S., must be approved by the Colorado Division of Private Occupational Schools and approved by an authorized representative of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators.

- (b) In order to provide and teach the Colorado two (2) hour annual update course, educators and trainers exempt from the Colorado Division of Private Occupational Schools oversight, pursuant to section 12-59-104, C.R.S., must be approved by an authorized representative of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators.
- (c) If not approved by the Colorado Division of Private Occupational Schools, the trainer shall attend one train-the-trainer class, as developed and administered by the Colorado Division of Real Estate, prior to teaching the Colorado two (2) hour annual update course.
- (d) All education providers and trainers interested in teaching the Colorado two (2) hour annual update course shall apply each calendar year with the Colorado Division of Real Estate for approval in a manner prescribed by the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators; prior to teaching the course material. Educators and trainers that are exempt from the Division of Private Occupational Schools' oversight shall provide proof of such exemption.
- (e) All education providers and trainers interested in teaching the Colorado two (2) hour annual update course shall keep records of all individuals that have completed the Colorado two (2) hour annual update course and shall provide the Colorado Division of Real Estate with a quarterly list of such individuals by April 15 of each calendar year, July 15 of each calendar year, October 15 of each calendar year, January 15th of each calendar year, and in a manner prescribed by the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators. Educators are required to keep records of course attendance for a period of four (4) years.
- (f) All education providers shall provide the course material, in a manner prescribed by the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators, and applicable handouts to all students that have enrolled and completed the Colorado two (2) hour annual update course.
- (g) All education providers and trainers shall provide a certificate of completion to all individuals that have completed the Colorado two (2) hour annual update course.

1-5-1 MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATOR LICENSE AND REGISTRATION INACTIVATION AND REACTIVATION

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Applicability

Section 4. 1-5-1 Mortgage Loan Originator License and Registration Inactivation and Reactivation

Section 1. Authority

The Board of Mortgage Loan Originators updates the following permanent rule entitled **1-5-1 Mortgage Loan Originator License and Registration Inactivation and Reactivation**, according to authority provided in section 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

This notice proposes to update rule 1-5-1. The rule requires administrative fees to be collected when a mortgage loan originator seeks to reactivate their license after it has been inactivated for specific reasons.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 12-61-903.3, C.R.S., allows the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to inactivate licenses for specific reasons. The inactivation process creates an administrative burden on the Division of Real Estate, which includes ensuring the applicant is compliant with all licensing requirements. This task is

similar in nature to review of a license application, but is often less intensive procedurally. Accordingly, the purpose of this rule is to establish an administrative fee collected upon reactivation for specific circumstances.

Section 3. Applicability

This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to sections 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 4. 1-5-1 Mortgage Loan Originator License and Registration Inactivation and Reactivation

1. If a mortgage loan originator license or registration is inactivated by the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators or an authorized representative of the Board for one or any combination of the following reasons, the mortgage loan originator shall pay an administrative fee determined by the Board, due to the related increase in administrative burden, in order to reactivate their license:
 - a. The mortgage loan originator has failed or is failing to comply with the surety bond requirements of sections 12-61-903(6) and 12-61-907, C.R.S., or any rule of the Board that directly or indirectly addresses surety bond requirements;
 - b. The mortgage loan originator has failed or is failing to comply with the errors and omissions insurance requirement in section 12-61-903.5, C.R.S., or any rule of the Board that directly or indirectly addresses errors and omissions insurance requirements;
 - c. The mortgage loan originator has failed or is failing to maintain current contact information, surety bond information, or errors and omissions insurance information as required by the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing and Mortgage Company Registration Act, or by any rule of the Board that directly or indirectly addresses such requirements;
 - d. The mortgage loan originator has failed or is failing to respond to an investigation or examination;
 - e. The mortgage loan originator has failed or is failing to comply with any of the education or testing requirements set forth in the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing and Mortgage Company Registration Act, or by any rule of the Board that directly or indirectly addresses education or testing requirements; or
 - f. The mortgage loan originator has failed to register with, and provide all required information to, the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry.
2. Individuals who have an inactive license are prohibited from practicing as a mortgage loan originator. Additionally, individuals who have an inactive license are prohibited from engaging in any mortgage related activities which requires licensure pursuant to the Colorado Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing and Mortgage Company Registration Act, Board rule, or as prescribed by a Board position statement.
3. In order for an inactive mortgage loan originator license to be reactivated, the individual seeking reactivation shall provide the Division of Real Estate with proof of full compliance with current mortgage loan originator license law.
4. In order for an inactive mortgage loan originator license to be reactivated, the individual seeking reactivation must pay the requisite administrative fee. All administrative fees shall be collected in the form of a money order or a cashier's check.
5. The Board has created the Mortgage Loan Originator License Reactivation Form. This form may be

found on the Division of Real Estate's website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgage/MBForms.htm> .

2-1-1 GROUNDS FOR DENIAL OF LICENSE APPLICATIONS OR FOR SANCTIONS REGARDING LICENSE APPLICANTS, LICENSE RENEWALS, LICENSE REINSTATEMENTS AND LICENSEES – [REPEALED]

Repealed 08/30/2009

3-1-1 REASONABLE INQUIRY AND TANGIBLE NET BENEFIT

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S. as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Colorado Attorney General, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Definitions

Section 4. Applicability

Section 5. 3-1-1 Reasonable Inquiry and Tangible Net Benefit

Section 6. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The statutory basis for this rule, entitled **3-1-1 Reasonable Inquiry and Tangible Net Benefit** , is section 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

This notice proposes to update rule 3-1-1.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 12-61-904.5, C.R.S., states that mortgage loan originators shall have a duty of good faith and fair dealing in all communications and transactions with a borrower. Section 12-61-904.5(1)(b), C.R.S., requires mortgage loan originators to make a reasonable inquiry concerning the borrower's current and prospective income, existing debts and other obligations, and any other information known to the mortgage loan originator. After making such an inquiry, a mortgage loan originator must make his or her best efforts to recommend, broker, or originate a residential mortgage loan that takes into consideration the information submitted by the borrowers. Additionally, section 12-61-904.5(1)(a), C.R.S., prohibits mortgage loan originators from recommending or inducing borrowers to enter into a transaction that does not have a reasonable, tangible net benefit to the borrower, including the terms of a loan, the cost of a loan, and the borrower's circumstances. After consulting with industry leaders, the Division has learned that there is uncertainty in the marketplace regarding the impact of these new provisions, specific to mortgage products and various documentation types. Documentation types include, but are not limited to: stated income, no income verification, no income disclosure, no asset verification, and no asset disclosure.

The mortgage lending community is uncertain if the aforementioned provisions prohibit non-traditional mortgage products and documentation types, since these provisions are new and have not been interpreted by the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators. This uncertainty could negatively impact the

availability of mortgage credit to consumers. Due to the recent rise in foreclosures, the decline of the subprime market, and the closing of lenders on a national scale, the Board must adopt rules to clarify the new provisions in an effort to limit further reductions in mortgage credit. The purpose of this rule is to clarify uncertainties regarding reasonable inquiry and tangible net benefit.

Section 3. Definitions

A. "Uniform Residential Loan Application" shall mean the Freddie Mac Form 65 or the Fannie Mae Form 1003 used in residential loan transactions on properties of four or fewer units. The Uniform Residential Loan Application forms defined in this rule are those editions of the forms that are current and effective on January 1, 2008 and do not include any later amendments or editions. The forms are available for inspection at the Division of Real Estate at 1560 Broadway, Suite 925, Denver, Colorado, 80202. These forms are posted on the Division of Real Estate's website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/index.htm> in the mortgage loan originator section under forms; the form(s) may be examined at any state publications depository library.

Section 4. Applicability

This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to sections 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 5. 3-1-1 Reasonable Inquiry and Tangible Net Benefit

1. Section 12-61-904.5(1)(b), C.R.S., does not prohibit specific mortgage products or documentation types. This provision requires the mortgage loan originator to recommend appropriate products.
 - a. Mortgage loan originators shall only recommend appropriate products after reasonable inquiry has been made in order to understand a borrower's current and prospective financial status.
 - b. Reasonable inquiry requires the mortgage loan originator to interview borrowers and discuss current and prospective income, including the income's source and likely continuance. Reasonable inquiry may not require the mortgage loan originator to verify such income.
 - c. Mortgage loan originators have a duty to recommend mortgage products based on the information provided by the borrower.
2. Mortgage loan originators shall be deemed in compliance with section 12-61-904.5(1)(b), C.R.S., concerning reasonable inquiry, upon interviewing and discussing, with all applicable borrowers, all sections contained in the uniform residential loan application and upon completion of a Tangible Net Benefit Disclosure. The Tangible Net Benefit Disclosure is posted on the Division of Real Estate's website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgage/MBForms.htm> .
3. A mortgage loan originator must first make a reasonable inquiry in order to determine the reasonable, tangible net benefit for a borrower. The reasonable, tangible net benefit standard in section 12-61-904.5(1)(a), C.R.S., is inherently dependent upon the totality of facts and circumstances relating to a specific transaction. While the refinancing of certain home loans may clearly provide a reasonable, tangible net benefit, others may require closer scrutiny or consideration to determine whether a particular loan provides the requisite benefit to the borrower.
 - a. When determining reasonable, tangible net benefit, there are many considerations mortgage loan originators shall take into account and discuss with prospective borrowers. If applicable, the required considerations for mortgage loan originators determining the requisite benefit shall include, but are not limited to:

- i. Lower payments;
 - ii. Condensed amortization schedule;
 - iii. Debt consolidation;
 - iv. Cash out;
 - v. Avoiding foreclosure;
 - vi. Negative amortization;
 - vii. Balloon payments;
 - viii. Variable rates;
 - ix. Interest only options;
 - x. Prepayment penalties; and
 - xi. Hybrid mortgage products.
4. The purpose or reason for a purchase or refinance transaction shall be identified by the borrower. A mortgage loan originator shall require that all borrowers describe, in writing, the reasons they are seeking a mortgage loan, a loan modification, or to refinance an existing mortgage loan.
- a. It is the responsibility of the mortgage loan originator to ensure this information is acquired and accurately documented.
 - b. Pursuant to section 12-61-904.5(1), C.R.S., a mortgage loan originator may not have demonstrated a duty of good faith and fair dealing in all communications and transactions with a borrower if it is determined that a mortgage loan originator completed the required purpose or reason for a purchase, loan modification, or refinance transaction without consulting the borrower.
5. The Board developed a suggested disclosure form regarding reasonable, tangible net benefit. Alternate disclosures are acceptable if they include all information required on the suggested form, as determined by the Board.
- a. At the time of completing a loan application a mortgage loan originator shall complete a Tangible Net Benefit Disclosure with the borrower(s).
 - b. The Tangible Net Benefit Disclosure shall also be completed with the borrower(s) prior to the borrower(s) signing loan closing documents if the reasonable, tangible net benefit has changed.
 - c. Tangible Net Benefit disclosures shall be signed by both the mortgage loan originator and the borrower(s).
6. Mortgage loan originators shall provide completed disclosure forms to all borrowers within three (3) business days of completion. Furthermore, mortgage loan originators must be able to provide proof to the Board or an authorized representative of the Board that the disclosure forms defined in this rule were in fact provided to the borrower within three (3) business days of completion.
7. Mortgage loan originators shall be presumed compliant with this rule when using the suggested form

and when disclosures meet the timelines defined in this rule.

Section 6. Enforcement

1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Revocation;
 - b. Refusal to renew a license;
 - c. Imposition of fines; and
 - d. Restitution for any financial loss.

3-1-2 MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATOR AND MORTGAGE COMPANY DUTIES TO RESPOND AND PROVIDE REQUESTED DOCUMENTS FOR INVESTIGATIONS

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S. as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Colorado Attorney General, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Definitions

Section 4. Applicability

Section 5. 3-1-2 Mortgage Loan Originator and Mortgage Company Duties to Respond and Provide Requested Documents for Investigations

Section 6. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The statutory basis for this rule, entitled **3-1-2 Mortgage Loan Originator and Mortgage Company Duties to Respond and Provide Requested Documents for Investigations**, is section 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

This notice proposes to update rule 3-1-2. The rule establishes that mortgage loan originators and mortgage companies have a duty to respond to and provide requested documentation for investigations conducted by the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 12-61-905(7)(b), C.R.S., states that the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators may, and, upon the complaint in writing of any person, shall, investigate the activities of any licensee or any individual who assumes to act in such capacity within the state. Section 12-61-905.5(1)(k), C.R.S., requires mortgage loan originators to maintain possession of the documents prescribed by the rules of the Board, for a period of four (4) years, for the future use or inspection by an authorized representative of the Board. Section 12-61-905.1(1)(b), C.R.S., requires mortgage companies to maintain possession of the documents or records prescribed by the rules of the Board, for a period of four (4) years, for the future

use or inspection by an authorized representative of the Board. The purpose of this regulation is to define what documents should be retained for a period of four years and to require mortgage loan originators and mortgage companies to provide a written response and all requested documents to the Board or an authorized representative of the Board. Additionally, this regulation prescribes the time period in which all persons and entities shall respond to Board inquiries, including, but not limited to, document and information requests during investigations of complaints or any other investigation conducted for the purpose of determining compliance with the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing and Mortgage Company Registration Act.

Section 3. Definitions

1. "Secure environment" means a system which implements the controlled storage and use of information.

Section 4. Applicability

This rule applies to all persons required to be licensed or registered pursuant to sections 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 5. 3-1-2 Mortgage Loan Originator and Mortgage Company Duties to Respond and Provide Requested Documents for Investigations

1. Persons required to be licensed or registered pursuant to sections 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S., shall provide the Board or the Board's representative with all information required by this rule.
 - a. Failure to provide all information requested by the Board or an authorized representative of the Board within a timeline established by the Board, or authorized representative of the Board, shall be grounds for disciplinary action and grounds for the imposition of fines unless the Board, or authorized representative of the Board, has granted an extension of time for the response.
 - i. Mortgage loan originators and mortgage companies may ask for an extension of time to comply if:
 1. The request is done so in writing; and
 2. The request is received by the Board or an authorized representative of the Board prior to the expiration date defined in the notification letter sent by the Board or an authorized representative of the Board.
 - ii. Any and all extensions granted are done so at the discretion of the Board or an authorized representative of the Board.
 - b. Failure to provide all requested information shall be grounds for disciplinary action and grounds for the imposition of fines regardless of whether the underlying complaint results in further investigation or subsequent action by the Board.
2. The response from the person shall contain the following:
 - a. If requested in the notification letter, the mortgage loan originator shall provide a complete and specific answer to the factual recitations, allegations or averments made in the complaint filed against the licensee, whether made by a member of the public, on the Board's own motion, or by an authorized representative of the Board;
 - b. The mortgage loan originator shall provide a complete and specific response to all questions,

allegations, or averments presented in the notification letter; and

- c. Any and all documents or records requested in the notification letter.
- 3. Mortgage companies shall maintain any and all documents collected, gathered, and provided for the purpose of negotiating and originating residential mortgage loans for a period of four (4) years. Additionally, mortgage companies shall maintain any and all documents used for the purpose of soliciting or marketing borrowers that were directed, made, or caused to be made by the mortgage company. These documents include but are not limited to:
 - a. All uniform residential loan applications (Form 1003);
 - b. All required state and federal disclosures;
 - c. Asset statements;
 - d. Income documentation;
 - e. Verification of employment;
 - f. Verification of deposit;
 - g. Lender submission forms;
 - h. Advertisements;
 - i. Flyers;
 - j. HUD-1 Settlement Statements;
 - k. Uniform Underwriting and Transmittal Summary (Form 1008); and
 - l. Credit report.
- 4. All mortgage loan originators shall maintain any and all documents used for the purpose of soliciting or marketing borrowers that were directed, made or caused to be made by the mortgage loan originator.
- 5. All documents required in this rule shall be kept in a secure environment. Electronic storage is acceptable as long as the information is accessible and kept in a secure environment.

Section 6. Enforcement

- 1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Revocation;
 - b. Refusal to renew a license or registration;
 - c. Imposition of fines; and
 - d. Restitution for any financial loss.

3-1-3 MAINTAINING CURRENT CONTACT INFORMATION AND ALL INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR

LICENSING

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S. as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Colorado Attorney General, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Definitions

Section 4. Applicability

Section 5. 3-1-3 Maintaining Current Contact Information and All Information Required for Licensing

Section 6. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The statutory basis for this rule, entitled **Maintaining Current Contact Information and All Information Required for Licensing**, is section 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

This notice proposes to update rule 3-1-3. The rule defines the requirement for mortgage loan originators and all other individuals required to be licensed to maintain contact information and all information required for licensing.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

In order to implement and enforce Colorado mortgage loan originator laws, the Board must have the ability to correspond or request documentation from licensees. Furthermore, licensees are responsible for maintaining specific requirements for licensing. These include, but are not limited to a surety bond and errors and omissions insurance. All licensees are responsible for maintaining such requirements.

The purpose of this rule is to ensure that licensees maintain current contact information and all information required for licensing to ensure the Board may adequately protect Colorado consumers.

Section 3. Definitions

1. "Address" means the street address, city, state, and postal code.
2. "Physical Address" means the physical location of the property.
3. "Business Name" means the company for which individuals who originate a mortgage, offer to originate a mortgage, act as a mortgage loan originator, or offer to act as a mortgage loan originator are officers, partners, members, managers, owners, exclusive agents, contractors, independent contractors, or employees.

Section 4. Applicability

This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to sections 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 5. 3-1-3 Maintaining Current Contact Information and All Information Required for

Licensing

1. Individuals required to be licensed as state licensed loan originators shall maintain all current contact information and all information required for licensing, in a manner acceptable to the Board, including on the Division of Real Estate database and on the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry. Failure to maintain the information identified in this rule shall be grounds for disciplinary action.
2. Contact information shall include, but is not limited to:
 - a. E-mail address;
 - b. Legal first, middle and last names;
 - c. Physical home address;
 - d. Home phone number;
 - e. Business address;
 - f. Business phone number; and
 - g. Business name.
3. Information required for licensing includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. Surety bond company;
 - b. Surety bond number;
 - c. Surety bond effective date;
 - d. Errors and omissions insurance provider;
 - e. Errors and omissions policy number;
 - f. Errors and omissions effective and expiration date; and
 - g. Convictions, pleas of guilt or nolo contendere for all crimes.
4. Individuals required to be licensed as a state licensed loan originator shall update the Board within thirty (30) days of any changes to the information defined in this rule on both the Division of Real Estate database and on the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry.
5. The Director has created the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Update Form to ensure this information is clearly and concisely disclosed. This form may be found on the Division of Real Estate's website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgage/MBForms.htm> . Mortgage loan originators shall use this form to ensure all information defined in this rule is current.
 - a. Mortgage loan originators shall forward this form by mail or personal delivery to the following address:
 - i. Division of Real Estate – Attn: Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing Department

1560 Broadway, Suite 925

Denver, CO 80202

6. All individuals required to be licensed as state licensed loan originators shall maintain all information prescribed in this rule on the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry and in conformance to procedures developed by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry.
7. Additionally, mortgage loan originators may update all of the information required in this rule electronically. They may access their information through the following website: https://eservices.psiexams.com/index_login.jsp . After entering their password and username, mortgage loan originators may update all information without any fees or costs associated with such action.

Section 6. Enforcement

1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Revocation;
 - b. Refusal to renew a license;
 - c. Imposition of fines; and
 - d. Restitution for any financial loss.

3-1-4 PREPAYMENT PENALTIES

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S. as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Attorney General of the State of Colorado, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Definitions

Section 4. Applicability

Section 5. 3-1-4 Prepayment Penalties

Section 6. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The statutory basis for this rule, entitled **Prepayment Penalties** , is § 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

The notice proposes to update rule 3-1-4. The rule addresses mortgage transactions that contain specific prepayment penalty terms.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

The Board has learned that some extended prepayment penalties lead to higher rates of foreclosure.

Specifically, prepayment penalties which extend past the adjustment date of a mortgage loan often severely restrict the ability of the borrower to refinance or sell their property. Additionally, in higher rate environments, borrowers often have only two viable options: to absorb a much higher monthly payment or lose their home through foreclosure proceedings. The Board updates this rule in order to address the high rate of foreclosures in Colorado resulting from particular prepayment penalties.

Pursuant to § 12-61-904.5(1), C.R.S., mortgage loan originators have a duty of good faith and fair dealing in all communications and transactions with a borrower. This duty includes, but is not limited to, making a reasonable inquiry into a borrower's ability to repay a loan and recommending or inducing a borrower to enter into only those transactions that have a reasonable, tangible net benefit to the borrower.

The purpose of this rule is to establish a presumption that transactions which include a prepayment penalty that extends past the adjustment date of any teaser rate, payment rate, or interest rate included in the mortgage loan do not provide a reasonable, tangible net benefit to the borrower.

Section 3. Definitions

1. "Adjustable rate mortgage" means a mortgage in which the teaser rate, payment rate, or interest rate changes periodically and, in some cases, may adjust according to corresponding fluctuations in an index.
2. "Adjustment date" means the date the teaser rate, payment rate, or interest rate changes on an adjustable rate mortgage.
3. "Interest rate" means the rate used to calculate a borrower's monthly interest payment.
4. "Payment rate" means the rate used to determine a borrower's monthly payment.
5. "Teaser rate" means a temporary and often low introductory rate on an adjustable rate mortgage.
6. "Prepayment Penalty" means a fee assessed pursuant to the terms of the loan on a borrower who repays all or part of the principal of a loan before it is due. Prepayment penalties do not include interest payments of thirty (30) days or less that may be assessed pursuant to the terms of some FHA or VA loans. Prepayment penalties for the purpose of this rule do not include termination fees of \$500.00 or less that are associated with home equity lines of credit.

Section 4. Applicability

This rule applies to mortgage loan originators as that term is defined in § 12-61-902(6), C.R.S. This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to § 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 5. 3-1-4 Prepayment Penalties.

1. Mortgage loan originators who recommend or induce a borrower into a transaction that contains a prepayment penalty which extends past the adjustment date for any type of an adjustable rate mortgage shall be presumed to have violated their duty of good faith and fair dealing requirement pursuant to section 12-61-904.5, C.R.S. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. Prepayment penalties that extend past the adjustment date of any teaser rate used to calculate a borrower's monthly mortgage payment;
 - b. Prepayment penalties that extend past the adjustment date of any interest rate used to calculate a borrower's monthly mortgage payment;
 - c. Prepayment penalties that extend past the adjustment date of any payment rate used to

calculate a borrower's monthly mortgage payment; and

- d. Prepayment penalties that extend past the adjustment date of any like tool or instrument, similar to the teaser rate, payment rate, or interest rate defined in this rule, used to calculate a borrower's monthly mortgage payment.
2. Information provided to consumers should clearly explain the ramifications of prepayment penalties. Borrowers should be informed of the existence of any prepayment penalty, how it will be calculated, and when it may be imposed. A prepayment penalty disclosure form may be prescribed by the Board, completion of which will constitute compliance with this section 5(2).

Section 6. Enforcement

1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Revocation;
 - b. Refusal to renew a license;
 - c. Imposition of fines; and
 - d. Restitution for any financial loss.

3-1-5 RESPONSIBILITY TO SUBMIT NMLS CALL REPORTS

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S., as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Attorney General of the State of Colorado, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Applicability

Section 4. 3-1-5 Responsibility to Submit NMLS Call Reports

Section 5. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The statutory authorities for this rule, entitled 3-1-5 Responsibility to Submit NMLS Call Reports, are §§ 12-61-903 (10) and 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Title V, section 1505(e), U.S.C. states that each mortgage loan originator licensee shall submit to the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry (the "NMLS") reports of condition, which shall be in such form and shall contain such information as the NMLS may require.

Section 3. Applicability

This rule applies to all state-licensed mortgage companies and all individuals required to be licensed

pursuant to § § 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 4. 3-1-5 Responsibility to Submit NMLS Call Reports

1. Beginning January 1, 2012, all mortgage companies and mortgage loan originators must submit the NMLS Mortgage Call Report on a calendar quarterly basis in such form and shall contain such information as the NMLS may require.
2. A mortgage company must identify the applicable NMLS Mortgage Call Report. This includes, but is not limited to, the Standard Section and The Expanded Section of the NMLS Mortgage Call Report. The mortgage company must identify and complete the report on behalf of all employed mortgage loan originators or other mortgage loan originators that operate through their company.
3. If a mortgage company does not submit the NMLS Mortgage Call Report on behalf of their employed mortgage loan originators or other mortgage loan originators that operate through their company, an individualized NMLS Mortgage Call Report, as prescribed the NMLS, is required to be submitted by the individual mortgage loan originator.
4. The quarterly report is due within 45 days of the end of the quarter and the financial condition report of the Standard Section is due annually 90 days from the company's fiscal year end.
5. Mortgage companies and mortgage loan originators must comply with any rules, policies and procedures relating to the submission of a Mortgage Call Report that are prescribed by the NMLS.
6. Failure to properly submit a NMLS Mortgage Call Report in a timely manner prescribed by the NMLS shall prevent the mortgage company and/or the individual mortgage loan originator from renewing their NMLS registration and state license.

Section 5. Enforcement

1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Revocation;
 - b. Refusal to renew a license; and
 - c. Imposition of fines

5-1-1 MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATOR CONTRACTS

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S. as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Attorney General of the State of Colorado, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Applicability

Section 4. 5-1-1 Mortgage Loan Originator Contracts

Section 5. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The statutory basis for this rule, entitled **Mortgage Loan Originator Contracts**, is § 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

The notice proposes to update rule 5-1-1. The rule defines the requirement for mortgage loan originators to have contracts with borrowers and with mortgage lenders.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 12-61-913, C.R.S., requires contracts between a mortgage loan originator and a borrower to be in writing and to contain the entire agreement of the parties. This section also requires mortgage loan originators to have a written correspondent or loan originator agreement with a lender before any solicitation of, or contracting with, any member of the public. The purpose of this regulation is to define compliance with the contractual requirements.

Section 3. Applicability

This rule applies to mortgage loan originators as that term is defined in § 12-61-902(6), C.R.S. and includes those persons who originate a mortgage, offer to originate a mortgage, act as a mortgage loan originator, or offer to act as a mortgage loan originator. This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to §§ 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 4. 5-1-1 Mortgage Loan Originator Contracts

1. Section 12-61-913(1), C.R.S. states that every contract between a mortgage loan originator and a borrower shall be in writing and shall contain the entire agreement of the parties.
 - a. Section 12-61-913(1), C.R.S. does not require a contract between a mortgage loan originator and a borrower. Rather, that if a contract does exist, such contract shall be in writing.
2. Section 12-61-913(2), C.R.S., states a mortgage loan originator shall have a written correspondent or loan originator agreement with a lender before any solicitation of, or contracting with, any member of the public.
 - a. Mortgage loan originators are compliant with § 12-61-913(2), C.R.S. if they adhere to one of the following requirements:
 - i. They individually have a written correspondent or loan originator agreement with a lender before any solicitation of, or contracting with, any member of the public;
 - ii. They are an officer, partner, member, exclusive agent, or employee of a company that has a written correspondent or loan originator agreement with a lender before any solicitation of, or contracting with, any member of the public;
 - iii. They are acting as an independent contractor and maintain a contractual agreement with a company that has a written correspondent or loan originator agreement with a lender before any solicitation of, or contracting with, any member of the public; or
 - iv. They are an employee of a lender before any solicitation of, or contracting with, any member of the public.

Section 5. Enforcement

1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Revocation;
 - b. Refusal to renew a license;
 - c. Imposition of fines; and
 - d. Restitution for any financial loss.

5-1-2 MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATOR DISCLOSURES

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S., as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Colorado Attorney General, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Definitions

Section 4. Applicability

Section 5. 5-1-2 Mortgage Loan Originator Disclosures

Section 6. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The Board of Mortgage Loan Originators adopts the following permanent rule entitled **5-1-2 Mortgage Loan Originator Disclosures**, according to its statutory authority in section 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

The notice proposes to update rule 5-1-2. The rule establishes required disclosures for mortgage loan originators.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 12-61-914, C.R.S., requires mortgage loan originators, within three (3) business days after receipt of a loan application or any money from a borrower, to disclose specific details of a loan transaction to the borrower. These details include, but are not limited to: the annual percentage rate, finance charge, amount financed, total amount of all payments, third party costs, and terms of a lock-in agreement. The Board has learned that uncertainty exists in the mortgage industry regarding how and when to provide such disclosures.

The purpose of this rule is to ensure that disclosures, as set forth in section 12-61-914, C.R.S., are met and that borrowers are provided with accurate and clear disclosures regarding their mortgage loan transaction.

Section 3. Definitions

- A. "Truth-in-Lending Disclosure" means the disclosure form established by the Truth in Lending Act, specific to Regulation Z, appendices H-2, H-3, H-4(a), (b), (c), and (d).

- B. "Good Faith Estimate Disclosure" means the disclosure form established in the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, part 3500, appendix C.
- C. "Rate" means the teaser rate, payment rate, or interest rate used to determine a borrower's monthly payment or deferred interest specific to reverse mortgage transactions.
- D. "Teaser Rate" means a temporary and often low introductory rate on an adjustable rate mortgage.
- E. "Payment Rate" means the rate used to determine a borrower's monthly payment.
- F. "Interest Rate" means the rate used to calculate a borrower's monthly interest payment.
- G. "Payment Type" means principal and interest, interest only, or negative amortization.
- H. "Fixed Term" means the length of time a teaser rate, payment rate, or interest rate is fixed and will not adjust.
- I. "Index" means the index for an adjustable rate mortgage.
- J. "Initial Adjustment Cap" means the limit on how much the interest or payment rate can change at the first adjustment period.
- K. "Life Cap" means the limit on how much the interest or payment rate can change over the life of the loan.

Section 4. Applicability

This rule applies to mortgage loan originators as that term is defined in section 12-61-902(6), C.R.S., and includes those persons who originate a mortgage, offer to originate a mortgage, act as a mortgage loan originator, or offer to act as a mortgage loan originator.

Section 5. 5-1-2 Mortgage Loan Originator Disclosures

1. Section 12-61-914 (1), C.R.S., requires that specific disclosures, set forth in section 12-61-914(2), C.R.S., be disclosed within three (3) business days after receipt of a loan application or any money from a borrower.
2. Section 12-61-914(2)(a), C.R.S., states the written disclosures shall contain the annual percentage rate, finance charge, amount financed, total amount of all payments, number of payments, amount of each payment, amount of points or prepaid interest, and the conditions and terms under which any loan terms may change between the time of disclosure and closing of the loan. If the interest rate is variable, the written disclosure shall clearly describe the circumstances under which the rate may increase, any limitation on the increase, the effect of an increase, and an example of the payment terms resulting from such an increase.
 - a. The Board has determined that the Truth in Lending Act Disclosure form is an acceptable manner in which to disclose the requirements set forth in section 12-61-914(2)(a), C.R.S.
 - b. Requirements defined in section 12-61-914(2)(a), C.R.S., shall be disclosed:
 - i. Within three (3) business days after receipt of a loan application or any money from a borrower;
 - ii. If, after the initial written disclosure is provided, a mortgage loan originator enters into a lock-in agreement, then within three (3) business days thereafter, including

Saturdays, and prior to the borrower signing loan closing documents; and

- iii. If, after a mortgage loan originator enters into a lock-in agreement, the annual percentage rate increases from the annual percentage rate disclosed earlier by more than 1/8 of one (1) percentage point, then within three (3) business days of such change and prior to the borrower signing loan closing documents.

3. Section 12-61-914(2)(b), C.R.S., states the disclosure shall contain the itemized costs of any credit report, appraisal, title report, title insurance policy, mortgage insurance, escrow fee, property tax, insurance, structural or pest inspection, and any other third-party provider's costs associated with the residential mortgage loan.

a. Due to the 2010 changes to the HUD Good Faith Estimate Disclosure form, the Board has determined that this form no longer meets the requirements set forth in section 12-61-914(2)(b), C.R.S. As a result, the Board requires that all mortgage loan originators create and implement a form that itemizes the disclosure of all third-party fees and costs. The disclosure shall include mortgage loan originator and borrower signatures and dates in which the disclosure was completed and signed. A complete disclosure form shall be completed according to the following timelines outlined below.

i. Requirements defined in section 12-61-914(2)(b), C.R.S., shall be disclosed:

- 1. Within three (3) business days after receipt of a loan application or any money from a borrower;
- 2. If, after the initial written disclosure is provided, a mortgage loan originator enters into a lock-in agreement, then within three (3) business days thereafter, including Saturdays, and prior to the borrower signing loan closing documents; and
- 3. If, after a mortgage loan originator enters into a lock-in agreement, the annual percentage rate increases from the annual percentage rate disclosed earlier by more than 1/8 of one (1) percentage point, then within three (3) business days of such change and prior to the borrower signing loan closing documents.

4. A mortgage loan originator shall not charge any fee that inures to the benefit of the mortgage loan originator and the mortgage company for which they are an officer, partner, member, exclusive agent, contractor, independent contractor, or employee if such fee exceeds the fee disclosed on the previous written disclosure unless:

- a. The need to charge the fee was not reasonably foreseeable at the time the written disclosure was provided; and
- b. The mortgage loan originator has provided to the borrower, no less than three (3) business days prior to the signing of the loan closing documents, a clear and written explanation of the fee and the reason for charging a fee exceeding that which was previously disclosed.

5. Section 12-61-914(2)(c), C.R.S., states that mortgage loan originators shall disclose the amount of any commission or other compensation to be paid to the mortgage loan originator, including the manner in which such commission or other compensation is calculated and the relationship of such commission or other compensation to the cost of the loan received by the borrower.

- a. Mortgage loan originators shall disclose compensation pursuant to provisions and timelines defined in the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, Real Estate Settlement

Procedures Act Regulations, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or according to any regulation adopted by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

- b. To view any of the aforementioned laws, regulations or provisions, interested parties may visit the Division of Real Estate for access at: http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgage/mortgage_industry_links.htm.
6. Section 12-61-914(2)(d), C.R.S., states the written disclosure, if applicable, shall contain the cost, terms, duration, and conditions of a lock-in agreement and whether a lock-in agreement has been entered, whether the lock-in agreement is guaranteed by the mortgage loan originator or lender, and, if a lock-in agreement has not been entered, disclosure in a form acceptable to the Board that the disclosed interest rate and terms are subject to change. Section 12-61-914(2)(g), C.R.S. states the mortgage loan originator shall disclose whether and under what conditions any lock-in fees are refundable to the borrower.
- a. The Board has created the Colorado Lock-in Disclosure Form to ensure this information is clearly and concisely disclosed. This disclosure may be found on the Division of Real Estate's website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgage/MBForms.htm> . Mortgage loan originators shall use this form or alternate form, if alternate form clearly includes all information required on the suggested form, as determined by the Board.
 - b. This form or alternate form shall be used when disclosing lock-in agreements, or when the mortgage loan originator has not entered into a lock-in agreement, to borrowers on residential mortgage loan transactions.
 - i. Mortgage loan originators shall disclose the amount of the teaser rate, payment rate or interest rate and also disclose the type of rate. Examples of the type of rate include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Teaser rate;
 - 2. Payment rate; or
 - 3. Interest rate.
 - ii. When disclosing the payment type, mortgage loan originators shall define if the payment type is a negative amortization payment, interest only payment or principal and interest payment.
 - c. The lock-in agreement disclosure shall be completed and disclosed:
 - i. Within three (3) business days after receipt of a loan application or any moneys from a borrower;
 - ii. If, after the initial written disclosure is provided, a mortgage loan originator enters into a lock-in agreement, within three (3) business days thereafter, including Saturdays and prior to the borrower signing loan closing documents, the mortgage broker shall deliver or send by first-class mail to the borrower, the written lock-in disclosure created by the Board;
 - iii. If, after a mortgage loan originator enters into a lock-in agreement, the annual percentage rate increases from the annual percentage rate disclosed earlier by more than 1/8 of one (1) percentage point, within three (3) business days of such change and prior to the borrower signing loan closing documents; and

- iv. If, after the mortgage loan originator enters into a lock-in agreement, there is a change to any of the information provided on the lock-in disclosure form, including but not limited to a lock-in extension.
- 7. Individuals who originate a mortgage or act as a mortgage loan originator are required to keep records of the disclosures required in this rule for a period of four (4) years, for the purposes of inspection by the Board or authorized representative of the Board.
 - a. All documents shall be kept in a secure environment. Electronic storage is acceptable as long as the information is accessible and kept in a secure environment.
 - b. The company for whom the mortgage loan originator is an officer, partner, contractor, independent contractor, member, exclusive agent, or an employee may provide the requested documents to the Board. However, the mortgage loan originator is responsible for compliance with the Board's request and is subject to disciplinary action if the company fails or refuses to provide the requested documentation.
- 8. Mortgage loan originators shall provide completed disclosure forms to all borrowers within three (3) business days of completion. Furthermore, mortgage loan originators must be able to provide proof to the Board or an authorized representative of the Board that the disclosure forms defined in this rule were in fact provided to the borrower within three (3) business days of completion.

Section 6. Enforcement

- 1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Revocation;
 - b. Refusal to renew a license;
 - c. Imposition of fines; and
 - d. Restitution for any financial loss.

7-1-1 DUAL STATUS DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S., as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Colorado Attorney General, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Board of Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Applicability

Section 4. 7-1-1 Dual Status Disclosure

Section 5. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The statutory basis for this rule, entitled **7-1-1 Dual Status Disclosure**, is section 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

This notice proposes to update rule 7-1-1. The rule requires mortgage loan originators to inform borrowers if they are also acting as the real estate broker on their transaction.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Colorado statutes require mortgage loan originators, before providing mortgage services to the borrower, to disclose all material facts associated with the transaction. The Board has determined that individuals who operate with dual status licenses as real estate brokers and mortgage loan originators on the same transaction shall disclose this fact to the borrower. Additionally, this rule creates a new disclosure form that notifies borrowers of an individual's dual status and of the borrower's right to shop for alternate services.

The purpose of this rule is to clearly notify mortgage loan originators that their dual status as a real estate broker and a mortgage loan originator must be disclosed to the borrower. Furthermore, this rule establishes a disclosure form mortgage loan originators may use to disclose such relevant information.

Section 3. Applicability

This rule applies to all individuals required to be licensed pursuant to sections 12-61-902 and 12-61-903, C.R.S.

Section 4. 7-1-1 Dual Status Disclosure

1. Colorado law, specifically section 12-61-912, C.R.S., provides that a mortgage loan originator shall not act as a loan originator in any transaction in which (a) the mortgage loan originator acts or has acted as a real estate broker or salesperson; or (b) another person doing business under the same licensed real estate broker acts or has acted as a real estate broker or salesperson, unless the mortgage loan originator first makes a full and fair disclosure to the borrower of all material features of the loan product and all facts material to the transaction, in addition to any other disclosures required by law. Additionally, the mortgage loan originator must maintain his or her mortgage loan originator business activities and mortgage loan originator business records separate and apart from the real estate broker activities.
2. The Board prohibits individuals from acting as a mortgage loan originator and real estate broker, or real estate salesperson, on the same transaction unless they comply with this rule.
3. The Board has determined that dual status is a material fact to real estate transactions and shall be disclosed to the borrower(s).
4. The Board has created the Colorado Dual Status Disclosure Form to ensure this information is clearly and concisely disclosed. This disclosure may be found on the Division of Real Estate's website at <http://www.dora.state.co.us/real-estate/mortgage/MBForms.htm> . Mortgage loan originators shall use this form or an alternate form, if such alternate form clearly includes all information required on the suggested form, as determined by the Board.
5. The Colorado Dual Status Disclosure form shall be completed, disclosed, and provided to the borrower within three (3) business days after receipt of a loan application or any moneys from a borrower.
6. Persons who originate a mortgage, offer to originate a mortgage, act as a mortgage loan originator, or offer to act as a mortgage loan originator shall maintain the disclosure form defined by this rule for a period of four (4) years.
7. Furthermore, mortgage loan originators must be able to provide proof to the Board or an authorized representative of the Board that the disclosure forms defined in this rule were in fact provided to the borrower within three (3) business days of completion.

Section 5. Enforcement

1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Revocation;
 - b. Refusal to renew a license;
 - c. Imposition of fines; and
 - d. Restitution for any financial loss.

8-1-1 MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATOR ADVERTISING

Pursuant to and in compliance with Title 12, Article 61 and Title 24, Article 4, C.R.S. as amended, notice of proposed rulemaking is hereby given, including notice to the Attorney General of the State of Colorado, and to all persons who have requested to be advised of the intention of the Board or Mortgage Loan Originators to promulgate rules.

Section 1. Authority

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 3. Definitions

Section 4. Applicability

Section 5. 8-1-1 Mortgage Loan Originator Advertising

Section 6. Enforcement

Section 1. Authority

The Board of Mortgage Loan Originators adopts the following rule entitled, 8-1-1 Mortgage Loan Originator Advertising, according to the authority found in § 12-61-910.3, C.R.S.

The notice proposes to update rule 8-1-1. The rule establishes advertising guidelines for mortgage loan originators and mortgage companies.

Section 2. Scope and Purpose

Section 12-61-910.4, C.R.S., states the Board shall adopt rules regarding the marketing of nontraditional mortgages by mortgage loan originators. In adopting such rules, the Director is required to incorporate appropriate provisions of the final "Interagency Guidance on Nontraditional Mortgage Product Risks" released on September 29, 2006. While this rule incorporates provisions specific to nontraditional mortgage products, the requirements herein are applicable to all types of mortgage product advertisements.

Section 12-61-911(1)(j), C.R.S., in summary, prohibits mortgage loan originators from failing to comply with the Truth in Lending Act. The Truth in Lending Act defines specific requirements for advertising.

The purpose of this rule is to ensure that mortgage loan originators and mortgage companies are familiar with all current regulations that address advertising and to ensure the advertising of nontraditional mortgage products is addressed.

Section 3. Definitions

1. "Interest Only Mortgage Loan" means a nontraditional mortgage on which, for a specified number of years the borrower is required to pay only the interest due on the loan, during which time, the rate may fluctuate or may be fixed. After the interest only period, the rate may be fixed or fluctuate, based on the prescribed index, and payments include both the principal and interest.
2. "Nontraditional Mortgage" means any mortgage product other than a 30-year fixed rate mortgage.
3. "Payment Option Arm" means a nontraditional adjustable rate mortgage that allows the borrower to choose from a number of different payment options. For example, each month, the borrower may choose a minimum payment option based on a "start" or introductory interest rate, an interest only payment option based on the fully indexed interest rate, or a fully amortizing principal and interest payment option based on a 15 year or 30 year loan term, plus any required escrow payments. The minimum payment option can be less than the interest accruing on the loan, resulting in negative amortization. After a specified number of years, or if the loan reaches a certain negative amortization cap, the required monthly payment amount is recast to require payments that will fully amortize the outstanding balance over the remaining loan term.
4. "Reduced Documentation" means a loan feature that is commonly referred to as "low doc/no doc," "no income/no asset," "stated income," or "stated assets." For mortgage loans with this feature, an institution sets reduced or minimal documentation standards to substantiate the borrower's income and assets.
5. "Simultaneous Second Lien Loan" means a lending arrangement where either a closed end second lien or a home equity line of credit is originated simultaneously with the first lien mortgage loan, typically in lieu of a higher down payment.
6. Advertisement: An "advertisement" is any commercial message that promotes consumer credit. "Advertisements" may appear:
 - a. In newspapers, magazines, leaflets, flyers, catalogs, direct mail literature, or other printed material;
 - b. On radio, television, or a public address system;
 - c. On an inside or outside sign or display, or a window display;
 - d. In point-of-sale literature, price tags, signs, and billboards; or
 - e. Online, such as on the Internet.
7. "Annual Percentage Rate" means the charge for credit, stated as a percentage, and expressed as an annualized rate as defined by the Truth in Lending Act.
8. "Closed-end credit" includes all consumer credit that does not fit the definition of open-end credit. Closed-end credit consists of both sales credit and loans. In a typical closed-end credit transaction, credit is advanced for a specific time period, and the "amount financed," "finance charge," and "schedule of payments" are agreed upon by the lender and the customer.
9. "Consumer credit" may be either closed-end or open-end credit. It is credit that is extended primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. It excludes business and agricultural loans, and loans exceeding \$25,000 that are not secured by real property or a dwelling. It also must be extended by a "creditor".

10. "Credit Sale" is a transaction in which the seller is also the creditor, at least initially. Often, the seller-creditor will later assign the installment sales contract to another entity, such as a finance company or a bank.
11. "Creditor" is a person or organization (a) that regularly extends consumer credit for which a finance charge is required or that is repayable in more than four installments even without a finance charge, and (b) to whom the obligation is initially payable—for example, the finance company, bank, automobile dealer or other lender identified on the face of the credit agreement. A person or organization is considered to extend credit "regularly," if it has extended credit more than 25 times during the preceding year or more than 5 times for transactions secured by dwellings.
12. "Downpayment" is an amount paid to reduce the cash price of goods or services purchased in a credit sale transaction. The value of a trade-in is included in the downpayment. It can include a "pick-up" or deferred downpayment that is not subject to a finance charge and is due no later than the second regularly scheduled payment. The downpayment does not include any prepaid finance charges such as points.
13. "Finance Charge" is the dollar amount charged for credit. It includes interest and other costs, such as service charges, transaction charges, buyer's points, loan fees, and mortgage insurance. It also includes the premiums for credit life, accident, and health insurance, if required, and for property insurance, unless the buyer may select the insurer.
14. "Terms of Repayment" generally refers to the payment schedule, including the number, timing, and amount of the payments, including any final "balloon" payment, scheduled to repay the debt.

Section 4. Applicability

This rule applies to mortgage loan originators as that term is defined in § 12-61-902(6), C.R.S. and mortgage companies as that term is defined in § 12-61-902(5), C.R.S.

Section 5. 8-1-1 Mortgage Loan Originator Advertising

1. Mortgage loan originators and mortgage companies shall comply with all advertising provisions, regulations and official staff commentary of the Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z). Such provisions, regulations and official staff commentary include:
 - a. Section 226.16; and
 - b. Supplement I of Part 226 – Official Staff interpretations.
2. Mortgage loan originators and mortgage companies may review the Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z) on the Division of Real Estate's website. Additionally, mortgage loan originators and mortgage companies may also review the Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z) at http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=635f26c4af3e2fe4327fd25ef4cb5638&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title12/12cfr226_main_02.tpl.
3. Mortgage loan originators and mortgage companies may advertise only credit terms that are actually available to the consumer. "Bait and switch" credit or promotions are not allowed. For example, no advertisement may state that a specific installment payment or a specific downpayment can be arranged unless the creditor is prepared to make those arrangements. However, mortgage loan originators and mortgage companies may advertise terms that will be offered only for a limited time or terms that will become available at a known future date.
4. If a mortgage loan originator or a mortgage company advertises closed-end credit with a "triggering term," the mortgage loan originator and mortgage company also must disclose other major terms,

including the annual percentage rate. This rule is intended to ensure that all important terms of a credit plan, not just the most attractive ones, appear in an ad. This includes all important terms that are advertised in ranges. The triggering terms for closed-end credit are:

- a. The amount of the downpayment expressed as either a percentage or dollar amount, in a "credit sale" transaction. Examples include, but are not limited to:
 - i. "10% down"
 - ii. "\$10,000 down"
 - iii. "90% financing"
- b. The amount of any payment expressed as either a percentage or dollar amount. Examples include, but are not limited to:
 - i. "Monthly payments less than \$650 on all our loan plans"
 - ii. "Pay \$300.00 per \$100,000 amount borrowed"
 - iii. "\$650 per month"
- c. The number of payments or the period of repayment. Examples include, but are not limited to:
 - i. "Up to thirty years to pay"
 - ii. "180 months to pay"
 - iii. "30-year mortgages available"
- d. The amount of any finance charge. Examples include, but are not limited to:
 - i. "Financing costs less than \$1,000 per year"
 - ii. "Less than \$1200 interest"
- e. Some statements about credit terms are too general to trigger additional disclosures. Examples of terms that do not trigger the required disclosures are:
 - i. "No down payment"
 - ii. "Easy monthly payments"
 - iii. "Low downpayment accepted"
 - iv. "Pay weekly"
 - v. "Terms to fit your budget"
 - vi. "Financing available."
- f. General statements, such as "take years to pay" or "no closing costs," do not trigger further disclosures because they do not state or suggest the period of repayment or down payment cost. Advertisements that refer to a range of interest rates that may be provided are considered to advertise an interest rate and are considered a triggering term. The

more specific the statement, the more likely it is to trigger additional disclosures.

5. If the ad for closed-end credit uses a triggering term, it also must include the following information:
 - a. The amount or percentage of the down-payment;
 - b. The terms of repayment; and
 - c. The "annual percentage rate," using that term or the abbreviation "APR." If the annual percentage rate may be increased after consummation of the credit transaction, that fact also must be stated.
6. If the ad shows the finance charge as a rate, that rate must be stated as an "annual percentage rate," using that term or the abbreviation "APR." The ad must state the annual percentage rate, even if it is the same as the simple interest rate. Disclosure of the annual percentage rate shall be disclosed as clearly and conspicuously as any interest rate in the advertisement. If the ad only shows a rate, and the APR is stated in the ad, no other credit information need be included: the "triggering term" requirement does not apply because the rate and APR are not triggering terms. Thus, an advertisement could simply state, "Assume 10% annual percentage rate" or "10% annual percentage rate mortgages available."
 - a. All ads must state the annual percentage rate accurately. For example, some transactions include other components in the finance charge besides interest, such as "points" and mortgage insurance premiums paid by the buyer. As a result, the annual percentage rate may be higher than the simple interest rate, because the APR reflects the total cost of credit, including interest and other credit charges.
 - b. As long as the ad includes the annual percentage rate, one also may state a simple annual rate or a periodic rate or both, applicable to an unpaid balance. However, the simple annual or periodic rate may not be more conspicuous in the advertisement than the annual percentage rate. For example, an advertisement may include the interest rate together with the annual percentage rate, as long as the interest rate is not more prominent than the APR.
7. Ads for variable-rate credit must state that the rate may increase or that it is subject to change, but need not explain how changes will be made.
 - a. The following statement would satisfy this requirement.
 - i. 8.5% annual percentage rate subject to increase or decrease.
 - b. By contrast, an ad that promotes "9% APR graduated payment adjustable mortgages" (graduated payment mortgages plus an adjustable rate feature) would not comply with the law, because it does not state clearly that the rate may change.
8. The annual percentage rate in variable-rate financing ads must be accurate. To help calculate the APR, keep two principles in mind. First, remember there is only one APR per loan, regardless of how many interest rates may apply during the term of the loan. Second, assume that any "index" rates, such as the prime rate or the 6-month Treasury bill, used to determine future interest rate changes will remain constant during the life of the loan.
9. Special rules apply when it advertises a loan in which the seller or a third party "buys down" the interest rate during the early years of the loan.
 - a. To comply with this requirement, the accurate annual percentage rate must be determined.

First, ascertain whether the lower rates are stated as part of the credit contract between the consumer and the creditor. If so, the buydown should be taken into account in calculating the annual percentage rate for the advertisement.

- b. If the lower rates are not part of the credit contract, the advertised annual percentage rate should not reflect the buydown. For example, suppose the seller agrees with the consumer to place funds in an escrow account. This escrow account will be drawn upon by the creditor to reduce the consumer's monthly payments during the term of the loan, but the consumer's credit obligation is not changed to reflect the lower effective rate and payments. In this situation, the buydown in calculating the APR should not be considered. Assuming the reduced rates are part of the credit contract between the consumer and lender, the ad might read as follows:
 - i. This buydown reduces your interest rate from 10½% to 8½% for the first year of your loan. APR 10½%.
 - c. If the interest rates in the buydown are not part of the credit agreement between the consumer and lender, because, for example, they are included in a separate contract between the consumer and the builder/seller, it still may show the reduced interest rates in the ad. But, if this is done, the ad must include all the rates, the limited terms to which they apply, and the annual percentage rate for the loan. The annual percentage rate that is disclosed will not be based on the reduced interest rates, and therefore will be higher than those rates, as in the following example:
 - i. With this buydown, your interest rate for the first year of your loan is only 8½%. Rate for remainder of term is 10½%. 10¾% APR.
 - d. If this information is advertised, the effect of a buydown on the monthly payments without triggering other disclosures may be disclosed. For example, an ad that states the above information also may say "with this buydown, your monthly payment for the first year of the mortgage will be only \$615," or "save more than \$100 per month the first year!" The use of these terms does not trigger disclosure of other information, other than the APR. But, if the ad shows the full term of the loan, such as "30-year financing", other required disclosures—namely, the downpayment, the terms of repayment, and the APR—must be shown, because the time period is a triggering term.
10. Adjustable rate mortgages (ARMs) often have a first-year "discount" or "teaser" feature in which the initial rate is substantially reduced. In these loans, the first year's rate is not computed in the same way as the rate for later years. Often, the "spread" or "margin" that is normally added to an "index", such as the one-year Treasury-note rate, to determine changes in the interest rate in the future is not included in the first year of a discounted ARM offered by a creditor.
- a. Special rules, similar to those for buydowns, apply to advertising a discounted variable rate. An ad for this type of plan can show the simple interest rate during the discount period, as long as it also shows the annual percentage rate. However, in contrast to buydowns, the ad need not show the simple interest rate applicable after the discount period. For example, a plan with a low first year's interest rate (8%), but with a 10.25% rate in subsequent years, and additional credit costs, could be advertised as follows:
 - i. 8% first-year financing. APR 10.41%. APR subject to increase after closing.
 - b. As in buydowns, the annual percentage rate in discounted plans is a composite figure that must take into account the interest rates that are known at closing. In the above example, the disclosed APR must reflect the 8% rate for the first year, as well as, for example, the 10.25% rate applicable for the remainder of the term, plus any additional credit costs,

such as buyer's points.

- c. An ad for a discounted variable-rate loan, like an ad for a buydown, may show the effect of the discount on the payment schedule during the discount period without triggering other disclosures. An example of a disclosure that complies with Regulation Z is:
 - i. Interest rate only 8% first year. APR 10.50% subject to increase. With this discount, your monthly payments for the first year will be only \$587.
11. In some transactions, particularly some graduated payment loans, the consumer's payments for the first few years of the loan may be based on an interest rate lower than the rate for which the consumer is liable. This situation is referred to as "negative amortization." As with buydowns, special rules apply when you advertise the "effective" or "payment" rates for these transactions.
- a. Specifically, you may advertise these effective rates if you show the following information:
 - i. The "effective" or "payment" rate;
 - ii. The term of the reduced payments;
 - iii. The "note rate" at which interest is actually accruing; and
 - iv. The annual percentage rate.
 - b. The advertised annual percentage rate must take into account the interest for which the consumer is liable, even though it is not paid by the consumer during the period of reduced payments.
 - c. This type of financing could be advertised as:
 - i. An effective first-year rate of only 1½ percent. Interest being charged at 10½ percent. 10¾% APR.
 - d. In contrast to an ad for a buydown or a discounted variable rate, an ad for an "effective" or "payment" rate may not show the monthly payments without triggering the other disclosures. You can, however, show the range of payments without showing all the intermediate payment amounts.
 - e. In addition to the information about the interest rate and APR, a complying ad for a "payment rate" plan also could state:
 - i. Payments begin at \$557.92 for the first year, ranging to \$800.96 in years six through remainder of loan term.
12. The ad need not show all the different payments required during the life of the loan, if you advertise a mortgage in which the payments vary because:
- a. Payments include mortgage insurance premiums payable monthly or annually; or
 - b. The loan has a "graduated payment" feature.
 - c. These advertisements must state:
 - i. the number and timing of payments,

- ii. the largest and smallest payments, and
 - iii. the fact that the other payments will vary between those amounts.
 - d. The following example, based upon a condominium with a \$65,000 sale price, illustrates the terms of an advertisement for a loan with mortgage insurance.
 - i. This example would comply with the disclosure requirements, assuming the information is printed clearly and conspicuously:
 - 1. Downpayment \$15,000; 9.5% APR
 - 2. 360 monthly payments
 - 3. Payments 1-120 vary from \$303.94 to \$405.96
 - 4. Remaining 240 payments are \$436.35.
13. When an advertisement promotes a variable-rate loan that is not a "discount" or a "buydown" and has no other special features, the advertisement contains triggering terms that require disclosure of the "terms of repayment", which include the payment amounts. In this ad, only one payment amount need be disclosed to comply with the law.
- a. To determine the proper payment disclosure, calculate the payment based on the interest rate that will be in effect initially during the loan, using the best information available at the time you run the ad. For example, suppose you want to determine the payments for a 30-year variable-rate mortgage in which rate changes will be based on the one-year Treasury bill index, and in which there is no discount and no additional "margin" added to the index.
 - b. If that index is at 9.5% at the time the ad is run, the payment amounts by developing an example, using 360 monthly payments based on the 9.5% rate could be disclosed.
 - c. If the ad offers a \$100,000 condominium with a 20% downpayment, leaving an amount financed of \$80,000, with no mortgage insurance and with all prepaid finance charges paid by the seller, the ad could state:
 - i. Payments as low as \$673 monthly. 30-year loan. 20% down. 9.5% APR subject to increase
14. When an advertisement requiring disclosure of the payment schedule promotes a discounted variable-rate loan, rather than a variable rate plan with no special features, the advertised payment schedule must show all payment amounts that can be determined before consummation of the loan. For example, if the discounted rate is applicable for only one year, the advertisement should show a payment for the first year based on the reduced interest rate in effect for that year. If the interest rate is subject to annual increases thereafter, the advertisement must show a second payment amount based upon the interest rate that would have been in effect at consummation, except for the discount feature of the loan.
- a. Thus, for example, the payment schedule portion of an advertisement for a discounted variable-rate loan with a one-year discount might state:
 - i. 1st year monthly payments are \$585 and 2nd and subsequent years' monthly payments are \$700.

- b. If the reduced rate plan has limits or "caps" on the amount that the interest rate or payments may increase in any year, the payment schedule must also show the effect of those caps. Suppose the plan has a cap that limits interest rate increases each year to 2%. Also suppose that interest rates for the loan are determined by the Treasury bill rate plus a 2% margin and that the Treasury bill rate at the time of your ad is 10%. The rate determined by this formula would be 12%, 10% plus the 2% margin. The creditor, however, has set the first-year rate at only 9% and the second-year rate can be no more than 11% because of the cap. In a 30-year loan for \$100,000 with no other credit charges, the payment disclosures for this loan might read:
 - i. 1st year's monthly payment are \$ 804.62;
 - ii. 2nd year's monthly payments are \$ 950.09; and
 - iii. 3rd year and subsequent year's monthly payments are \$1024.34.
- 15. For the purpose of section 5, subsections sixteen (16) through twenty-one (21) of this rule, the requirements set forth in this rule do not apply to:
 - a. Any advertisement which indirectly promotes a credit transaction and which contains only the name of the mortgage company, the name and title of the mortgage loan originator, the contact information for the mortgage company or the mortgage loan originator, a mortgage company logo, or any license or registration numbers, such as on the inscription on a coffee mug, pen, pencil, youth league jersey, sign, business card, or other promotional item; or
 - b. Any rate sheet, pricing sheet, or similar proprietary information provided to real estate brokers, builders, and other commercial entities that is not intended for distribution to consumers.
- 16. All advertisements shall have at least one (1) responsible person that is accountable. If the responsible party is an individual, their Colorado license number and their registration number approved on the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry (the "NMLS") shall be clearly and conspicuously included in the advertisement. If the responsible party is a mortgage company, the company shall clearly and conspicuously include their NMLS approved registration number on all advertisements.
- 17. All advertisements shall clearly and conspicuously provide the following information:
 - a. The mortgage company name; and
 - b. The business phone number of the responsible party.
- 18. All advertisements shall clearly and conspicuously include the following statement:
 - a. Regulated by the Division of Real Estate
- 19. Advertisements containing an interest rate, payment rate, teaser rate or an annual percentage rate must be reasonably available on the day of the advertisement or the day the advertisement is received.
- 20. Advertisements containing an interest rate, payment rate, teaser rate or annual percentage rate must clearly and conspicuously include all material terms and conditions specific to the rates advertised. Material terms and conditions include, but are not limited:
 - a. Credit score;

- b. Debt to income ratios;
- c. Loan to value; and
- d. Occupancy type.

21. Advertisements promoting non-traditional mortgage products, as defined in this rule, must clearly and conspicuously demonstrate the type of product advertised.

Section 6. Enforcement

1. Noncompliance with this rule, whether defined or reasonably implied in the rule, may result in the imposition of any of the sanctions allowable under Colorado law, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Revocation;
 - b. Refusal to renew a license;
 - c. Imposition of fines; or
 - d. Restitution for any financial loss.

Editor's Notes

History

Mortgage Broker Registration emer. rule eff. 06/01/2007.

Good-Faith Temporary Registration for Mortgage Brokers emer. rule eff. 08/31/2007.

Rule 1-1-1 eff. 09/30/2007.

Reasonable Inquiry and Tangible Net Benefit emer. rule eff. 09/04/2007.

Mortgage Broker Disclosures emer. rule eff. 10/26/2007.

Errors and Omissions Insurance for Mortgage Brokers emer rule eff. 11/13/2007.

Mortgage Brokers Duty to Respond and Provide Requested Documents for Investigations eff. 11/29/2007.

Reasonable Inquiry and Tangible Net Benefit emer. rule eff. 12/04/2007.

Rules 1-1-2 and 3-1-1 eff. 1/30/2008.

Prepayment Penalties emer. rule eff. 12/14/2007.

Prepayment Penalties emer. rule eff. 12/26/2007.

Errors and Omissions Insurance for Mortgage Brokers emer rule eff. 12/26/2007.

Rules 3-1-2, 3-1-3, 3-1-4, 5-1-1 eff. 03/01/2008.

Mortgage Broker Disclosures emer. rule eff. 01/25/2008.

Rule 1-3-1 emer. rule eff. 03/26/2008.

Rules 1-3-1, 5-1-2, 8-1-1 eff. 04/01/2008.

Rule 1-4-1 emer. rule eff. 5/2/2008.

Grounds for Denial emer. rule eff. 07/28/2008.

Rule 1-4-1 emer. rule eff. 07/30/2008 (See Emer. Rule in August 2008 Register).

Rule 1-4-1 eff. 08/30/2008.

Rule 2-1-1 emer. rule eff. 10/28/2008.

Rule 2-1-1 eff. 12/30/2008.

Mortgage Broker Education Extension emer. rule eff. 12/01/2008; expired 03/01/2009.

Rule 1-2-1 eff. 01/30/2009.

Increasing the Errors and Omissions Insurance Deductible for Reverse Mortgage Transactions emer. rule: eff. 02/02/2009; expired 05/02/2009.

Rules 1-4-1; 7-1-1 eff. 03/02/2009.

Temporary Licenses – Repealing the Education and Testing Requirements emer. rule: eff. 04/17/2009; expired 7/17/2009.

Increasing the Errors and Omissions Insurance Deductible for Reverse Mortgage Transactions emer. rule: eff. 05/12/2009; expired 8/12/2009.

Mortgage Loan Originator Immediate and Automatic Temporary License emer. rule eff. 08/05/2009; expired 11/05/2009.

Mortgage Loan Originator License Inactivation and Reactivation emer. rule eff. 08/05/2009.

Rules 1-1-2, 1-2-1, 1-4-1, 2-1-1, 3-1-2, 3-1-3, 3-1-4, 5-1-1 eff. 08/30/2009.

Rules 1-2-2, 1-3-1, 1-5-1, 3-1-1, 5-1-2, 7-1-1, 8-1-1 eff. 09/30/2009.

Rules 1-1-4, 1-4-1 eff. 10/30/2009.

Rule 1-1-5 eff. 11/30/2009.

Rule 5-1-2 eff. 06/14/2010.

Rules 1-1-5, 5-1-1, 8-1-1 eff. 02/14/2011; Repealed 1-1-1 eff. 02/14/2011.

Rules 1-2-2, 1-3-1, 1-4-1, 3-1-4 eff. 03/17/2011.

Rules 1-5-1, 3-1-1, 3-1-3, 7-1-1 eff. 04/14/2011.

Rules 1-1-2, 3-1-2, 5-1-2 eff. 05/15/2011.

Rules 1-1-6, 1-1-7, 3-1-5 eff. 08/14/2011.

Rule 8-1-1 eff. 10/15/2011.

Rule 1-1-6 Repealed eff. 03/30/2012.

Rule 1-4-1 eff. 5/15/2012.

Rules 1-1-8, 8-8-1 eff. 07/15/2012.