**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, SO AS TO ENACT THE “SOUTH CAROLINA MORTGAGE LENDING ACT”, BY ADDING CHAPTER 22 TO TITLE 37 SO AS TO REQUIRE THE LICENSING OF A MORTGAGE LENDER, LOAN ORIGINATOR, OR SOMEONE ACTING AS A MORTGAGE LENDER; PROVIDE DEFINITIONS; ESTABLISH QUALIFICATIONS FOR LICENSURE AND GROUNDS FOR REVOCATION, SUSPENSION, RENEWAL, AND TERMINATION; DESCRIBE PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES; PROVIDE FOR RECORD‑KEEPING, TRUST AND ESCROW ACCOUNTS, AND ANNUAL REPORTS; PROVIDE FOR ENFORCEMENT THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE CONSUMER FINANCE DIVISION OF THE BOARD OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND THROUGH CRIMINAL PENALTIES, AND TO PROVIDE FOR PARTICIPATION IN A NATIONAL MORTGAGE REGISTRY; TO AMEND SECTIONS 37‑1‑301, 37-3-105, 37‑3‑501, AND 37‑23‑20, ALL RELATING TO DEFINITIONS IN CONNECTION WITH MORTGAGE LENDING AND BROKERING AND HIGH‑COST AND CONSUMER HOME LOANS, SO AS TO CONFORM DEFINITIONS, AND TO ADD A DEFINITION FOR “ADJUSTABLE RATE MORTGAGE”; TO AMEND SECTIONS 37‑23‑40, 37‑23‑45, AND 37‑23‑75, ALL RELATING TO PROTECTIONS FOR THE BORROWER IN A HIGH‑COST OR CONSUMER HOME LOAN TRANSACTION, SO AS TO REQUIRE CERTAIN DISCLOSURES IN CONNECTION WITH AN ADJUSTABLE RATE MORTGAGE; TO AMEND SECTION 29‑4‑20, RELATING TO THE DEFINITION OF “REVERSE MORTGAGE”, SO AS TO CONFORM THE DEFINITION; AND TO AMEND CHAPTER 58, TITLE 40, RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF MORTGAGE LOAN BROKERS, SO AS TO CHANGE THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS TO LICENSING REQUIREMENTS, TO CONFORM DEFINITIONS TO THOSE SET FORTH IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA MORTGAGE LENDING ACT, REQUIRE CERTAIN PROFESSIONAL COURSES, AN ADDITIONAL YEAR OF EXPERIENCE, AND A FINGERPRINT CHECK FOR MORTGAGE BROKERS AND LOAN ORIGINATORS, REQUIRE CERTAIN RECORDS BE KEPT AND MADE ACCESSIBLE, ADD CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS IN CONNECTION WITH A REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL, REQUIRE AND PRESCRIBE MORTGAGE BROKER AGREEMENTS, AUTHORIZE ENFORCEMENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PRESCRIBE ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES INCLUDING FINES AND INJUNCTIONS AND A CRIMINAL PENALTY, REQUIRE CERTAIN REPORTS AND FILINGS, AND PROVIDE FOR PARTICIPATION IN A NATIONWIDE MORTGAGE REGISTRY.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the “South Carolina Mortgage Lending Act”.

SECTION 2. Title 37 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“CHAPTER 22

Mortgage Lending

Section 37‑22‑110. The following definitions apply in this chapter:

(1) ‘Act as a mortgage broker’ means to act, for compensation or gain, or in the expectation of compensation or gain, either directly or indirectly, by: (i) soliciting, processing, placing, or negotiating a mortgage loan for a borrower from a mortgage lender or depository institution or offering to process, place, or negotiate a mortgage loan for a borrower from a mortgage lender or depository institution, (ii) engaging in tablefunding of mortgage a loan, or (iii) acting as a loan correspondent, as that term is defined in 24 C.F.R. Part 202 et seq., whether those acts are done by telephone, by electronic means, by mail, or in person with the borrowers or potential borrowers. ‘Act as a mortgage broker’ also includes bringing a borrower and lender together to obtain a mortgage loan or rendering a settlement service as described in 12 U.S.C. 2602(3) and 24 C.F.R. Part 3500.2(b).

(2) ‘Act as a mortgage lender’ means to engage in the business of making or servicing a mortgage loan for compensation or gain, or in the expectation of compensation or gain, either directly or indirectly, including soliciting, processing, placing, or negotiating a mortgage loan.

(3) ‘Administrator’ means the administrator of the Department of Consumer Affairs (department) or the administrator’s designees.

(4) ‘Advertising’ means a commercial message in a medium that promotes, either directly or indirectly, a mortgage loan transaction.

(5) ‘Affiliate’ means a company that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another company, as set forth in the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. Section 1841 et seq.). For purposes of this item, the term ‘control’ means ownership of all of the voting stock or comparable voting interest of the controlled person.

(6) ‘Borrower’ means a natural person in whose dwelling a security interest is or is intended to be retained or acquired if that person’s ownership interest in the dwelling is or is to be subject to the security interest.

(7) ‘Branch manager’ means the natural person who is in charge of and who is responsible for the business operations of a branch office of a licensee.

(8) ‘Branch office’ means an office of the licensee that is separate and distinct from the licensee’s principal office.

(9) ‘Commissioner’ means the commissioner of the Consumer Finance Division of the Board of Financial Institutions.

(10) ‘Control’, except as provided in item (5), means the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of securities, by contract, or otherwise. A person is presumed to have ‘control’ of a company if that person, (i) is a director, general partner or executive officer, (ii) directly or indirectly has the right to vote ten percent or more of a class of a voting security or has the power to sell or direct the sale of ten percent or more of a class of voting securities, (iii) in the case of an LLC, is the managing member, or (iv) in the case of a partnership, has the right to receive upon dissolution, or has contributed, ten percent or more of the capital.

(11) ‘Depository institution’ has the same meaning as in Section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. Section 1811, et. seq.), and includes a credit union.

(12) ‘Dwelling’ means the same as the term ‘dwelling’ means in Section 226.2(a)19 of Title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the Federal Reserve Board’s Official Staff Commentary to that section.

(13) ‘Employee’ means a natural person who has an employment relationship, acknowledged by both the natural person and the mortgage lender, and is treated like an employee for purposes of compliance with the federal income tax laws.

(14) ‘Escrow account’ means an account that a mortgage lender establishes or controls on behalf of a borrower to pay taxes, insurance premiums including flood insurance, or other charges with respect to a mortgage loan, including charges that the borrower and mortgage lender have voluntarily agreed that the mortgage lender collects and pays. The definition encompasses an account established for this purpose. An ‘escrow account’ includes any arrangement in which the mortgage lender adds a portion of the borrower’s payments to principal and later deducts from principal the disbursements for escrow account items. For purposes of this item, the term ‘escrow account’ excludes an account that is under the borrower’s total control.

(15) ‘Escrow funds’ means money entrusted to a mortgage lender by a borrower for the purpose of payment of taxes and insurance or other payments to be made in connection with the servicing of a mortgage loan.

(16) ‘Exempt person’ means:

(a) an employee of a licensee whose responsibilities are limited to clerical and administrative tasks for the employer and who does not solicit borrowers, accept applications, or negotiate the terms of loans on behalf of the employer;

(b) a depository institution or a subsidiary that is wholly owned and controlled by the depository institution and regulated by a federal banking agency or an institution regulated by the Farm Credit Administration. This chapter does not apply to the exempt persons described in this subitem;

(c) an officer, registered loan originator or employee of an exempt person described in subitem (b) of this section when acting in the scope of employment for the exempt person;

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

(e) an individual who offers or negotiates terms of a mortgage loan secured by a dwelling that served as the person’s residence.

(17) ‘Federal banking agencies’ means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(18) ‘Financial Services or financial services related’ means pertaining to securities, commodities, banking, insurance, consumer lending, or real estate including, but not limited to, acting as or being associated with a bank or savings association, credit union, mortgage lender, mortgage servicer, mortgage broker, real estate broker, real estate salesperson or agent, closing agent, title company, or escrow agent.

(19) ‘Immediate family member’ means a spouse, child, sibling, parent, grandparent, or grandchild including stepparents, stepchildren, stepsiblings, and adoptive relationships.

(20) ‘Individual servicing a mortgage loan’ means, until July 31, 2011, an employee of a mortgage lender licensed in this State, that:

(a) collects or receives payments including payments of principal, interest, escrow amounts, and other amounts due on existing obligations due and owing to the licensed mortgage lender for a mortgage loan when:

(i) the borrower is in default; or

(ii) the borrower is in reasonably foreseeable likelihood of default;

(b) works with the borrower and the licensed mortgage lender, collects data, and makes decisions necessary to modify, either temporarily or permanently, certain terms of those obligations; or

(c) otherwise finalizes collection through the foreclosure process.

(21) ‘Licensee’ means a person who is licensed pursuant to this chapter.

(22) ‘Loan commitment’ or ‘commitment’ means a statement, written or electronic, by the mortgage lender setting forth the terms and conditions upon which the mortgage lender is willing to make a particular mortgage loan to a particular borrower.

(23) ‘Loan originator’ means a natural person who, in exchange for compensation or gain or in the expectation of compensation or gain as an employee of a licensed mortgage lender, solicits, negotiates, accepts, or offers to accept applications for mortgage loans, including electronic applications, and includes direct contact with, or informing mortgage loan applicants of, the rates, terms, disclosures, and other aspects of the mortgage loan. The definition of ‘loan originator’ does not include an exempt person described in subitems (16)(a), (c), (d), and (e) of this section or a person solely involved in extensions of credit relating to timeshare plans, as that term is defined in section 101(53D) of Title 11, United States Code. Until July 31, 2011, the definition of loan originator does not apply to an individual servicing a mortgage loan as that term is defined in this chapter, unless the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development determines by guideline, interpretation, or rule that this subsection does not comply with 12 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.

(24) ‘Make a mortgage loan’ means to close a mortgage loan, advance funds, offer to advance funds, or make a commitment to advance funds to a borrower under a mortgage loan.

(25) ‘Managing principal’ means a natural person who meets the requirements of Section 37‑22‑140(C) and who agrees to be primarily responsible for the operations of a licensed mortgage lender.

(26) ‘Mortgage broker’ means a person who acts as a mortgage broker, as that term is defined in subitem (1) of this section.

(27) ‘Mortgage lender’ means a person who acts as a mortgage lender as that term is defined in subitem (2) of this section or engages in the business of servicing mortgage loans for others or collecting or otherwise receiving mortgage loan payments directly from borrowers for distribution to another person. This definition does not include engaging in a tablefunded transaction.

(28) ‘Mortgage loan’ means a loan made to a natural person primarily for personal, family, or household use, primarily secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other security interest on residential real property or security interest arising under an installment sales contract or equivalent security interest against the borrower’s dwelling and: (i) located in South Carolina, (ii) negotiated, offered or otherwise transacted within this State, in whole or in part, or (iii) made or extended within this State.

(29) ‘Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry’ means a mortgage licensing system developed and maintained by the Conference of State Bank Supervisors and the American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators of licensees licensed pursuant to this chapter.

(30) ‘Nontraditional mortgage product’ means a mortgage product other than a thirty‑year fixed rate mortgage loan.

(31) ‘Person’ means a natural person, partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, corporation, association, or other group engaged in joint business activities, however organized.

(32) ‘Processor or underwriter’ means an employee of a mortgage broker, mortgage lender, or exempt person who performs clerical or support duties at the direction of and subject to the supervision and instruction of a licensee or exempt person and may include direct contact with applicants but does not include soliciting, negotiating, accepting, or offering to accept applications that include personal identifying information as defined in Section 16‑13‑510(D) for mortgage loans including electronic applications or informing applicants of the rates, terms, disclosures, and other aspects of the mortgage loan.

(a) Clerical or support duties may include after the receipt of an application: (i) the receipt, collection, distribution, and analysis of information common for the processing or underwriting of a mortgage loan, and (ii) communication with a consumer to obtain the information necessary for the processing or underwriting of a mortgage loan, to the extent that the communication does not include offering or negotiating loan rates or terms or counseling consumers about mortgage loans.

(b) A person engaging solely in loan processor or underwriter activities may not represent to the public, through advertising or other means of communicating or providing information including the use of business cards, stationery, brochures, signs, rate lists, or other promotional items that the person may or will perform any of the activities of a loan originator.

(33) ‘Registered loan originator’ means a natural person who meets the definition of loan originator and is an employee of a depository institution or a subsidiary that is wholly owned and controlled by the depository institution and regulated by a federal banking agency or an institution regulated by the Farm Credit Administration and is registered with and maintains a unique identifier through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry.

(34) ‘Residential real property’ means real property located in the State of South Carolina upon which there is located or is to be located one or more single‑family dwellings or dwelling units that are to be occupied as the owner’s dwelling, and includes real estate and residential manufactured home (land/home) transactions.

(35) ‘RESPA’ means the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974, 12 U.S.C. Section 2601 et seq. and regulations adopted pursuant to it by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(36) ‘Soliciting, processing, placing, or negotiating a mortgage loan’ means, for compensation or gain or in the expectation of compensation or gain, either directly or indirectly, accepting or offering to accept an application for a mortgage loan, assisting or offering to assist in the processing of an application for a mortgage loan, soliciting or offering to solicit a mortgage loan, or negotiating or offering to negotiate the terms or conditions of a mortgage loan.

(37) ‘Tablefunding’ means a transaction in which a mortgage broker closes a mortgage loan in its own name with funds provided by others.

(38) ‘TILA’ means the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 1601 et seq. and regulations adopted pursuant to it by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(39) ‘Unique identifier’ means a number or other identifier assigned by protocols established by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry.

Section 37‑22‑120. (A) Without first obtaining a license pursuant to this chapter it is unlawful for a person, other than an exempt person, doing business in this State to:

(1) act as a mortgage lender or, directly or indirectly, engage in the business of a mortgage lender under any name or title; or

(2) circulate or use advertising, including electronic means make a representation or give information to a person, which indicates or reasonably implies activity within the scope of this chapter.

(B) It is unlawful for a person to employ, compensate, or appoint as its agent a loan originator unless the loan originator is licensed as a loan originator pursuant to this chapter. An exempt person is not subject to this subsection.

(C) The license of a loan originator is not effective during a period that the person is not employed by a mortgage lender licensed pursuant to this chapter.

(D) If a loan originator ceases to be employed by a mortgage lender licensed pursuant to this chapter, the loan originator and the mortgage lender by whom that person is employed promptly shall notify the commissioner in writing. The mortgage lender’s notice must include a statement of the specific reason or reasons for the termination of the loan originator’s employment. The reason for termination is confidential information and must not be released to the public.

(E) A loan originator must not be employed simultaneously by more than one mortgage lender licensed pursuant to this chapter.

(F) Independent contractors including processors and underwriters, must be separately licensed.

Section 37‑22‑130. (A) A person aggrieved by an administrative order issued by the commissioner may request a contested case hearing before the Administrative Law Court in accordance with the court’s rules of procedure. If the person fails to request a contested case hearing within the time provided in the court’s rules of procedure, the administrative order becomes final and the commissioner may bring an action to enforce its order pursuant to Chapter 23, Title 1. This section does not limit utilization of, or the scope of judicial review available under, other means of review, redress, relief, or trial de novo provided by law. A preliminary, procedural, or intermediate action or ruling of the Administrative Law Court is reviewable immediately if review of the final decision of the Administrative Law Court would not provide an adequate remedy.

(B) Contested case proceedings are instituted by filing a request for a contested case hearing with the Administrative Law Court according to the rules of procedure of the Administrative Law Court. Copies of the request for a contested case hearing must be served upon the commissioner and all parties of record. The final decision of the administrative law judge may be appealed as provided in Section 1‑23‑380 and 1 23‑610 or Chapter 23, Title 1.

Section 37‑22‑140. (A) A person desiring to obtain a license pursuant to this chapter shall make application for licensure to the commissioner on forms prescribed by the commissioner. The application must contain the information the commissioner considers necessary including, but not limited to, the applicant’s:

(1) name, address, and social security number or if applicable Employer Identification Number (EIN);

(2) form and place of organization, if applicable;

(3) proposed method of and locations for doing business, if applicable;

(4) qualifications and business history and, if applicable, the business history of any partner, officer, or director, a person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions, or a person directly or indirectly controlling the applicant, including: (i) a description of any injunction or administrative order by a state or federal authority to which the person is or has been subject, including denial, suspension or revocation of a financial services or financial services related license or registration; (ii) a conviction, or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a misdemeanor within the last ten years involving financial services or a financial services related business or any fraud, false statements or omissions, theft or wrongful taking of property, bribery, perjury, forgery, counterfeiting, extortion, money laundering, breach of trust or a conspiracy to commit any of these offenses; and (iii) a conviction of or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony;

(5) financial condition, credit history, and business history, with respect to an application for licensing as a mortgage lender; and credit history and business history, with respect to the application for licensing as a loan originator; and

(6) consent to a national and state fingerprint‑based criminal history record check pursuant to Section 37‑22‑240 and submission of a set of the applicant’s fingerprints in a form acceptable to the commissioner. In the case of an applicant that is a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, association, or trust, each natural person who has control of the applicant or who is the managing principal or a branch manager shall consent to a national and state fingerprint‑based criminal history record check pursuant to Section 37‑22‑240 and submit a set of that natural person’s fingerprints pursuant to this item. Refusal to consent to a criminal history record check constitutes grounds for the commissioner to deny licensure to the applicant as well as to any entity (i) by whom or by which the applicant is employed, (ii) over which the applicant has control, or (iii) as to which the applicant is the current or proposed managing principal or a current or proposed branch manager.

(B) In addition to the requirements imposed by the commissioner in subsection (A), each applicant for licensure as a loan originator shall:

(1) have attained the age of at least eighteen years of age;

(2) work for a licensed mortgage lender;

(3) have satisfactorily completed pre‑licensing education of at least twenty hours and a written examination approved pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.;

(4) have never had a loan originator license revoked in any governmental jurisdiction; and

(5) have not been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony in a domestic, foreign, or military court (i) during the ten‑year period preceding the date of the application for licensing or (ii) at any time, if the felony involved an act of fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, or money laundering.

(C) In addition to the requirements of subsection (A) of this section, each applicant for licensure as a mortgage lender at the time of application and at all times after that shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) If the applicant is a sole proprietor, the applicant shall have at least three years of experience in financial services or financial services related business or other experience or competency requirements as the commissioner may impose.

(2) If the applicant is a general or limited partnership, at least one of its general partners shall have the experience described in item (1).

(3) If the applicant is a corporation, at least one of its principal officers shall have the experience described in item (1).

(4) If the applicant is a limited liability company, at least one of its members or managers shall have the experience described in item (1).

(D) Each applicant shall identify one person meeting the requirements of subsections (B) and (C) to serve as the applicant’s managing principal.

(E) Every applicant for initial licensure shall pay a filing fee of one thousand dollars for licensure as a mortgage lender or fifty dollars for licensure as a loan originator, in addition to the actual cost of obtaining credit reports and national and state fingerprint‑based criminal history record checks. If a licensed loan originator changes employment, a new license must be issued and a fee of twenty‑five dollars must be paid.

(F) A mortgage lender shall post and maintain a surety bond in an amount determined by the commissioner, based on the total dollar amount of mortgage loans originated in a calendar year in this State pursuant to the following: (i) dollar volume of mortgage loans from $0 to $49,999,999, surety bond of $150,000; (ii) dollar volume of mortgage loans from $50,000,000 to $249,999,999, surety bond of $250,000; (iii) dollar volume of mortgage loans greater than $250,000,000 surety bond of $500,000. In no case is the surety bond less than one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The surety bond must be executed by a surety company authorized by the laws of this State to transact business within this State. The surety bond must be in a form satisfactory to the commissioner, must be executed to the commissioner, and must be for the use of the State for the recovery of expenses, fines, and fees, or any of them, levied pursuant to this chapter and for consumers who have losses or damages as a result of noncompliance with this chapter by the mortgage lender. The full amount of the surety bond must be in effect at all times. The license of a licensee expires upon the termination of the bond by the surety company, unless a new bond is filed with the commissioner before the termination of the previous bond. If the license expires based on bond termination, all licensed activity must cease and the person must apply for a license pursuant to subsection (A).

(G) At the time of application, the mortgage lender must have an audited net worth of no less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars. A mortgage lender must maintain an audited net worth of at least one percent of the total dollar amount of mortgage loans originated in a calendar year in this state, but not less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars. Audits must be performed by a licensed, independent, certified public accountant. Net worth must be computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and reflect adjustments to net worth in accordance with published Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidance.

(H) Any sole proprietor, general partner, member or manager of a limited liability company, or officer of a corporation who meets individually the requirements of subsection (B), upon payment of the applicable fee, meets the qualifications for licensure as a loan originator subject to the provisions of subsection (J).

(I) Each principal office and each branch office of a licensed mortgage lender at which business is conducted must be licensed pursuant to this chapter and must be issued a separate license. A licensed mortgage lender shall file with the commissioner an application on a form prescribed by the commissioner which identifies the address of the principal office and each branch office and branch manager. A licensing fee of one hundred fifty dollars must be assessed by the commissioner for each branch office issued a license.

(J) If the commissioner determines that an applicant meets the qualifications for licensure and finds that the financial responsibility, character, and general fitness of the applicant are such as to command the confidence of the community and to warrant belief that the business is to be operated honestly, fairly, and efficiently according to the purposes of this chapter and in accordance with all applicable state and federal laws, the commissioner shall issue a license to the applicant. If the commissioner does not make that determination, the commissioner shall refuse to license the applicant and shall notify him of the denial.

(K) Issuance of a license does not indicate approval or acceptance of any contract, agreement or other document submitted in support of the application. A licensee may not represent that its services or contracts are approved by the State or state agency.

(L) If the information contained in a document filed with the commissioner is or becomes inaccurate or incomplete, the licensee promptly shall file a correcting amendment to the information contained in the document.

(M) All advertisements of mortgage loans must comply with the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq. and the South Carolina Consumer Protection Code, Title 37.

Section 37‑22‑150. (A) All licenses issued by the commissioner pursuant to this chapter expire annually on the thirty-first day of December or on another date that the commissioner may determine. The license is invalid after that date unless renewed. The renewal period for all licensees is from November first through December thirty-first annually or on another date the commissioner may determine. A licensee desiring to renew its license must submit an application to the commissioner on forms and containing information the commissioner requires. Applications received after December thirty-first or another date the commissioner determines, are late and the late fees in subsection (B) apply. A license may be renewed by compliance with this section and by paying to the commissioner, in addition to the actual cost of obtaining credit reports and national and state fingerprint‑based criminal history record checks as the commissioner may require, a renewal fee as follows:

(1) licensed mortgage lenders shall pay an annual renewal fee of eight hundred dollars and one hundred fifty dollars for each branch office; and

(2) licensed loan originators shall pay an annual fee of fifty dollars.

(B) If a license of a licensed mortgage lender is not renewed during the renewal period, an additional five hundred dollars, in addition to the renewal fee in subsection (A), must be assessed as a late fee to any renewal. If a license of a licensed loan originator is not renewed during the renewal period, one hundred dollars in addition to the renewal fee in subsection (A) of this section must be assessed as a late fee to a renewal. If a licensee fails to renew its license within thirty days after the date the license expires or otherwise fails to maintain a valid license, the commissioner shall require the licensee to comply with the requirements for the initial issuance of a license pursuant to this chapter, in addition to paying any fee that has accrued.

(C) At any time required by the commissioner, each person described in Section 37‑22‑140 shall furnish to the commissioner consent to a national and state fingerprint‑based criminal history record check and a set of fingerprints in a form acceptable to the commissioner. Refusal to consent to a criminal history record check may constitute grounds for the commissioner to deny renewal of the license of the person as well as the license of another person by which he is employed, over which he has control, or as to which he is the current or proposed managing principal or a current or proposed branch manager.

(D) A license issued pursuant to this chapter is not assignable or transferable. Control of a licensee must not be acquired through a stock purchase or other device without the prior written consent of the commissioner. The commissioner may not give written consent if the commissioner finds that any of the grounds for denial, revocation, or suspension of a license pursuant to Section 37‑22‑200 are applicable to the acquiring person.

Section 37‑22‑160. (A) As a condition of license renewal, a licensee must complete at least eight hours of continuing professional education annually for the purpose of enhancing professional competence and responsibility. The continuing professional education completed must be reported to the commissioner annually. Documentation of courses completed must be maintained by all licensees. This documentation is subject to inspection by the commissioner for up to two years after the date of course completion.

(B) Continuing education credit may be granted only for the year in which the class is taken and may not be granted for the same course in successive years.

(C) If a licensee fails to complete the continuing professional education before the license expiration date, his license expires and he shall pay a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars, in addition to other fees or penalties that have accrued, to reinstate the license.

(D) All pre‑licensing education, continuing education, and written examinations must be approved through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5101 et seq. before credit can be awarded. Applicants and licensees that successfully complete education or testing approved through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry fulfill the requirements of this State.

Section 37‑22‑170. A mortgage lender licensed pursuant to this chapter shall have a managing principal who operates the business under that manager’s full charge, control, and supervision. A mortgage lender may operate a branch office subject to the requirements of this chapter. Each principal and branch office of a mortgage lender licensed pursuant to this chapter shall have a branch manager who meets the requirements of Section 37‑22‑140(B) and (C)(1). Each mortgage lender licensed pursuant to this chapter shall file a form prescribed by the commissioner indicating the business’s designation of managing principal and branch manager for each branch and their acceptance of the responsibility. A mortgage lender licensed pursuant to this chapter shall notify the commissioner of a change in its managing principal or any branch manager. The license of a licensee who does not comply with this provision must be suspended pursuant to Section 37‑22‑200 until the licensee complies with this section. A licensee who operates as a sole proprietorship is a managing principal for the purposes of this chapter.

Section 37‑22‑180. (A) A licensee shall report to the commissioner a change of address of the principal place of business or a branch office at least seven days before the change. Change of address notification of a licensed location must be accompanied by a fee of twenty‑five dollars.

(B) A mortgage lender licensed pursuant to this chapter shall display in plain view in its principal office and in each branch the license issued by the commissioner. A loan originator licensed pursuant to this chapter shall display in each branch office in which mortgage loans are originated a copy of the license issued by the commissioner.

Section 37‑22‑190. (A) In addition to the activities prohibited by other provisions of state or federal law, it is unlawful for a person, in the course of a mortgage loan transaction, to:

(1) misrepresent or conceal the material facts or make false promises likely to influence, persuade, or induce an applicant for a mortgage loan or a mortgagor to take a mortgage loan, or to pursue a course of misrepresentation through agents or otherwise;

(2) refuse improperly or fail to issue a satisfaction of a mortgage pursuant to Section 29‑3‑310;

(3) fail to account for or deliver to a person entitled to receive them funds, documents, or other things of value obtained in connection with a mortgage loan including money provided by a borrower for a real estate appraisal or a credit report and which the mortgage lender or loan originator is not entitled to retain under the circumstances;

(4) pay, receive, or collect in whole or in part any commission, fee, or other compensation for a mortgage loan transaction in violation of this chapter including any unlicensed person other than an exempt person;

(5) charge or collect a fee or rate of interest or to make or service a mortgage loan with terms or conditions or in a manner contrary to the provisions of this chapter;

(6) advertise mortgage loans including rates, margins, discounts, points, fees, commissions, or other material information including material limitations on the loans, unless the person is able to make the mortgage loans available as advertised to qualified applicants;

(7) fail to disburse funds in good faith and in accordance with a written commitment or agreement to make a mortgage loan that has been accepted by the borrower;

(8) engage in a transaction, practice, or course of business in connection with the making or servicing of, or purchase or sale of, a mortgage loan that is not in good faith or fair dealing, that is unconscionable, as set forth in Section 37‑5‑108, or that constitutes a fraud upon a person;

(9) fail to pay reasonable fees within a reasonable time to a licensed third party for services that are:

(a) requested from the third party in writing by the mortgage lender or an employee of the mortgage lender; and

(b) performed by the third party in connection with the origination or closing of a mortgage loan for a customer or mortgage lender;

(10) influence or attempt to influence through coercion, extortion, or bribery, the development, reporting, result, or review of a real estate appraisal sought in connection with a mortgage loan. This item does not prohibit a mortgage lender or servicer from asking the appraiser to do one or more of the following:

(a) consider additional appropriate property information;

(b) provide further detail, substantiation, or explanation for the appraiser’s value conclusion; or

(c) correct errors in the appraisal report;

(11) fail to comply with the mortgage loan servicing transfer, escrow account administration, or borrower inquiry response requirements imposed by sections 6 and 10 of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA), 12 U.S.C. Section 2605 and Section 2609, and regulations adopted pursuant them by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and state law;

(12) fail to provide within a reasonable time, upon written request of a borrower, a payment history statement in a form easily understood by the borrower including payment dates and amounts and charges within the twelve months preceding the month in which the request is received and the total amount unpaid as of the end of the period covered by the statement. The statement must be provided without charge once during each year of the term of the obligation. If additional statements are requested, the borrower may be charged a reasonable fee, not to exceed five dollars for each additional statement;

(13) take a security interest in a borrower’s dwelling where the principal amount of the mortgage loan is less than five thousand dollars;

(14) fail to provide disclosures as required by state or federal law or collect any fee before providing required disclosures;

(15) fail to comply with this chapter or other state or federal law including rules and regulations applicable to business regulated by this chapter;

(16) falsely advertise or misuse names in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 709 or state law; or

(17) use any trade name or insignia of membership in an organization of which the licensee is not a member or advertise falsely through any material including, but not limited to, business card, stationary, or signage concerning a designation or certification of special education, credentials, trade organization membership, or business.

(B) A violation of a state or federal law applicable to a business covered by this chapter is a violation of this chapter and may be enforced by the commissioner.

Section 37‑22‑200. (A) The commissioner, by order, may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew a license of a licensee or applicant pursuant to this chapter or may restrict or limit the activities relating to mortgage loans of a licensee or a person who owns an interest in or participates in the business of a licensee, if the commissioner finds that both:

(1) the order is in the public interest; and

(2) the applicant, licensee, or any partner, member, manager, officer, director, loan originator, managing principal, or other person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions or a person directly or indirectly controlling the applicant or licensee:

(a) has filed an application for license that, as of its effective date or as of a date after filing, contained a statement that, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, is false or misleading with respect to a material fact;

(b) has violated or failed to comply with a provision of this chapter or order of the commissioner;

(c) within the past ten years, has been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a misdemeanor involving financial services or financial services related business or an offense involving breach of trust or fraudulent or dishonest dealing, or money laundering or has been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony in a domestic, foreign, or military court;

(d) is permanently or temporarily enjoined by a court of competent jurisdiction from engaging in or continuing conduct or practice involving financial services or financial services related business;

(e) is the subject of an order of the commissioner denying, suspending, or revoking that person’s license;

(f) is the subject of an order entered by the authority of a governmental entity with jurisdiction over the financial services or financial services related industry denying or revoking that person’s license;

(g) does not meet the qualifications or the financial responsibility, character, or general fitness requirements, or a bond or capital requirements, pursuant to this chapter;

(h) has been the executive officer or controlling shareholder or owned a controlling interest in a financial services or financial services related business that has been subject to an order or injunction described in subitems (d), (e), or (f);

(i) has failed to pay the proper filing or renewal fee pursuant to this chapter or a fine, penalty, or fee imposed by any governmental entity. However, the commissioner may enter only a denial order pursuant to this subitem, and the commissioner shall vacate the order when the deficiency is corrected; or

(j) has falsely certified attendance or completion of hours at an approved education course.

(B) The commissioner, by order, summarily may postpone or suspend the license of a licensee pending final determination of a proceeding pursuant to this section. Upon entering the order, the commissioner shall notify promptly the applicant or licensee that the order has been entered, the reasons for the order, and the procedure for requesting a hearing before the Administrative Law Court. If a licensee does not request a hearing and the commissioner does not request a hearing, the order remains in effect until it is modified or vacated by the commissioner.

(C) The commissioner, by order, may impose an administrative penalty upon a licensee or any member, partner, officer, director, or other person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions on behalf of a licensee for a violation of this chapter. The administrative penalty may not exceed ten thousand dollars for each violation of this chapter by a licensee. The commissioner may impose an administrative penalty that may not exceed ten thousand dollars for each violation of this chapter by a person other than a licensee or exempt person.

(D) In addition to other powers pursuant to this chapter, upon finding that an action of a person is in violation of this chapter, the commissioner may order the person to cease from the prohibited action. If the person subject to the order fails to request a contested case hearing in accordance with Section 37‑22‑130, or if the person requests the hearing and it is denied or dismissed, and the person continues to engage in the prohibited action in violation of the commissioner’s order, the person is subject to an administrative penalty that may not exceed twenty‑five thousand dollars for each violation of the commissioner’s order. The penalty provision of this section is in addition to and not instead of another provision of law for failure to comply with an order of the commissioner.

(E) Unless otherwise provided, all actions and hearings pursuant to this chapter are governed by Chapter 23, Title 1.

(F) If a licensee is accused of any act, omission, or misconduct that subjects the licensee to disciplinary action, the licensee, with the consent and approval of the commissioner, may surrender the license and the rights and privileges pertaining to it and is not eligible to receive, or to submit an application for, licensure for a period of time established by the commissioner.

(G) If the commissioner has reasonable grounds to believe that a licensee or other person has violated this chapter or that facts exist that would be the basis for an order against a licensee or other person, the commissioner, either personally or by a person duly designated by the commissioner, at any time may investigate or examine the loans and business of the licensee and examine the books, accounts, records, and files of the licensee or other person relating to the complaint or matter under investigation. The reasonable cost of this investigation or examination must be charged against the licensee. The commissioner may require the licensee or other person to submit a consent to a national and state fingerprint‑based criminal history record check and a set of that person’s fingerprints in a form acceptable to the commissioner in connection with an examination or investigation. Refusal to submit the requested criminal history record check or a set of fingerprints is grounds for disciplinary action.

(H) The commissioner may subpoena documents and witnesses and compel their production and attendance, to examine under oath all persons whose testimony the commissioner considers relative to the person’s business and require the production of books, papers, or other materials.

(I) The commissioner, at the licensee’s expense, may conduct routine examinations of the books and records of a licensee to determine compliance with this chapter.

(J) The commissioner shall cooperate and share information with an agency of this State, other states, or the federal government concerning activity regulated by this chapter. The commissioner shall accept or participate in examinations conducted by one of these agencies.

(K) In addition to the authority described in this section, the commissioner may require a person to pay to a borrower or other natural person amounts received by the person or its employees in violation of this chapter.

(L) If the commissioner finds that the managing principal, branch manager, or loan originator of a licensee had knowledge of, or reasonably should have had knowledge of, or participated in an activity that results in the entry of an order suspending or withdrawing the license of a licensee, the commissioner may prohibit the branch manager, managing principal, or loan originator from serving as a branch manager, managing principal, or loan originator for the period of time the commissioner considers necessary.

(M) Orders issued by the commissioner or by the Administrative Law Court pursuant to this chapter must be reported by the commissioner to the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry.

Section 37‑22‑210. (A) The commissioner shall keep a list of all applicants for licensure pursuant to this chapter which includes the date of application, name, and place of residence and whether the license was granted or refused.

(B) The commissioner shall keep a current roster containing the names and places of business of all licensees and containing their respective loan originators. The rosters must: (i) be kept on file in the office of the commissioner; (ii) contain information regarding all orders or other action taken against the licensees, loan originators, and other persons; and (iii) be open to public inspection.

(C)(1) A licensee shall make and keep the accounts, correspondence, memoranda, papers, books, and other records prescribed by the commissioner. Records must be preserved for three years unless the commissioner prescribes otherwise for particular types of records. A licensee should develop, maintain, and test disaster recovery plans for all records that are maintained. The recordkeeping requirements imposed by the commissioner or this subsection must not be greater than those imposed by applicable state or federal law. Licensee’s records may be maintained electronically, if approved by the commissioner, so long as they are readily accessible for examination by the commissioner.

(2) Beginning on January 1, 2010, in addition to the records required to be maintained by licensees pursuant to subitem (1), each licensee shall maintain a mortgage log that, at a minimum, identifies the borrower including his credit score, the property, the loan terms, the loan officer, the appraiser, the closing agent, the broker, and the lender. To assist the Department of Consumer Affairs in identifying possible discriminatory mortgage lending patterns, each licensee shall submit to the commissioner by March thirty‑first of each year its mortgage log data and the data identified in 12 C.F.R. Part 203 et seq., in a form determined by the commissioner. The licensee shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars a day for late or incomplete data submissions. Data collected by the commissioner pursuant to this section is confidential and may be released to the public only in composite form. The commissioner annually shall submit to the department, in a form prescribed by the department and no later than April thirtieth, the data that it collected. The department shall prepare and make available to the public a report based on the data. The report must be available by June thirtieth each year.

(D) If the information contained in a document filed with the commissioner is or becomes inaccurate or incomplete in a material respect, the licensee promptly shall file a correcting amendment to the information contained in the document.

(E) A licensee shall maintain in a segregated escrow fund or trust account funds that come into the licensee’s possession, but which are not the licensee’s property and which the licensee is not entitled to retain under the circumstances. The escrow fund or trust account must be held on deposit in a federally insured financial institution. Escrow funds must be accounted for in compliance with the rules under RESPA.

(F) A licensee clearly shall display the unique identifier assigned by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry on all mortgage loan forms, solicitations, or advertisements including business cards or websites and any other documents furnished in connection with a mortgage loan transaction.

(G) A licensee ceasing activities regulated by this chapter and desiring no longer to be licensed shall inform the commissioner at least seven days in advance. The licensee shall include with the notification a plan of withdrawal that includes a timetable for the disposition of the business, the location of the books, records, and accounts until the end of the retention period, and certification of the proper disposal of those records after that.

Section 37‑22‑220. (A) A licensee shall maintain records in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and practices in a manner that will enable the commissioner to determine if the licensee is complying with the provisions of this chapter and other state and federal laws. The recordkeeping system of a licensee is sufficient if it makes the required information reasonably available. The records need not be kept in the place of business where loans are made if the commissioner is given free access to the records wherever located and the licensee pays the reasonable cost of their examination.

(B) On or before March thirty‑first each year, a licensee shall file with the commissioner an annual report in the form prescribed by the commissioner relating to all mortgage loans made, serviced, or brokered by it. The licensee shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars a day for each late or incomplete annual reports.

(C) The mortgage loan report shall include, but is not limited to, the total number and dollar amounts in connection with all mortgage loans, of:

(1) first and subordinate lien loans originated by licensee and closed in the name of another party;

(2) first and subordinate lien loans originated by another party and closed in the name of the licensee;

(3) first and subordinate lien loans originated by and closed in the name of the licensee;

(4) first and subordinate lien loans originated by and closed in the name of another party but funded by licensee;

(5) loans purchased by licensee;

(6) first and subordinate lien loans serviced by licensee;

(7) loans owned with and without servicing rights;

(8) loans sold with and without servicing rights;

(9) loans paid off before and at maturity;

(10) unpaid loans at the beginning and end of the reporting year;

(11) delinquent loans that are 30‑59, 60‑89, and ninety days or more delinquent, of all the loans the licensee owned as of December thirty‑first;

(12) loans in foreclosure as of December thirty‑first and foreclosed in the previous calendar year by licensee;

(13) mortgage loans charged against reserve for loan losses as a result of foreclosures during the reporting year; and

(14) loans repurchased during the previous calendar year.

(D) The annual report also must include the total gross revenue earned in this State under this license, the total dollar amount of points paid to the licensee by borrowers on first and subordinate lien mortgage loans, the total dollar amount of points paid to brokers by the licensee on first and subordinate lien mortgage loans, including yield spread premiums, and the lending institution, maximum amount available, outstanding balance, and expiration date of licensee’s four largest warehouse lines of credit during the previous calendar year.

(E) Information contained in annual reports is confidential and may be published only in composite form.

(F) The commissioner annually shall submit to the department, in a form prescribed by the Department of Consumer Affairs and no later than April thirtieth, the data that it collected. The department shall prepare and make available to the public a report based on the data. The report must be available by June thirtieth each year.

Section 37‑22‑230. A person who wilfully violates a provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, for each violation. Each transaction involving the unlawful making or servicing of a mortgage loan is a separate offense.

Section 37‑22‑240. (A) The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) shall provide a criminal history record check to the commissioner for a person who has applied for or holds a mortgage lender or loan originator license through the commissioner pursuant to this chapter.

(B) In addition, if a person described in subsection (A) is a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, association, or trust, SLED shall provide a criminal history record check to the commissioner for a person who has control of that person, or who is the managing principal or a branch manager of that person.

(C) The commissioner shall provide to SLED, along with the request, the fingerprints of the person, additional information required by SLED, records check fees required by SLED and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and a form signed by the person consenting to the check of the criminal record and to the use of the fingerprints and other identifying information required by the state or national repositories. Using the information supplied by the commissioner to SLED, the applicant must undergo a state criminal records check, supported by fingerprints, by SLED, and a national criminal records check, supported by fingerprints, by the FBI. The results of these criminal records checks must be reported to the commissioner. SLED is authorized to retain the fingerprints for certification purposes and for notification of the commissioner regarding subsequent criminal charges which may be reported to SLED or the FBI or both. The commissioner shall keep all information pursuant to this section privileged, in accordance with applicable state and federal guidelines.

Section 37‑22‑250. All funds specified in this chapter must be paid to the commission, must be used to implement the provisions of this chapter, and are nonrefundable.

Section 37‑22‑260. The commissioner may promulgate regulations necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

Section 37‑22‑270. (A) The commissioner may participate in a Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry and may:

(1) facilitate and participate in the establishment and implementation of the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry;

(2) enter into agreements and contracts including cooperative, coordinating, and information sharing agreements;

(3) contract with third parties to process, maintain and store information collected by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry;

(4) authorize the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to collect fingerprints on the commissioner’s behalf in order to receive national and state criminal history background records checks from the FBI and SLED and furnish the fingerprints to SLED to retain for certification purposes and for notification of the commissioner regarding subsequent criminal charges which may be reported to SLED, or the FBI or both in accordance with Sections 37‑22‑140 and 37‑22‑250;

(5) authorize the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to collect credit reports on the commissioner’s behalf for all licensees in accordance with Section 37‑22‑140;

(6) require persons that must be licensed by this chapter to utilize the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry;

(7) require all applicants and licensees to pay all applicable funds provided for in this chapter through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry;

(8) provide information to and receive information from the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry;

(9) authorize a third party to collect funds associated with licensure on behalf of the commissioner; and

(10) authorize the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to collect and disburse consumer complaints.

(B) Persons required to be licensed pursuant to this chapter must be required to pay all applicable fees to utilize the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry and consent to utilizing the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to obtain fingerprint‑based criminal history background records checks and credit reports.

(C) The commissioner shall provide licensees with written notice sent to the address of record on file with the commissioner through the United States Postal Service the date the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry will be available for their use. Licensees shall have one hundred and twenty days from the date the system is available for use to enter all their licensing information into the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry. All filings required by the commissioner pursuant to this chapter after the date the system is available for use must be made through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry, except for exempt persons.

(D) All licensees licensed through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry must use the unique identifier assigned in all advertising and on all mortgage loan documents.

(E) Notwithstanding another provision of law to the contrary, the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry is not intended to and does not replace or affect the commissioner’s authority to grant, suspend, revoke, or deny a license required pursuant to this chapter.”

SECTION 3.A. Section 37‑1‑301(29) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(29) ‘Licensee’ means ~~a supervised lender licensed under Section 37‑3‑503~~ a person licensed pursuant to this title.”

B. Section 37‑3‑105(3) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(3) Loans excluded from the definition of a ‘consumer loan’ pursuant to subsection (1) also are subject to the provisions of Chapter 7, Chapter 10, Chapter 22, and Chapter 23 of this title.”

C. Section 37‑3‑501(1) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(1) ‘Supervised loan’ means a consumer loan in which the rate of the loan finance charge exceeds twelve percent per year as determined according to the provisions on the loan finance charge for consumer loans (Section 37‑3‑201). A supervised loan does not include a mortgage loan as defined in Section 37‑22‑110(28).”

D. Section 37‑23‑20(9), (10) and (12) of the 1976 Code, as added by Act 42 of 2003, is amended to read:

“(9) ‘High‑cost home loan’ means:

(a) a loan, other than an open‑end credit plan or a reverse mortgage transaction, in which the:

~~(a)~~(i) principal amount of the loan does not exceed the conforming loan size limit for a single‑family dwelling as established from time to time by the Federal National Mortgage Association;

~~(b)~~(ii) borrower is a natural person;

~~(c)~~(iii) debt is incurred by the borrower primarily for personal, family, or household purposes;

~~(d)~~(iv) loan is secured by either a security interest in a residential manufactured home, as defined in Section 37‑1‑301(24) which is to be occupied by the borrower as the borrower’s principal dwelling, or a mortgage on real estate upon which there is located or there is to be located a structure designed principally for occupancy from one to four families and which is or is to be occupied by the borrower as the borrower’s principal dwelling; and

~~(e)~~(v) terms of the loan exceed one or more of the ~~threshold~~ thresholds as defined in item (15) of this section~~.~~; or

(b) an adjustable rate mortgage at the fully indexed rate assuming a fully amortizing repayment schedule that would exceed one or more of the thresholds as defined in item (15) of this section.

(10) ‘Lender’ includes, but is not limited to, a mortgage broker ~~or a mortgage banker~~ originating a loan in a tablefunded loan transaction in which the broker ~~or banker~~ is identified as the original payee of the note.

(12) ‘Originator’ or ‘loan originator’ means an employee of a mortgage ~~loan~~ broker or mortgage lender whose primary job responsibilities include direct contact with ~~and~~ or informing loan applicants of the rates, terms, disclosure, ~~and~~ or other aspects of the mortgage. It does not mean an employee whose primary job responsibilities are clerical in nature, such as processing the loan.”

E. Section 37‑23‑20 of the 1976 Code, as added by Act 42 of 2003, is amended by adding:

“(17) An adjustable rate mortgage (ARM) is a mortgage in which the interest rate and monthly payment may vary over time.”

F. Section 37‑23‑40(2) of the 1976 Code, as added by Act 42 of 2003, is amended to read:

“(2) make a high‑cost home loan unless the lender reasonably believes at the time the loan is consummated that one or more of the obligors, when considered individually or collectively, is able to make the scheduled payments to repay the obligation based upon a consideration of their current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and other financial resources other than the borrower’s equity in the dwelling that secures repayment of the loan. If the loan is an adjustable rate mortgage (ARM), the analysis of the obligor must include an evaluation of the ability to repay by final maturity at the fully indexed rate assuming a fully amortizing repayment schedule. An obligor is presumed to be able to make the scheduled payments to repay the obligation if, at the time the loan is consummated, the obligor’s total monthly debts, including amounts owed pursuant to the loan including, but not limited to, principal, interest, current property taxes, and current insurance, do not exceed fifty percent of the obligor’s monthly gross income as verified by the credit application, ~~the obligor’s financial statement, a credit report, financial information provided to the lender by or on behalf of the obligor, or another authoritative means~~ a credit report, and information provided to a lender by a third party, including the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). A presumption of inability to make the scheduled payments to repay the obligation does not arise solely from the fact that, at the time the loan is consummated, the obligor’s total monthly debts, including amounts owed under the loan, exceed fifty percent of the obligor’s monthly gross income;”

G. Section 37‑23‑45 of the 1976 Code, as added by Act 42 of 2003, is amended by adding:

“(4) for a loan that is an ARM as defined in Section 37‑23‑20(17), a listing of the schedule when the loan may be reset, for each and every reset, and a listing of the monthly payment that is owed for each change that is allowed by the terms of the contract. If the consumer escrows the insurance and taxes with each monthly payment, it must be reflected in the payment listed.”

H. Section 37‑23‑75 of the 1976 Code, as added by Act 42 of 2003, is amended by adding:

“(4) for a loan that is an ARM as defined in Section 37‑23‑20(17), a listing of the schedule when the loan may be reset, for each and every reset, and a listing of the monthly payment that is owed for each change that is allowed by the terms of the contract. If the consumer escrows the insurance and taxes with each monthly payment, it must be reflected in the payment listed.”

I. Section 29‑4‑20(1) and (3) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(1) provides cash advances to a borrower based on the equity or future appreciation in value in a borrower’s owner‑occupied principal residence;

(3) is made by a lender authorized to engage in business as a bank, savings institution, or credit union under the laws of the United States or of South Carolina, or ~~authorized seller‑servicers selling mortgage loans to the Federal National Mortgage Association or to the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or supervised lenders regulated by the State Board of Financial Institutions.~~ a mortgage lender licensed pursuant to Chapter 22, Title 37.”

SECTION 4. Chapter 58, Title 40 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“CHAPTER 58

~~Registration~~ Licensing of Mortgage ~~Loan~~ Brokers

Section 40‑58‑10. (A) This chapter may be cited as the Licensing of Mortgage Brokers ~~Requirements~~ Act ~~of Certain Brokers of Mortgages on Residential Real Property~~.

(B) ~~No~~ A person~~, partnership, corporation, banking organization, or other organization~~ ~~shall~~ may not broker a ~~residential~~ mortgage loan as defined in this chapter unless the broker of the mortgage loan:

(1) is an exempt person ~~or organization~~ as defined by Section 40‑58‑20(15); or

(2) has complied with the provisions of this chapter.

Section 40‑58‑20. As used in this chapter:

~~(1)~~ ~~‘Mortgage’ means a loan to a natural person made primarily for personal, family, or household use primarily secured by a mortgage on residential real property.~~

~~(2)~~ ~~‘Residential real property’ means real property located in this State upon which there is located or there is to be located one or more single family, owner‑occupied dwellings or dwelling units.~~

~~(3)~~ ~~‘Mortgage broker’ means a person or organization in the business of soliciting, processing, placing, or negotiating mortgages for others or offering to process, place, or negotiate mortgages for others. Mortgage broker also includes a person or organization who brings borrowers or lenders together to obtain mortgages or renders a settlement service as described in 24 CFR Part 3500.2(a)(16)(ii).~~

~~(4)~~ ~~‘Soliciting, processing, placing, or negotiating a mortgage loan’ means for compensation or gain, either directly or indirectly, accepting or offering to accept an application for a mortgage, assisting or offering to assist in the processing of an application for a mortgage, soliciting or offering to solicit a mortgage on behalf of a third party, or negotiating or offering to negotiate the terms or conditions of a mortgage with a lender on behalf of a third party.~~

~~(5)~~ ~~‘Exempt person or organization’ means:~~

~~(a)~~ ~~a bank, bank holding company, credit union, savings and loan association, savings and loan association holding company, their affiliates and subsidiaries, a supervised licensed lender under Title 37 and a restricted lender under Title 34 and their affiliates and subsidiaries, a Department of Housing and Urban Development or Federal Housing Administration approved mortgagee authorized, chartered, licensed, or approved under the laws of this State or of the United States or an instrumentality of them; or persons or organizations which sell or place all of their conventional mortgages on real property with federally insured and/or regulated financial institutions including, but not limited to, banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions.~~

~~(b)~~ ~~an attorney at law licensed to practice law in South Carolina who is not engaged principally in negotiating mortgages when the attorney renders services in the course of his practice as an attorney at law;~~

~~(c)~~ ~~a person employed by an organization defined in subitem (a) of this item;~~

~~(d)~~ ~~title company which is qualified to issue title insurance, directly or through its agents.~~

~~(6)~~ ~~‘Licensee’ means a person or organization who is licensed pursuant to Section 40‑58‑50 which engages in the business of soliciting, processing, placing, or negotiating mortgages for others or offering to process, place, or negotiate mortgages for others. Licensee includes mortgage brokers as defined in item (3) and originators as defined in item (14).~~

~~(7)~~ ~~‘Administrator’ means the administrator of the Department of Consumer Affairs of this State.~~

~~(8)~~ ~~‘RESPA’ means the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974, 12 USC Section 2601 et seq., as amended.~~

~~(9)~~ ~~‘Recasting’ means a promise for an individual to recoup a home sold to a third party with the intent of the original seller to rent back the property for a specific time at which the original seller will have the option to purchase the property back at a specific price. The specific period of time would normally be one year.~~

~~(10)~~ ~~‘HUD’ means the Department of Housing and Urban Development.~~

~~(11)~~ ~~‘Department’ means the South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs.~~

~~(12)~~ ~~‘Regular business hours’ means open for business not less than thirty hours a week, Monday through Friday.~~

~~(13)~~ ~~‘Satellite office’ means a location at which a mortgage broker may conduct mortgage broker business other than at a location that is open for regular business hours and is not required to be staffed full time by one or more employees who have the authority to contract on behalf of the broker and to accept service on behalf of the broker.~~

~~(14)~~ ~~‘Originator’ means an employee of a mortgage broker whose primary job responsibilities include direct contact with and informing mortgage applicants of the rates, terms, disclosure, and other aspects of the mortgage, including accepting or offering to accept applications for mortgages. It does not mean an employee, including processors, whose job responsibilities are limited to clerical and administrative tasks and who does not solicit borrowers or negotiate the rates, terms, disclosure, or other aspects of a mortgage on behalf of the employer which do not require licensure.~~

~~(15)~~ ~~‘Processor’ means an employee of a mortgage broker whose primary job responsibilities are mortgage processing and may include direct contact with applicants but does not include informing applicants of rates, terms, disclosure, or solicitation of mortgages.~~

(1) ‘Act as a mortgage broker’ means to act, for compensation or gain, or in the expectation of compensation or gain, either directly or indirectly, by: (i) soliciting, processing, placing, or negotiating a mortgage loan for a borrower from a mortgage lender or depository institution or offering to process, place, or negotiate a mortgage loan for a borrower from a mortgage lender or depository institution, (ii) engaging in tablefunding of mortgage a loan, or (iii) acting as a loan correspondent, as that term is defined in 24 C.F.R. Part 202 et seq., whether those acts are done by telephone, by electronic means, by mail, or in person with the borrowers or potential borrowers. ‘Act as a mortgage broker’ also includes bringing a borrower and lender together to obtain mortgage loan or rendering a settlement service as described in 12 U.S.C. 2602(3) and 24 C.F.R. Part 3500.2(b).

(2) ‘Act as a mortgage lender’ means to engage in the business of making or servicing mortgage loan for compensation or gain, or in the expectation of compensation or gain, either directly or indirectly, including soliciting, processing, placing, or negotiating a mortgage loan.

(3) ‘Administrator’ means the administrator of the Department of Consumer Affairs (department) or the administrator’s designees; except that, for purposes of licensing and regulation of supervised lenders licensed by it, the term ‘administrator’ means the State Board of Financial Institutions (board).

(4) ‘Advertising’ means a commercial message in a medium that promotes, either directly or indirectly, a mortgage loan transaction.

(5) ‘Affiliate’ means a company that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another company, as set forth in the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. Section 1841 et seq.). For purposes of this item, the term ‘control’ means ownership of all of the voting stock or comparable voting interest of the controlled person.

(6) ‘Borrower’ means a natural person in whose dwelling a security interest is or is intended to be retained or acquired if that person’s ownership interest in the dwelling is or is to be subject to the security interest.

(7) ‘Branch manager’ means the natural person who is in charge of and who is responsible for the business operations of a branch office of a licensee.

(8) ‘Branch office’ means an office of the licensee that is separate and distinct from the licensee’s principal office.

(9) ‘Control’, except as provided in item (5), means the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of securities, by contract, or otherwise. A person is presumed to have ‘control’ of a company if that person, (i) is a director, general partner or executive officer, (ii) directly or indirectly has the right to vote ten percent or more of a class of a voting security or has the power to sell or direct the sale of ten percent or more of a class of voting securities, (iii) in the case of an LLC, is the managing member, or (iv) in the case of a partnership, has the right to receive upon dissolution, or has contributed, ten percent or more of the capital.

(10) ‘Depository institution’ has the same meaning as in Section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. Section 1811, et. seq.), and includes a credit union.

(11) ‘Dwelling’ means the same as the term ‘dwelling’ means in Section 226.2(a)19 of Title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the Federal Reserve Board’s Official Staff Commentary to that section.

(12) ‘Employee’ means a natural person who has an employment relationship, acknowledged by both the natural person and the mortgage lender, and is treated like an employee for purposes of compliance with the federal income tax laws.

(13) ‘Escrow account’ means an account that a mortgage lender establishes or controls on behalf of a borrower to pay taxes, insurance premiums including flood insurance, or other charges with respect to a mortgage loan, including charges that the borrower and mortgage lender have voluntarily agreed that the mortgage lender collects and pays. The definition encompasses an account established for this purpose. An ‘escrow account’ includes any arrangement in which the mortgage lender adds a portion of the borrower’s payments to principal and later deducts from principal the disbursements for escrow account items. For purposes of this item, the term ‘escrow account’ excludes an account that is under the borrower’s total control.

(14) ‘Escrow funds’ means money entrusted to a mortgage lender by a borrower for the purpose of payment of taxes and insurance or other payments to be made in connection with the servicing of a mortgage loan.

(15) ‘Exempt person’ means:

(a) an employee of a licensee whose responsibilities are limited to clerical and administrative tasks for the employer and who does not solicit borrowers, accept applications, or negotiate the terms of loans on behalf of the employer;

(b) a depository institution or a subsidiary that is wholly owned and controlled by the depository institution and regulated by a federal banking agency or an institution regulated by the Farm Credit Administration. This chapter does not apply to the exempt persons described in this subitem;

(c) an officer, registered loan originator or employee of an exempt person described in subitem (b) of this section when acting in the scope of employment for the exempt person;

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

(e) an individual who offers or negotiates terms of a mortgage loan secured by a dwelling that served as the person’s residence.

(16) ‘Federal banking agencies’ means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(17) ‘Financial Services or financial services related’ means pertaining to securities, commodities, banking, insurance, consumer lending, or real estate including, but not limited to, acting as or being associated with a bank or savings association, credit union, mortgage lender, mortgage servicer, mortgage broker, real estate broker, real estate salesperson or agent, closing agent, title company, or escrow agent.

(18) ‘Immediate family member’ means a spouse, child, sibling, parent, grandparent, or grandchild including stepparents, stepchildren, stepsiblings, and adoptive relationships.

(19) ‘Individual servicing a mortgage loan’ means, until July 31, 2011, an employee of a mortgage lender licensed in this State, that:

(a) collects or receives payments including payments of principal, interest, escrow amounts, and other amounts due on existing obligations due and owing to the licensed mortgage lender for a mortgage loan when:

(i) the borrower is in default; or

(ii) the borrower is in reasonably foreseeable likelihood of default;

(b) works with the borrower and the licensed mortgage lender, collects data, and makes decisions necessary to modify, either temporarily or permanently, certain terms of those obligations; or

(c) otherwise finalizes collection through the foreclosure process.

(20) ‘Licensee’ means a person who is licensed pursuant to this chapter.

(21) ‘Loan commitment’ or ‘commitment’ means a statement, written or electronic, by the mortgage lender setting forth the terms and conditions upon which the mortgage lender is willing to make a particular mortgage loan to a particular borrower.

(22) ‘Loan originator’ means a natural person who, in exchange for compensation or gain or in the expectation of compensation or gain as an employee of a licensed mortgage lender, solicits, negotiates, accepts, or offers to accept applications for mortgage loans, including electronic applications, and includes direct contact with, or informing mortgage loan applicants of, the rates, terms, disclosures, and other aspects of the mortgage loan. The definition of ‘loan originator’ does not include an exempt person described in subitems (15)(a), (c), (d), and (e) of this section or a person solely involved in extensions of credit relating to timeshare plans, as that term is defined in section 101(53D) of Title 11, United States Code. Until July 31, 2011, the definition of loan originator does not apply to an individual servicing a mortgage loan as that term is defined in this chapter, unless the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development determines by guideline, interpretation, or rule that this subsection does not comply with 12 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.

(23) ‘Make a mortgage loan’ means to close a mortgage loan, advance funds, offer to advance funds, or make a commitment to advance funds to a borrower under a mortgage loan.

(24) ‘Managing principal’ means a natural person who meets the requirements of Section 40‑58‑50(B) and who agrees to be primarily responsible for the operations of a licensed mortgage broker.

(25) ‘Mortgage broker’ means a person who acts as a mortgage broker, as that term is defined in subitem (1) of this section.

(26) ‘Mortgage lender’ means a person who acts as a mortgage lender as that term is defined in subitem (2) of this section or engages in the business of servicing mortgage loans for others or collecting or otherwise receiving mortgage loan payments directly from borrowers for distribution to another person. This definition does not include engaging in a tablefunded transaction.

(27) ‘Mortgage loan’ means a loan made to a natural person primarily for personal, family, or household use, primarily secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other security interest on residential real property or security interest arising under an installment sales contract or equivalent security interest against the borrower’s dwelling and: (i) located in South Carolina, (ii) negotiated, offered or otherwise transacted within this State, in whole or in part, or (iii) made or extended within this State.

(28) ‘Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry’ means a mortgage licensing system developed and maintained by the Conference of State Bank Supervisors and the American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators of licensees licensed pursuant to this chapter.

(29) ‘Nontraditional mortgage product’ means a mortgage product other than a thirty‑year fixed rate mortgage loan.

(30) ‘Person’ means a natural person, partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, corporation, association, or other group engaged in joint business activities, however organized.

(31) ‘Processor or underwriter’ means an employee of a mortgage broker, mortgage lender, or exempt person who performs clerical or support duties at the direction of and subject to the supervision and instruction of a licensee or exempt person and may include direct contact with applicants but does not include soliciting, negotiating, accepting, or offering to accept applications for mortgage loans including electronic applications or informing applicants of the rates, terms, disclosures, and other aspects of the mortgage loan.

(a) Clerical or support duties may include after the receipt of an application; (i) the receipt, collection, distribution, and analysis of information common for the processing or underwriting of a mortgage loan, and (ii) communication with a consumer to obtain the information necessary for the processing or underwriting of a mortgage loan, to the extent that the communication does not include offering or negotiating loan rates or terms or counseling consumers about mortgage loans.

(b) A person engaging solely in loan processor or underwriter activities may not represent to the public, through advertising or other means of communicating or providing information including the use of business cards, stationery, brochures, signs, rate lists, or other promotional items, that the person may or will perform any of the activities of a loan originator.

(32) ‘Registered loan originator’ means a natural person who meets the definition of loan originator and is an employee of a depository institution or a subsidiary that is wholly owned and controlled by the depository institution and regulated by a federal banking agency or an institution regulated by the Farm Credit Administration and is registered with and maintains a unique identifier through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry.

(33) ‘Residential real property’ means real property located in the State of South Carolina upon which there is located or is to be located one or more single‑family dwellings or dwelling units that are to be occupied as the owner’s dwelling, and includes real estate and residential manufactured home (land/home) transactions.

(34) ‘RESPA’ means the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974, 12 U.S.C. Section 2601 et seq. and regulations adopted pursuant to it by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(35) ‘Soliciting, processing, placing, or negotiating a mortgage loan’ means, for compensation or gain or in the expectation of compensation or gain, either directly or indirectly, accepting or offering to accept an application for a mortgage loan, assisting or offering to assist in the processing of an application for a mortgage loan, soliciting or offering to solicit a mortgage loan, or negotiating or offering to negotiate the terms or conditions of a mortgage loan.

(36) ‘Tablefunding’ means a transaction in which a mortgage broker closes a mortgage loan in its own name with funds provided by others.

(37) ‘TILA’ means the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 1601 et seq. and regulations adopted pursuant to it by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(38) ‘Unique identifier’ means a number or other identifier assigned by protocols established by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry.

Section 40‑58‑30. (A) A ~~mortgage broker, as defined in Section 40‑58‑20(3), or an originator, as defined in Section 40‑58‑20(14)(13),~~ person may not ~~engage in the business of processing, placing, or negotiating a mortgage or offering to process, place, or negotiate a mortgage~~ act as a mortgage broker in this State without first being licensed with the administrator. A person, required to be licensed pursuant to this chapter, may not do business without a license under any name or title, or circulate or use advertising, including electronic means, or make a representation or give information to any person, which indicates or reasonably implies activity within the scope of this chapter unless that person has a license.

(B) It is unlawful for a person to employ, to compensate, or to appoint as its agent ~~an~~ a loan originator unless the loan originator is licensed pursuant to this chapter. The license of ~~an~~ a loan originator is not effective during any period when that person is not employed by a mortgage broker licensed pursuant to this chapter. When ~~an~~ a loan originator ceases to be employed by a licensed mortgage broker, the loan originator and the mortgage broker by whom that person was employed shall promptly notify the ~~department~~ administrator in writing. The mortgage broker’s notice must include a statement of the specific reason or reasons for the termination of the loan originator’s employment. The reason for termination is confidential information and must not be released to the public. ~~An~~ A loan originator must not be employed simultaneously by more than one mortgage broker. If a licensed loan originator changes employment, a new license must be issued and a fee of twenty‑five dollars must be paid for issuance of the new license.

(C) Notwithstanding subsection (A) of this section, the provisions of this chapter do not apply to an exempt person ~~or organization as defined in Section 40‑58‑20(5)~~ .

(D) Independent contractors, including processors and underwriters. must be separately licensed.

Section 40‑58‑40. ~~A person or organization may not offer or agree to offer mortgage brokerage services in this State without first depositing and continuously maintaining the amount of ten thousand dollars in cash or securities approved by the administrator or a bond in the amount of ten thousand dollars executed by a surety company authorized by the laws of this State to transact business within this State. Continuously maintaining a bond may be considered evidence of financial responsibility for a person or organization that offers or agrees to offer mortgage brokerage services. The bond must be executed to the State of South Carolina and must be for the use of the State and for any consumers who may have a cause of action against the mortgage broker.~~ A mortgage broker shall post and maintain a surety bond in an amount determined by the administrator that is based on the total dollar amount of mortgage loans originated in a calendar year pursuant to the following: (1) dollar volume of mortgage loans from $0 to $49,999,999 surety bond of $25,000, (2) dollar volume of mortgage loans from $50,000,000 to $99,999,999 surety bond of $50,000, (3) dollar volume of mortgage loans greater than $100,000,000 surety bond of $55,000. In no case will the surety bond be less than the amount of twenty five thousand dollars. The surety bond must be executed by a surety company authorized by the laws of this State to transact business within this State. The surety bond must be in a form satisfactory to the administrator, must be executed to the administrator, and must be for the use of the State for the recovery of expenses, fines, and/or fees levied pursuant to this chapter and for consumers who have losses or damages as a result of noncompliance with this chapter by the mortgage broker. The full amount of the surety bond must be in effect at all times. The license of a licensee expires upon the termination of the bond by the surety company, unless, a new bond has been filed with the administrator before the termination of the previous bond. In the event that the license expires based on bond termination, all licensed activity must cease and the person must apply for a license pursuant to Section 40‑58‑50.

Section 40‑58‑50. (A) An application to become licensed as a mortgage broker or ~~an~~ loan originator must be in writing, under oath, and in a form prescribed by the ~~department~~ administrator. The application must contain any information the administrator deems necessary including the name and complete business and residential address or addresses, and social security number or if applicable Employer Identification Number (EIN) of the applicant. If the applicant for a mortgage broker license is a partnership, association, limited liability company, corporation, or other form of business organization, the names and complete business and residential addresses of each member, director, and principal officer and a list of all employees who engage in direct brokerage activity including, but not limited to, loan originators.

(B)(1) The application for a mortgage broker license must include an affirmation of financial solvency noting bonding requirements required by the ~~department~~ administrator and the descriptions of the business activities, credit history, financial responsibility, educational background, and general character and fitness of the applicant and any partner, officer, or director, a person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions, or a person directly or indirectly controlling the applicant as required by this chapter, including consent to a national and state criminal history records check and a set of the applicant’s fingerprints in a form acceptable to the administrator. The application must be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee, payable to the department, of five hundred fifty dollars, in addition to the actual cost of obtaining credit reports and national and state criminal history record checks by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED). Using the information supplied by the administrator to SLED, the applicant must undergo a state criminal records check, supported by fingerprints, by SLED, and a national criminal records check, supported by fingerprints, by the FBI. The results of these criminal records checks must be reported to the administrator. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division is authorized to retain the fingerprints for certification purposes and for notification of the administrator regarding criminal charges. The administrator shall keep all information pursuant to this section privileged, in accordance with applicable state and federal guidelines.

(2) An applicant for a mortgage broker’s license must have at least ~~two~~ three years’ experience ~~working as an originator under the supervision of a mortgage broker~~ in financial services or financial services related business or other experience or competency requirements the administrator may impose before an initial license is issued.

(a) In lieu of a showing of ~~two~~ three years’ experience, an applicant may show proof of ~~two~~ three years’ employment with a federally insured depository institution, or a VA, FHA, or HUD approved mortgagee ~~during which the applicant was actively engaged in originating residential mortgages.~~

(b) ~~In lieu~~ Instead of one of the required year’s experience, an applicant may show proof of the equivalent of six or more semester hours of satisfactorily completed course work in real estate finance, real estate law, or similar course work counting toward the successful completion of a degree that is baccalaureate level or more advanced with a major or minor in finance, accounting, business administration, real estate finance economics, or similar baccalaureate or more advanced degree, approved by the administrator or the administrator’s designee, from an accredited college or university.

(c) ~~However, all mortgage loan brokers properly licensed as a mortgage loan broker before October 1, 1998, may act as mortgage brokers after that date without regard to the experience or education requirement of this subsection if they maintain compliance with the continuing professional education requirements of Section 40‑58‑67 and otherwise comply with this chapter~~

(3) If the applicant is a partnership, limited liability company (LLC), or corporation, at least one partner, member‑manager, or principal officer shall have the experience required for the applicant. Each applicant shall identify the person meeting the experience requirement to serve as the applicant’s managing principal. The managing principal shall operate the business under his full charge, control, and supervision. The managing principal also may serve as the branch manager of a licensee branch office. Each main and branch office of a mortgage broker licensed pursuant to this chapter must have a branch manager who meets the experience requirements of subsection (B)(2). The mortgage broker licensee must designate a managing principal in writing and notify the administrator of any changes in managing principal. The managing principal and each branch manager must meet the requirements in subsection (C) of this section.

(C) The application for ~~an~~ a loan originator license must designate the employing mortgage broker and must include descriptions of the business activities, credit history, financial responsibility, educational background, and general character and fitness of the applicant as required by this chapter, including consent to a national and state criminal history records check and a set of the applicant’s fingerprints in a form acceptable to the administrator. The application must be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee, payable to the department, of fifty dollars, in addition to the actual cost of obtaining credit reports and national and state criminal history record checks by the ~~South Carolina Law Enforcement Division~~ FBI and SLED. Using the information supplied by the administrator to SLED, the applicant must undergo a state criminal records check, supported by fingerprints, by SLED, and a national criminal records check, supported by fingerprints, by the FBI. The results of these criminal records checks must be reported to the administrator. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division is authorized to retain the fingerprints for certification purposes and for notification of the administrator regarding criminal charges. The administrator shall keep all information pursuant to this section privileged, in accordance with applicable state and federal guidelines. Additionally, the applicant must:

(1) complete satisfactorily a pre‑licensing educational course of at least twenty hours and a written examination approved pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.;

(2) have never had a loan originator license revoked in any governmental jurisdiction;

(3) have not been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony in a domestic, foreign, or military court (i) during the ten‑year period preceding the date of application for licensing, or (ii) at any time if the felony involved an act of fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, or money laundering; and

(4) be at least eighteen years of age and otherwise comply with this chapter.

(D) ~~An applicant for an originator’s license must be at least eighteen years of age and must have at least six months of experience in residential mortgage lending or complete eight hours of continuing education within ninety days of employment. Additionally, all originators properly licensed before April 1, 2005, may act as originators after that date without regard to the experience or education requirement of this subsection if they maintain compliance with the continuing professional education requirements of Section 40‑58‑67 and otherwise comply with this chapter.~~ Any sole proprietor, general partner, member or manager of a limited liability company, or officer of a corporation who meets individually the requirements of subsection (C) of this section, upon payment of the applicable fee, meets the qualifications for licensure as a loan originator subject to the provisions of Section 40‑58‑60 of this chapter.

Section 40‑58‑55. ~~(A)~~ ~~Upon request for a contested case hearing by a person whose application for a license or renewal of a license has been denied, the Administrative Law Court may review the determination by the department that the applicant or his agent has:~~

~~(1)~~ ~~violated a provision of this chapter or an order of the department;~~

~~(2)~~ ~~withheld material information in connection with an application for a license or its renewal, or made a material misstatement in connection with the application;~~

~~(3)~~ ~~been convicted of a felony or of an offense involving breach of trust, moral turpitude, fraud, or dishonest dealing within the past ten years.~~

~~(B)~~ ~~A person who was in business as a mortgage broker or is an agent of a broker before October 1, 1998, and who has been convicted of a felony or an offense involving breach of trust, moral turpitude, fraud, or dishonest dealing within the past ten years may continue in business as a mortgage broker or agent, but if a mortgage broker or an agent of a broker is convicted of an offense enumerated in item (3) of subsection (A) on or after October 1, 1998, that person is subject to the provisions of this chapter.~~ (Reserved)

Section 40‑58‑60. (A) Upon the filing of an application for a license, if the ~~department~~ administrator finds that the financial responsibility, experience, character, and general fitness of the applicant, and of the members if the applicant is a ~~copartnership~~ partnership, association, or limited liability company, and of the officers and directors if the applicant is a corporation, are such as to command the confidence of the community and to warrant belief that the business may be operated honestly, fairly, and efficiently according to the purposes of this chapter and in accordance with all applicable state and federal laws, it shall license the applicant and issue a license. If the ~~department~~ administrator does not so find, it shall refuse to license the applicant and shall notify him of the denial.

(B) Upon the receipt of the license, the licensee is authorized to engage in the business for which the license was issued.

(C) Each license issued to a licensee must state the address ~~or addresses~~ at which the business is to be conducted and must state fully the name of the licensee and the date of the license. A ~~copy of the~~ license must be posted prominently in each place of business of the licensee. The license is not transferable or assignable.

(D) Issuance of a license does not indicate approval or acceptance of any contract, agreement, or other document submitted in support of the application. A licensee may not represent that its services or contracts are approved by the State or a state agency.

(E) If the information contained in any document filed with the administrator is or becomes inaccurate or incomplete in a material respect, the licensee promptly shall file a correcting amendment to the information contained in the document.

(F) All advertisements of mortgage loans must comply with the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq. and the South Carolina Consumer Protection Code, Title 37.

Section 40‑58‑65. (A) A mortgage broker licensed pursuant to this chapter must maintain at his usual place of business books, records, and documents pertaining to the business conducted, to enable the ~~department~~ administrator to determine compliance with this chapter, and shall include a mortgage loan log that identifies the borrower, including credit score, the property, loan terms, the loan originator, the appraiser, the closing agent, the broker, and the lender. To assist the administrator in identifying possible discriminatory mortgage lending patterns, each licensee shall submit its mortgage loan log data and the data identified in 12 C.F.R. Part 203 et seq., in a form determined by the administrator by March thirty‑first of each year. The licensee shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars a day for late or incomplete data submissions. Data collected by the administrator pursuant to this section is confidential and may be released only in composite form. The administrator shall prepare and make available to the public a report based on the above data. The report must be available by June thirtieth of each year. The mortgage loan log must be completed with information known at the time of review by the administrator and must include loans in process, closed loans, turndowns, denials, and withdrawals. A mortgage broker with two or more licensed offices may consolidate the records at any one of the licensed offices so long as the administrator is notified of the location of the records. The records must be available for examination to the administrator or his designee upon request. Books and records must be maintained for at least three years. A licensee’s records may be maintained electronically, if approved by the administrator, so long as they are readily accessible for examination by the administrator.

(B) A mortgage broker doing business in this State shall maintain a sufficient physical presence in this State and his records must be maintained at the licensed location in this State. At a minimum, the broker shall maintain an official place of business open during regular business hours, staffed by one or more licensees who have the authority to contract on behalf of the broker and to accept service on behalf of the broker. If the official place of business is not open for business within the hours of 8:30 AM until 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday, the broker shall notify the ~~department~~ administrator in writing ~~of the business hours maintained by the broker’s official place of business~~.

(C) A licensed mortgage broker with an official place of business within South Carolina also may maintain one or more branch ~~or satellite~~ offices if the:

(1) mortgage broker notifies the ~~department~~ administrator in writing ~~ten~~ seven days before the opening of a branch ~~satellite~~ office of the location of the branch ~~or satellite~~ office, the branch manager for each branch location, and ~~notifies the department~~ that all records from the branch ~~or satellite~~ office are stored in a main or branch location in this State which is staffed by one or more ~~employees~~ licensees during regular business hours;

(2) records of any pending mortgage loan application or records in which a loan closing is still in process are made available at the mortgage broker’s main or branch location as provided in item (1) to the administrator ~~or his designee~~ within ~~two~~ seven business days of a written request delivered by facsimile transmission, mail, or hand‑delivery by the administrator ~~or his designee~~;

(3) broker notifies the ~~department~~ administrator in writing within ~~two~~ seven business days of closing a branch ~~or satellite~~ office~~.~~;

(4) mortgage broker licensee is responsible and accountable for the activities of all licensed locations, branch managers, and loan originators. Compliance reviews must include examination of all facts and circumstances of branch operations to ensure this responsibility and accountability.

(D) The ~~department~~ administrator may examine the books and records of a mortgage broker and other ~~specified~~ documents and records to determine whether there has been substantial compliance with this chapter. Unless there is reason to believe a violation of this chapter has occurred, examinations must be limited to one each year. Records and information obtained by the ~~department~~ administrator during an examination are confidential and the ~~department~~ administrator must certify that it is in compliance with the Right to Financial Privacy Act (RFPA).

(E) The administrator may cooperate and share information with an agency of this State, other states, or the federal government. The administrator may accept or participate in examinations conducted by one of these agencies.

~~(E)~~(F) If the mortgage broker fails to notify the ~~department~~ administrator of the existence or closing of a branch ~~or satellite~~ office, the actual operating hours of the main or branch offices where records are kept, or the whereabouts of its records, the broker is subject to ~~a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not more than two hundred fifty dollars. If after the assessment of a fine within a one‑year period, the administrator finds that additional violations of this section are both intentional and repeated, the mortgage broker is subject to all of the remedies for violations of this chapter~~ penalties as set forth in Section 40‑58‑80.

(G) A mortgage broker licensee who ceases doing business in this State must notify the administrator at least seven days in advance. The notification must include a withdrawal plan that includes a timetable for disposition of the business, the location of the books, records, and accounts until the end of the retention period, and certification of the proper disposal of those records.

(H) A mortgage broker licensee may develop, maintain, and test disaster recovery plans for all records that are maintained.

Section 40‑58‑67. (A)(1) ~~Effective for license years beginning after September 30, 1998, for licensed mortgage brokers and after March 31, 2005, for licensed originators,~~ Licensees must complete at least eight hours of continuing professional education annually. Continuing education credit may be granted only for the year in which the class is taken and may not be granted for the same course in successive years. ~~If the licensed mortgage broker is a sole proprietorship or partnership, any owners and partners must complete the required eight hours of continuing professional education annually. If the licensed mortgage broker is a limited liability company or corporation, any member or president, chief executive officer, or other officer who has ownership interest of twenty‑five percent or greater and who actively participates in the broker entity must complete the required eight hours of continuing professional education annually.~~ ~~Up to eight hours of continuing professional education may be carried forward from one year to the next year. for the license year beginning October 1, 1998, up to eight hours of continuing professional education taken in the preceding twelve months may be carried forward~~. The continuing professional education completed must be reported to the ~~department~~ administrator annually ~~on a form approved by it showing the date and title of the courses taken, the teacher or sponsor of the course taken, and the hours of continuing professional education claimed for the course~~. ~~If the course is taught in a classroom setting, fifty minutes of classroom contact equal one hour of continuing professional education.~~ Course ~~sponsors~~ providers must maintain records of attendees for two years after the course. ~~As used in this chapter, ‘actively participates’ means engaging in direct brokering activity as defined in Section 40‑58‑20(3) and (4).~~

(2) Documentation of ~~attendance at the courses or correspondence~~ courses completed must be maintained by the mortgage broker for all licensees and shall consist of a certificate of completion issued by the ~~teacher or sponsor~~ provider of the course showing the recommended number of hours of continuing professional education. This documentation is subject to inspection by the ~~department~~ administrator for up to two years after the date of the course. ~~Courses offered by the National Association of Mortgage Brokers, the South Carolina Mortgage Brokers Association, or the department or courses related to real estate law or related law topics, appraisals, mortgage lending, financial management, financial planning, or mortgage processing qualify for continuing professional education. The department shall offer continuing professional education courses to assist mortgage brokers in obtaining the continuing professional education required by this chapter.~~

~~(B)~~ ~~The department shall appoint two mortgage brokers and one representative of the department to a panel for two‑year terms to approve any courses questioned as to their qualifications as continuing professional education. The panel may conduct its meetings via conference call. The department shall develop a questionnaire to ascertain the interest and background of potential members of this panel.~~

~~(C)~~(B) If a licensee fails to complete his continuing professional education ~~in a timely manner~~ prior to renewal, his license shall expire and the licensee shall pay a penalty ~~not in excess~~ of one hundred dollars in order to renew the license.

~~(D)~~ ~~However, the licensee may request an administrative hearing to appeal the expiration of his license for failure to complete continuing professional education requirements. A license may be renewed without penalty within thirty days after the expiration if the licensee completes his professional education requirements.~~

(C) All pre‑licensing education, continuing education and written examinations must be approved through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5101 et seq before credit may be awarded. Applicants and licensees that successfully complete education or testing approved through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry shall fulfill the requirements of this State.

Section 40‑58‑70. ~~A licensee may not~~ In addition to the activities prohibited by other provisions of state or federal law, it is unlawful for a person in the course of a mortgage loan transaction to:

(1) misrepresent the material facts or make false promises likely to influence, persuade, or induce an applicant for a mortgage loan or a mortgagor to take a mortgage loan. This includes presenting the broker in the guise of a lender or pursuing a course of misrepresentation through agents or otherwise;

(2) intentionally misrepresent or conceal a material factor, term, or condition of a transaction to which he is a party, pertinent to an applicant for a mortgage loan or a mortgagor;

(3) engage in a transaction, practice, or course of business which is unconscionable ~~in light of the regular practices of a mortgage broker~~, as provided in Section 37‑5‑108, or which operates a fraud upon a person~~,~~ in connection with the making of or purchase or sale of a mortgage loan;

(4) fail to use due diligence and make reasonable efforts ~~to procure~~ in procuring a mortgage loan on behalf of a borrower;

(5) collect any allowable third party fees excluding appraisals or credit reports before a conditional mortgage loan commitment is obtained by the mortgage broker ~~with the exception of normal processing expenses associated with the making of mortgages as authorized or allowed by FNMA, FHLMC, FHA, VA, or any additional fees authorized or allowed by the department~~;

(6) ~~engage in recasting unless the applicant obtains the advice and counsel of a licensed attorney who is independent to the transaction. A party to a transaction, other than the consumer, may not recommend, retain, or influence the selection of independent counsel. An applicant for recasting shall provide to the broker a document identifying the applicant, provide a brief summary of the proposed transaction, and a written statement from an attorney certifying that the applicant has been advised of the potential consequences of recasting.~~ influence or attempt to influence through coercion, extortion, or bribery the development, reporting, result, or review of a real estate appraisal sought in connection with a mortgage loan. This item does not prohibit a mortgage broker or mortgage lender from asking the appraiser to do one or more of the following:

(a) consider additional appropriate property information;

(b) provide further detail, substantiation, or explanation for the appraiser’s value conclusion; or

(c) correct errors in the appraisal report;

(7) fail to pay reasonable fees within a reasonable time to a licensed third party for services that are:

(a) requested from the third party in writing by the mortgage broker or an employee of the mortgage broker; and

(b) performed by the third party in connection with the origination or closing of a mortgage loan for a customer or mortgage lender;

(8) advertise mortgage loans, including rates, margins, discounts, points, fees, commissions, or other material information, including material limitations on the loans, unless the person is able to make the mortgage loans as advertised available to qualified applicants;

(9) fail to provide disclosures as required by state or federal law or collect any fee prior to providing required disclosures;

(10) fail to comply with this chapter or any other state or federal law including rules and regulations applicable to a business regulated by this chapter;

(11) falsely advertise or misuse names in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 709 or state law; or

(12) use any trade name or insignia of membership in any organization of which the licensee is not a member or advertise falsely through any material including, but not limited to, any business card, stationary, or signage concerning a designation or certification of special education, credentials, trade organization membership, or business.

Section 40‑58‑75. (A) Within three business days of the receipt of an application for a mortgage loan, the broker must provide a mortgage broker fee agreement that discloses ~~in a statement~~ the total estimated charges to the borrower for the mortgage loan and an itemization of the charges provided if required under ~~RESPA~~, federal or state law. The disclosure is considered delivered when deposited with United States Postal Service for first class delivery.

(B) A person may not earn, charge or collect a mortgage ~~broker’s~~ broker or processing fee unless the person meets the requirements of this chapter, is authorized to conduct mortgage brokerage services by this chapter, or is exempt from the requirements of this chapter.

(C) All fees earned for services rendered as a mortgage broker must be disclosed to the applicant by the mortgage broker as required by ~~RESPA~~, federal or state law .

(D) A mortgage broker fee agreement must be in writing and include the current name, address, and telephone number of the mortgage broker’s branch office, the account number, if any, the date of the agreement, the name of the borrower or proposed borrower, signature of the borrower and mortgage broker, the amount of any fees, and the nature of services provided to the borrower. A copy of the completed agreement must be provided to the borrower by the mortgage broker. The mortgage broker agreement may provide for a signed acknowledgement by the borrower of receipt of a copy of the agreement. If a mortgage broker co‑brokers mortgage loans, the mortgage broker agreement must contain a statement advising the applicant that the loan may be co‑brokered. Within three days of making a final decision to co‑broker a loan, the broker must provide the applicant with written notice of co‑brokering, including the name and street and mailing address of the co‑broker as well as which broker is to be contacted regarding progress of the mortgage brokers’ services provided to the applicant. Each broker in a co‑brokering arrangement must be licensed with the administrator.

(E) Additional disclosure requirements exist and must be complied with pursuant to Chapter 10 and Chapter 23, Title 37.

Section 40‑58‑78. (A) A ~~loan~~ mortgage broker fee agreement with a mortgage broker or loan originator must contain an explicit statement that:

(1) the mortgage broker or loan originator is acting as the agent of the borrower in providing brokerage services to the borrower;

(2) when acting as agent for the borrower, it owes to that borrower a duty of utmost care, honesty, and loyalty in the transaction, including the duty of full disclosure of all material facts. If the mortgage broker or loan originator is authorized to act as an agent for any other person, the ~~brokerage~~ mortgage broker fee agreement must contain a statement of that fact and identification of that person;

(3) a detailed description of the services the mortgage broker or loan originator agrees to perform for the borrower, and a good faith estimate of any fees the mortgage broker or loan originator will receive for those services, whether paid by the borrower, the institutional lender, or both; and

(4) a clear and conspicuous statement of the conditions under which the borrower is obligated to pay for the services rendered under the agreement.

(B) If a mortgage broker or loan originator violates the provisions of subsection (A), the borrower may recover from the mortgage broker or loan originator charged with the violation:

(1) a penalty in an amount determined by the court of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars and not more than seven thousand five hundred dollars for each loan transaction;

(2) fees paid by the borrower to the mortgage broker or loan originator for services rendered by the agreement; and

(3) actual costs, including attorney’s fees, for enforcing the borrower’s rights under the agreement.

(C) ~~No~~ A mortgage broker or loan originator charged with the violation ~~may~~ must not be held liable in an action brought under this section for a violation if the mortgage broker or loan originator charged with the violation shows by a preponderance of evidence that the violation was not intentional and resulted from a bona fide error notwithstanding the maintenance of procedures reasonably adapted to avoid the error.

Section 40‑58‑80. ~~Cease and desist orders; penalties; revocation of license.~~

~~(A)~~ ~~Upon a finding that an action of a licensee may be in violation of this chapter, or of a law or regulation of this State or of the federal government or an agency of either, the department may file a request for a contested case hearing with the Administrative Law Court seeking an order to require the licensee to cease and desist from the action.~~

~~(B)~~ ~~If an administrative law judge issues an order requiring the licensee to cease and desist from the action and the licensee fails to appeal the cease and desist order and continues to engage in the action in violation of the order, the licensee is subject to a penalty of not less than one thousand or more than two thousand five hundred dollars for each action the licensee takes in violation of the order. The penalty provision of this section is in addition to and not instead of other provisions of law applicable to a licensee.~~

~~(C)~~ ~~The administrative law judge, upon a finding that a licensee has engaged intentionally or repeatedly in a course of conduct in violation of this chapter, may revoke the license temporarily or permanently in its discretion after reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard and may increase the mortgage broker’s required bond up to a maximum of twenty‑five thousand dollars to ensure that the public is protected adequately. The administrative law judge also may impose upon persons violating the provisions of this chapter administrative fines of not more than five hundred dollars for each offense or not more than five thousand dollars for the same set of transactions or occurrences. Each violation constitutes a separate offense. If it is determined that the required bond must be increased, the administrative law judge shall state in writing the reasons for the increase and immediately serve it upon the mortgage broker and the department. The mortgage broker shall provide the new bond within thirty days or the department shall revoke the license of the mortgage broker.~~

~~(D)~~ ~~A person who violates a provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.~~

~~(E)~~ ~~Nothing in this chapter limits a statutory or common law right of a person to bring an action in a court for an act or the right of the State to punish a person for a violation of a law.~~

~~(F)~~ ~~The administrator of the department may suspend the right of an individual to engage in mortgage broker activity after finding that an originator or other employee of a licensed mortgage broker has failed to comply with a provision of this chapter. After an action by the administrator pursuant to this section, the originator or other employee of a licensed mortgage broker may request a contested case hearing before the Administrative Law Court.~~

(A) The administrator, by order, may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew a license of a licensee or applicant pursuant to this chapter or may restrict or limit the activities relating to mortgage loans of a licensee or a person who owns an interest in or participates in the business of a licensee, if the administrator finds that both:

(1) the order is in the public interest; and

(2) any of the following circumstances apply to the applicant, licensee, or any partner, member, manager, officer, director, loan originator, managing principal, or other person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions or a person directly or indirectly controlling the applicant or licensee. The person:

(a) has filed an application for license that, as of its effective date or as of a date after filing, contained a statement that, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, is false or misleading with respect to a material fact;

(b) has violated or failed to comply with any provision of this chapter or order of the administrator;

(c) has been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony, or, within the past ten years, a misdemeanor involving financial services or financial services related business, or an offense involving breach of trust or fraudulent or dishonest dealing, or money laundering in a domestic, foreign, or military court;

(d) is enjoined permanently or temporarily by a court of competent jurisdiction from engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice involving financial services or financial services related business;

(e) is the subject of an order of the administrator denying, suspending, or revoking that person’s license;

(f) is the subject of an order entered by the authority of a governmental entity with jurisdiction over the financial services or financial services related industry denying or revoking that person’s license;

(g) does not meet the qualifications or the financial responsibility, character, or general fitness requirements, or bond or capital requirements, pursuant to this chapter;

(h) has been the executive officer or controlling shareholder or owned a controlling interest in a financial services or financial services related business that has been subject to an order or injunction described in subitem (d),(e), or (f) of this item;

(i) has failed to pay the proper filing or renewal fee pursuant to this chapter or any fine or fee imposed by any governmental entity. However, the administrator may enter only a denial order pursuant to this subitem, and the administrator shall vacate the order when the deficiency is corrected; or

(j) has falsely certified attendance or completion of hours at an approved education course.

(B) The administrator, by order, summarily may postpone or suspend the license of a licensee pending final determination of a proceeding pursuant to this section. Upon entering the order, the administrator shall notify promptly the applicant or licensee that the order has been entered, the reasons for the order, and the procedure for requesting a hearing before the Administrative Law Court. If a licensee does not request a hearing and the administrator does not request a hearing, the order remains in effect until it is modified or vacated by the administrator.

(C) The administrator, by order, may impose an administrative penalty upon a licensee or any partner, member, officer, director, or other person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions on behalf of a licensee for a violation of this chapter. The administrative penalty may not exceed ten thousand dollars for each violation. The administrator may impose an administrative penalty that may not exceed ten thousand dollars for each violation of this chapter by a person other than a licensee or exempt person.

(D) In addition to other powers pursuant to this chapter, upon finding that an action of a person is in violation of this chapter, the administrator may order the person to cease and desist from the prohibited action. If the person subject to the order fails to request a contested case hearing in accordance with Section 40‑58‑90, or if the person requests the hearing and it is denied or dismissed, and the person continues to engage in the prohibited action in violation of the administrator’s order, the person is subject to an administrative penalty that may not exceed twenty‑five thousand dollars for each violation of the administrator’s order. The penalty provision of this section is in addition to and not instead of another provision of law for failure to comply with an order of the administrator.

(E) Unless otherwise provided, all actions and hearings pursuant to this chapter are governed by Chapter 23, Title 1.

(F) When a licensee is accused of any act, omission, or misconduct that subjects the licensee to disciplinary action, the licensee, with the consent and approval of the administrator, may surrender the license and the rights and privileges pertaining to it and is not eligible to receive, or to submit an application for, licensure for a period of time established by the administrator.

(G) If the administrator has reasonable grounds to believe that a licensee or other person has violated this chapter or that facts exist that would be the basis for an order against a licensee or other person, the administrator, either personally or by a person duly designated by the administrator, at any time may investigate or examine the loans and business of the licensee and examine the books, accounts, records, and files of the licensee or other person relating to the complaint or matter under investigation. The reasonable cost of this investigation or examination must be charged against the licensee. The administrator may require the licensee or other person to submit a consent to a national and state fingerprint‑based criminal history record check and a set of that person’s fingerprints in a form acceptable to the administrator in connection with an examination or investigation. Refusal to submit the requested criminal history record check or a set of fingerprints is grounds for disciplinary action.

(H) The administrator may subpoena documents and witnesses, and compel their production and attendance, to examine under oath all persons whose testimony the administrator considers relative to the person’s business, and require the production of books, papers, or other materials.

(I) The administrator may conduct routine examinations of the books and records of a licensee to determine compliance with this chapter.

(J) The administrator may cooperate and share information with an agency of this State, other states, or the federal government. The administrator may accept or participate in examinations conducted by one of these agencies.

(K) In addition to the authority described in this section, the administrator may require a person to pay to a borrower or other natural person amounts received by the person or its employees in violation of this chapter.

(L) If the administrator finds that the managing principal, branch manager, or loan originator of a licensee had knowledge of, or reasonably should have had knowledge of, or participated in any activity that results in the entry of an order suspending or withdrawing the license of a licensee, the administrator may prohibit the branch manager, managing principal, or loan originator from serving as a branch manager, managing principal, or loan originator for the period of time the administrator considers necessary.

(M) A person who wilfully violates a provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, for each offense. Each violation is considered a separate offense.

(N) Orders issued by the administrator or by the Administrative Law Court pursuant to this chapter must be reported by the administrator to the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry.

Section 40‑58‑90. (A) ~~All appeals are to be made pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act and the rules governing practice before the Administrative Law Court.~~ A person aggrieved by an administrative order issued by the administrator may request a contested case hearing before the Administrative Law Court in accordance with the court’s rules of procedure. If the person fails to request a contested case hearing within the time provided in the court’s rules of procedure, the administrative order becomes final and the administrator may bring an action to enforce its order pursuant to Chapter 23, Title 1. This section does not limit utilization of or the scope of judicial review available under other means of review, redress, relief, or trial de novo provided by law. A preliminary, procedural, or intermediate action or ruling of the Administrative Law Court is reviewable immediately if review of the final decision of the Administrative Law Court would not provide an adequate remedy.

(B) Contested case proceedings are instituted by filing a request for a contested case hearing with the Administrative Law Court according to the rules of procedure of the Administrative Law Court. Copies of the request for a contested case hearing must be served upon the administrator and all parties of record. The final decision of the administrative law judge may be appealed as provided in Chapter 23, Title 1.

Section 40‑58‑100. The ~~department~~ administrator may promulgate regulations necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

Section 40‑58‑110. (A)(1) In addition to the initial nonrefundable license application fee of five hundred fifty dollars required by Section 40‑58‑50, first time mortgage broker licensees also shall pay a one‑time, nonrefundable processing fee of two hundred dollars. Thereafter, a mortgage broker licensee shall pay an annual nonrefundable renewal fee of five hundred fifty dollars. A mortgage broker licensee shall pay an initial nonrefundable fee of one hundred fifty dollars and, thereafter, a nonrefundable renewal fee of one hundred fifty dollars for each branch ~~or satellite~~ location.

(2) The initial nonrefundable license fee is fifty dollars for ~~an~~ a loan originator license, and fifty dollars, nonrefundable, for a renewal license. In addition, all licensees must pay the cost of obtaining credit reports and national and state criminal history record checks as the ~~department~~ administrator may require. The broker shall notify the ~~department~~ administrator in writing ten days before opening a new~~, official branch or satellite~~ location or changing the address of a licensed location. ~~No initial~~ A fee of twenty‑five dollars is required when the licensee notifies the ~~department~~ administrator of a change in address for ~~an official branch or satellite~~ a licensed location.

(B)(1) The term of each license is one year. Licenses issued ~~under~~ pursuant to this chapter expire on ~~September thirtieth each year for mortgage brokers and March thirty‑first for originators~~ December thirty‑first annually or another date that the administrator may determine and must be renewed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) The renewal period for all licensees is from November first through December thirty‑first annually or on any other dates that the administrator may determine.

(3) Applications received after December thirty‑first, or any other date the administrator may determine, are late and late fees apply.

(C) ~~Failure to renew a license within thirty days of its expiration results in the license being canceled by the department requiring the licensee to complete the initial licensing process, including a criminal records check. A license renewed within thirty days of expiration must be accompanied by a late penalty of two hundred fifty dollars for mortgage brokers and twenty‑five dollars for originators in addition to the nonrefundable renewal fee.~~ If a license of a licensed mortgage broker is not renewed before the dates in subsection (B), five hundred dollars in addition to the renewal fee pursuant to subsection (A) must be assessed as a late fee to any renewal. If a license of a licensed loan originator is not renewed before the dates in subsection (B), one hundred dollars in addition to the renewal fee pursuant to subsection (A) of this section must be assessed as a late fee to any renewal. If a licensee fails to renew his license within thirty days after the date the license expires or otherwise maintain a valid license, the administrator shall require the licensee to comply with the requirements for the initial issuance of a license pursuant to this chapter, in addition to paying any fee that has accrued. All ~~renewable~~ renewal applications must contain information required by the ~~department~~ administrator. All ~~fees~~ funds collected by the department pursuant to this chapter must be used to implement the provisions of this chapter and are nonrefundable.

Section 40‑58‑120. (A) A licensee shall maintain records in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and practices in a manner that will enable the administrator to determine whether the licensee is complying with this chapter. The recordkeeping system of a licensee is sufficient if he makes the required information reasonably available.

(B) On or before March thirty‑first each year a licensee shall file with the administrator a composite annual report in the form prescribed by the administrator relating to all mortgage loans made or brokered by him. The licensee shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars each day for late or incomplete annual reports.

(C) The report must include, but is not limited to, the volume and amounts of first and second lien mortgage loans originated by licensee and closed in the name of another party and the volume and amounts of first and second lien mortgage loans originated and closed in the name of the licensee.

(D) The annual report also must include the total gross revenue earned in this State under this license.

(E) Information contained in annual reports is confidential and may be published only in composite form.

Section 40‑58‑130. (A) The administrator may participate in a Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry, may take all actions necessary and appropriate to that end including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) facilitating and participating in the establishment and implementation of the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry;

(2) entering into agreements and contracts including cooperative, coordinating and information sharing agreements;

(3) contracting with third parties to process, maintain and store information collected by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry;

(4) authorizing the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to collect fingerprints on the administrator’s behalf in order to receive national and state criminal history background records check from the FBI and SLED and furnishing the fingerprints to SLED to retain for certification purposes and for notification of the administrator regarding subsequent criminal charges which may be reported to SLED, or the FBI or both in accordance with Section 40‑58‑50;

(5) authorizing the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to collect credit reports on the administrator’s behalf for all licensees;

(6) requiring persons that must be licensed by this chapter to utilize the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry;

(7) requiring all applicants and licensees to pay all applicable funds provided for in this Chapter through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry;

(8) providing information to and receiving information from the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry;

(9) authorizing a third party to collect funds associated with licensure on behalf of the administrator; and

(10) authorizing the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to collect and disburse consumer complaints.

(B) Persons required to be licensed pursuant to this chapter shall pay all applicable fees to utilize the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and consent to utilizing the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry to obtain fingerprint‑based criminal history background records checks and credit reports.

(C) The administrator shall provide licensees with written notice sent to the address of record on file with the administrator through the United States Postal Service the date the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System will be available for their use. Licensees have one hundred and twenty days from the date the system is available for use to enter all their licensing information into the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System. All filings required by the administrator pursuant to this chapter after the date the system is available for use must be made through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System.

(D) All licensees licensed through the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry must use the unique identifier assigned in all advertising and on all mortgage loan documents.

(E) Notwithstanding another provision of law, the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System is not intended to and does not replace or affect the administrator’s authority to grant, suspend, revoke, or deny a license required pursuant to this chapter.”

SECTION 5. If any section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such holding shall not affect the constitutionality or validity of the remaining portions of this act, the General Assembly hereby declaring that it would have passed this act, and each and every section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, and word thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words hereof may be declared to be unconstitutional, invalid, or otherwise ineffective.

SECTION 6. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act is effective July 1, 2009. Further, the definitions of “individual servicing a mortgage loan” in Section 37‑22‑110(20) and Section 40‑58‑10(22) and the specified portion of the definition of “loan originator” in the last sentence of Section 37‑22‑110(23) and Section 40‑58‑10(19) terminate on July 31, 2011.

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