Amendment No. ____ Barcode 652100

CHAMBER ACTION Senate House 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Senator Holzendorf moved the following amendment to amendment 11 12 (052916): 13 Senate Amendment (with title amendment) 14 15 Delete everything after the enacting clause 16 17 and insert: 18 Section 1. Short title; purposes.--19 (1) This act may be cited as the "Florida Fair Lending 20 <u>Ac</u>t." (2)(a) The Legislature finds that abusive mortgage 21 22 lending has become a problem in this state. One of the most 23 common forms of abusive lending is the making of loans that 24 are equity-based rather than income-based. The financing of points and fees in these loans provides immediate income to 25 26 the originator and encourages creditors to repeatedly 27 refinance home loans. As long as there is sufficient equity in 28 the home, an abusive creditor benefits even if the borrower is 29 unable to make the payments and is forced to refinance. The financing of high points and fees causes the loss of equity in 30 each refinancing and often leads to foreclosure. 31

- (b) Abusive lending has threatened the viability of many communities and caused decreases in home ownership. While the marketplace appears to operate effectively for conventional mortgages, too many homeowners find themselves victims of overreaching creditors who provide loans with unnecessarily high costs and terms that are unnecessary to secure repayment of the loan. The Legislature finds that as competition and self-regulation have not eliminated the abusive terms from home-secured loans, the consumer protection provisions of this act are necessary to encourage fair lending.
- (1) "Borrower" means any natural person obligated to repay the loan, including, but not limited to, a coborrower, cosigner, or guarantor.
- (2) "Creditor" means a person who extends consumer credit that is subject to a finance charge or is payable by written agreement in more than four installments, and to whom the obligation is payable at any time. The term does not include any entity charted by the Congress of the United States and engaging in secondary market mortgage transactions as assignee or in another capacity.
- (3) "High-cost home loan" means a home loan the terms of which meet or exceed one or more of the thresholds defined in subsection (7).
- (4) "Home loan" means a loan, including an open-ended
 credit plan, other than a reverse mortgage transaction, where
 the loan is secured by:
- (a) A mortgage or deed of trust on real estate in this state upon which there is located or there is to be located a

structure or structures designed principally for occupancy of 2 from one to four families which is or will be occupied by a 3 borrower as the borrower's principal dwelling; or 4 (b) A security interest on a manufactured home which 5 is or will be occupied by a borrower as the borrower's 6 principal dwelling, 7 and where the loan refinances an existing home loan or is a 8 subordinate lien following one or more existing loans, or 9 10 where the property securing the mortgage was, prior to the new 11 mortgage, owned free and clear by the borrower. 12 (5) "Points and fees" means: (a)1. All items listed in 15 U.S.C. s. 1605(a)(1) 13 through (4), except interest or the time-price differential; 14 15 or 16 2. All items required to be disclosed under s. 17 226.4(a) and (b) of Title 12 of the Code of Federal 18 Regulations, as amended from time to time, except interest or the time-price differential. 19 (b) All compensation paid directly or indirectly to a 20 21 mortgage broker, including a broker that originates a loan in its own name in a table-funded transaction. 22 (c) The cost of all premiums financed by the creditor, 23 24 directly or indirectly, for any credit life, credit disability, credit unemployment, or credit property insurance, 25 or any other life or health insurance, or any payments 26 27 financed by the creditor directly or indirectly for any debt 28 cancellation or suspension agreement or contract, except that 29 insurance premiums calculated and paid on a monthly basis

(d) All prepayment fees or penalties that are charged

shall not be considered financed by the creditor.

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the borrower if the loan refinances a previous loan made by the same creditor or an affiliate of the creditor.

- (e) For open-ended loans, the sum of the total fees charged at closing plus the maximum additional fees which can be charged pursuant to the loan documents during the term of the loan.
- (6) "Rate" means the interest rate charged on the home loan based on an annual simple interest yield.
 - (7) "Threshold" means:
 - (a)1. "Rate threshold," which means:
- a. For a first lien mortgage loan, the trigger rate equals or exceeds 8 percentage points more than the average yield of United States Treasury securities having a comparable length to maturity; or
- b. For a subordinate mortgage lien or a mortgage secured solely by a security interest in a manufactured home, the trigger rate equals or exceeds 10 percentage points more than the average yield of United States Treasury securities having a comparable length to maturity.
 - 2. The trigger rate is calculated as follows:
- <u>a. For fixed-rate loans in which the interest rate</u>
 will not vary during the term of the loan, the trigger rate is
 the rate as of the date of closing.
- b. For loans in which the interest rate varies

 according to an index, the trigger rate is the sum of the

 index rate as of the date of loan closing plus the maximum

 margin permitted at any time under the loan agreement.
- c. For all other loans in which the interest rate may vary at any time during the term of the loan, the trigger rate is the maximum rate that may be charged during the term of the loan.

"Total points and fees threshold," which means: 1 2 1. For loans in which the total loan amount is \$30,000 3 or more, the total points and fees on the loan, paid by the 4 borrower at or before closing, exceed 8 percent of the total 5 loan amount; or 2. For loans in which the total loan amount is less 6 7 than \$30,000, the total points and fees on the loan, paid by the borrower at or before closing, exceed the lesser of \$900 8 9 or 8 percent of the total loan amount. 10 (8) "Total loan amount" means the principal of the loan minus those points and fees as defined in subsection (5) 11 12 which are included in the principal amount of the loan. For open-ended loans, the total loan amount shall be calculated 13 using the total line of credit allowed under the home loan. 14 15 Section 3. Prohibited acts and practices for home 16 loans.--17 (1) INSURANCE AND DEBT CANCELLATION AGREEMENTS. -- No 18 creditor making a home loan shall finance, directly or indirectly, any credit life, credit disability, credit 19 unemployment, or credit property insurance, or any other life 20 or health insurance, or any payments directly or indirectly 21 for any debt cancellation or suspension agreement or contract, 22 except that insurance premiums or debt cancellation or 23 24 suspension fees calculated and paid on a monthly basis shall not be considered financed by the creditor. 25 (2) RECOMMENDATION OF DEFAULT. -- No creditor shall 26 27 recommend or encourage default on an existing loan or other 28 debt prior to and in connection with the closing or planned

(3) LATE PAYMENT FEES. -- No creditor may charge a late

closing of a home loan that refinances all or any portion of

such existing loan or debt.

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payment fee except as provided in this subsection:

- (a) A late payment fee may not be in excess of 5 percent of the amount of the payment past due.
- (b) A late payment fee may only be assessed for a payment past due for 15 days or more.
- (c) A late payment fee may not be charged more than once with respect to a single late payment. If a late payment fee is deducted from a payment made on the loan and such deduction causes a subsequent default on a subsequent payment, no late payment fee may be imposed for such default. If a late payment fee has been imposed once with respect to a particular late payment, no such fee shall be imposed with respect to any future payment which would have been timely and sufficient, but for the previous default.
- (d) A late payment fee may not be charged unless the creditor notifies the borrower within 45 days following the date the payment was due that a late payment fee has been imposed for a particular late payment. No late payment fee may be collected from any borrower if the borrower informs the creditor that nonpayment of an installment is in dispute and presents proof of payment within 45 days after receipt of the creditor's notice of the late payment fee.
- (4) FEE FOR BALANCE.--No creditor may charge a fee for informing or transmitting to any person the balance due to pay off a home loan or to provide a release upon prepayment.

 Payoff balances shall be provided within a reasonable time but in any event no more than 7 business days after the request.
- (5) A home loan may not be made as a direct result of a potential or future creditor, or its representative, offering or selling a home loan at the residence of a potential borrower without a prearranged appointment or the

expressed invitation of the potential borrower.

Section 4. <u>Limitations and prohibited acts and</u>

<u>practices for high-cost home loans.--A high-cost home loan</u>

<u>shall be subject to the following additional limitations and</u>

<u>prohibited acts and practices:</u>

- (1) FINANCING OF FEES OR CHARGES.--No creditor making a high-cost home loan shall directly or indirectly finance any points or fees that exceed 3 percent of the total amount of the loan.
- (2) BALLOON PAYMENT.--No high-cost home loan may contain a scheduled payment that is more than twice as large as the average of earlier scheduled payments. This provision does not apply when the payment schedule is adjusted to the seasonal or irregular income of the borrower.
- include payment terms under which the outstanding principal balance will increase at any time over the course of the loan because the regular periodic payments do not cover the full amount of interest due. This prohibition does not apply to a bridge loan. As used in this subsection, the term "bridge loan" means a loan having a maturity of less than 18 months which requires only payments of interest until the time at which the entire unpaid balance is due and payable.
- (4) INCREASED INTEREST RATE. -- No high-cost home loan may contain a provision that increases the interest rate after default. This provision does not apply to interest rate changes in a variable rate loan otherwise consistent with the provisions of the loan documents, provided the change in the interest rate is not triggered by the event of default or the acceleration of the indebtedness.
 - (5) ADVANCE PAYMENTS.--No high-cost home loan may

include terms under which more than two periodic payments required under the loan are consolidated and paid in advance from the loan proceeds provided to the borrower.

- (6) ARBITRATION CLAUSE.--No high-cost home loan may be subject to an arbitration clause that limits in any way the right of the borrower to seek relief through the judicial process for any claims and defenses the borrower may have against the creditor, broker, or other party involved in the loan transaction.
- (7) LENDING WITHOUT HOMEOWNERSHIP COUNSELING.--A creditor may not make a high-cost home loan without first receiving certification from an independent counselor approved by the regulatory agency that has jurisdiction over the creditor that the borrower has received counseling on the advisability of the loan transaction.
- ABILITY.--A creditor may not make a high-cost home loan without due regard to repayment ability. If a creditor makes a loan for which the debt-to-income ratio is less than 50 percent (with debt including monthly payments, including payments for taxes and insurance, whether paid through the mortgage or not, plus other required homeowner's payments such as condominium or homeowner's fees, plus any other long-term obligations), and the borrower will have sufficient residual income to meet basic needs, as determined by the residual-income guidelines established with regard to Veterans Administration loans and found in 38 C.F.R. s. 36.4337(e) and VA Form 26-6393, the creditor shall benefit from a rebuttable presumption that the creditor made the loan with due regard to repayment ability.
 - (9) HOME IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTS. -- A creditor may not

pay a contractor under a home improvement contract from the proceeds of a high-cost home loan unless the instrument is payable to the borrower or jointly to the borrower and the contractor or, at the election of the borrower, through a third-party escrow agent in accordance with terms established in a written agreement signed by the borrower, the creditor, and the contractor prior to the disbursement.

- (10) MODIFICATION OR DEFERRAL FEES.--A creditor may not charge a borrower any fees or other charges to modify, renew, extend, or amend a high-cost home loan or to defer any payment due under the terms of a high-cost home loan on a minimum of one modification, renewal, extension, or deferral per each 12 months of the length of the loan.
- (11) FLIPPING.--No creditor may engage in flipping a high-cost home loan. The term "flipping" means making a home loan to a borrower that refinances an existing home loan when the new loan does not have reasonable, tangible, net benefits to the borrower considering all of the circumstances, including, but not limited to, the terms of both the new and refinanced loans, the cost of the new loan, and the borrower's circumstances. In addition, the following home loan refinancing conditions shall be presumed to be flipping:
- (a) The primary tangible benefit to the borrower is an interest rate lower than any interest rate on debts satisfied or refinanced in connection with the home loan and it will take more than 4 years for the borrower to recoup the costs of the points and fees and other closing costs through savings resulting from the lower interest rate.
- (b) The new loan refinances an existing home loan that is a special mortgage which is originated, subsidized, or guaranteed by or through a state, tribal, or local government,

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or nonprofit organization, which bears a below-market interest rate at the time the loan was originated or has nonstandard payment terms beneficial to the borrower, such as payments that vary with income or are limited to a percentage of income, or where no payments are required under specified conditions and where, as a result of the refinancing, the borrower will lose one or more of the benefits of the special mortgage.

(12) REQUIRED NOTICE TO PURCHASERS AND ASSIGNEES. -- Each high-cost home loan shall contain the following notice:

Notice: This is a mortgage subject to the provisions of the Florida Fair Lending Act. Purchasers and assignees of this mortgage could be liable for all claims and defenses with respect to the mortgage which the borrower could assert against the creditor.

- (13) SEVENTY-TWO-HOUR DISCLOSURE. -- For a high-cost home loan, the creditor must deliver all contracts, agreements, disclosures, and other documents and instruments of lending required for executing the loan to the borrower no less than 72 hours before the closing, signing, or agreement to any terms of that loan.
- (14) CALL PROVISION. -- No high-cost home loan may contain a provision that permits the creditor, in its sole discretion, to call or accelerate the indebtedness. This provision does not prohibit acceleration of the loan in good faith due to the borrower's failure to abide by the terms of the loan.

Section 5. Right to cure high-cost home loans.--(1) RIGHT TO REINSTATE. -- If a creditor asserts that 31 grounds for acceleration exist and requires the payment in

full of all sums secured by the security instrument, the borrower, or anyone authorized to act on the borrower's behalf, shall have the right, during the 45-day period set forth in subsection (2), to cure the default and reinstate the home loan by tendering the amount or performance as specified in this section. Cure of default as provided in this section shall reinstate the borrower to the same position as if the default had not occurred and shall nullify, as of the date of the cure, any acceleration of any obligation under the security instrument or note arising from the default.

- (2) GROUNDS FOR REINSTATEMENT.--Before any action filed to foreclose upon the home or other action is taken to seize or transfer ownership of the home, a notice of the right to cure the default must be delivered to the borrower at the address of the property upon which any security exists for the home loan by postage prepaid certified United States mail, return receipt requested, which notice is effective upon deposit in the United States mail, and shall inform the borrower:
- (a) Of the nature of default claimed on the home loan and of the borrower's right to cure the default by paying the sum of money required to cure the default. If the amount necessary to cure the default will change during the 45-day period after the effective date of the notice due to the application of a daily interest rate or the addition of late payment fees, as allowed by this act, the notice shall give sufficient information to enable the borrower to calculate the amount at any point during the 45-day period.
- (b) Of the date by which the borrower shall cure the default to avoid acceleration and initiation of foreclosure or other action to seize the home, which date shall not be less

than 45 days after the date the notice is effective, and the name and address and telephone number of a person to whom the payment or tender shall be made.

- (c) That if the borrower does not cure the default by the date specified, the creditor may take steps to terminate the borrower's ownership of the property by requiring payment in full of the home loan and commencing a foreclosure proceeding or other action to seize the home.
- (d) Of the name and address of the creditor and the telephone number of a representative of the creditor whom the borrower may contact if the borrower disagrees with the creditor's assertion that a default has occurred or the correctness of the creditor's calculation of the amount required to cure the default.
- (3) FEES.--To cure a default under this section, a borrower shall not be required to pay any charge, fee, or penalty attributable to the exercise of the right to cure a default as provided for in this section, other than the fees specifically allowed by this section. The borrower shall not be liable for any attorney's fees or costs relating to the borrower's default that are incurred by the creditor prior to or during the 45-day period set forth in paragraph (2)(b).
- Section 6. <u>Preservation and enforcement of claims and</u> defenses; administrative penalties.--
- (1) CLAIMS AGAINST SELLERS.--Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a home loan has been made, arranged, or assigned by a person performing home improvements to the dwelling of a borrower, the borrower may assert all affirmative claims and any defenses that the borrower may have against the home improvement contractor against the creditor or any assignee, holder, or servicer in any capacity if the

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claims and defenses relate exclusively to the loan transaction.

- (2) ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES. --
- (a) The Department of Banking and Finance may, after appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing, levy administrative penalties against a person who violates this act, in the amount of not more than \$5,000 for each violation. Any hearing must be held in accordance with chapter 120, Florida Statutes, the Administrative Procedure Act, and the Department of Banking and Finance shall have all the powers granted under that act.
- (b) Any person who willfully and knowingly violates any provision of this act is liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000 for each violation, which penalty must be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the people of the State of Florida by the Department of Banking and Finance or the Attorney General in any court of competent jurisdiction.
- (3) LIABILITY OF ASSIGNEES IN FORECLOSURE ACTION. -- Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a borrower may assert a violation of this act:
 - (a) As an original action; or
- (b) As a defense or counterclaim to an action to collect amounts owed or to obtain possession of the home secured by the home loan.
- (4) SUBTERFUGE. -- Any person who in bad faith attempts to avoid the application of this act by:
- (a) Dividing any loan transaction into separate parts for such purpose; or
- (b) Any other such subterfuge with the intent of 31 | evading the provisions of this act

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29 30 commits a violation of this act.

Section 7. Enforcement.--

- (1) CIVIL.--
- (a) A borrower may be granted injunctive, declaratory, and such other equitable relief as the court deems appropriate in an action to enforce compliance with this act.
- (b) Any person or the agent, officer, or other representative of any person violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit the entire interest charged in the home loan or contracted to be charged or received, and only the principal sum of such home loan can be enforced in any court in this state, either at law or in equity.
- (c) The remedies provided in this section are not intended to be the exclusive remedies available to a borrower, nor must the borrower exhaust any administrative remedies provided under this act or any other applicable law before proceeding under this section.
- (2) CRIMINAL.--Any person who knowingly violates this act commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in section 775.082 or section 775.083, Florida Statutes.
- (3) CORRECTIONS AND UNINTENTIONAL VIOLATIONS.--A creditor in a home loan who, when acting in good faith, fails to comply with the provisions of this act shall not be deemed to have violated this act if the creditor establishes that within 60 days after receiving any notice from the borrower of the compliance failure, which compliance failure was not intentional and resulted from a bona fide error notwithstanding the maintenance of procedures reasonably 31 adapted to avoid such errors, the borrower has been notified

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of the compliance failure, appropriate restitution has been made to the borrower, and appropriate adjustments are made to the loan. Bona fide errors shall include, but not be limited to, clerical, calculation, computer malfunction and programming, and printing errors. An error of legal judgment with respect to a person's obligations under this section is not a bona fide error.

- (4) CUMULATIVE.--The remedies provided in this section are cumulative.
- Section 8. <u>Powers and duties of the Department of</u>
 Banking and Finance; investigations; injunctions; orders.--
- (1)(a) The Department of Banking and Finance is responsible for the administration and enforcement of this act.
- (b) The department may adopt rules pursuant to sections 120.536(1) and 120.54, Florida Statutes, to implement this act. The department may adopt rules to allow electronic submission of any forms, documents, or fees required by this act.
- (2)(a) The department may conduct an investigation of any person whenever the department has reason to believe, upon complaint or otherwise, that any violation of this act has occurred.
- (b) Any person having reason to believe that a provision of this act has been violated may file a written complaint with the department setting forth the details of the alleged violation.
- (3)(a) The department may bring an action, through its own counsel in the name and on behalf of the state, against any person who has violated or is about to violate any provision of this act, or any rule or order of the department

issued under the act, to enjoin the person from continuing in or engaging in any act in furtherance of the violation.

- (b) In any injunctive proceeding, the court may, on due showing by the department, issue a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum requiring the attendance of any witness and requiring the production of any books, accounts, records, or other documents and materials that appear necessary to the expeditious resolution of the application for injunction.
- (4) The department may issue and serve upon any person an order to cease and desist and to take corrective action whenever the department has reason to believe that the person is violating, has violated, or is about to violate any provision of this act, any rule or order of the department issued under this act, or any written agreement between the person and the department. All procedural matters relating to issuance and enforcement of cease and desist orders are governed by chapter 120, Florida Statutes, the Administrative Procedure Act.

Section 9. Severability.--The provisions of this act shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is declared to be invalid or is preempted by federal law or regulation, the validity of the remainder of this act shall not be affected thereby. If any provision of this act is declared to be inapplicable to any specific category, type, or kind of loan or points and fees, the provisions of this act shall nonetheless continue to apply with respect to all other loans and points and fees.

Section 10. <u>General rule.--All political subdivisions</u> of this state, including home-rule municipalities, are prohibited from enacting and enforcing ordinances, resolutions, and rules pertaining to the financial or lending

activities of persons who: 1 (1) Are subject to the jurisdiction of the Department 2 3 of Banking and Finance, including for activities subject to 4 this chapter; 5 (2) Are subject to the jurisdiction of the Office of Thrift Supervision, the Office of the Comptroller of the 6 7 Currency, the National Credit Union Administration, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Trade 8 Commission, or the United States Department of Housing and 9 10 Urban Development; or (3) Originate, purchase, sell, assign, securitize, or 11 12 service property interests or obligations created by financial transactions or loans made, executed, or originated by persons 13 referred to in subsection (1) or subsection (2) to assist or 14 15 facilitate such transactions. 16 17 The requirements of this section apply to all ordinances, resolutions, and rules pertaining to financial lending 18 activities, including ordinances, resolutions, or rules 19 disqualifying persons from doing business with a political 20 subdivision based on the lending interest rates or imposing 21 reporting requirements or any other obligations upon persons 22 regarding financial services or lending practices. This 23 24 subsection does not prohibit a requirement of compliance with the terms of this act as a condition of doing business with a 25 county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the 26 27 state. 28 Section 11. This act shall take effect October 2, 29 2002. 30 31

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========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========

And the title is amended as follows:

3 Delete everything before the enacting clause

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and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Florida Fair Lending Act; providing a short title; providing legislative findings; providing purposes; providing definitions; specifying certain prohibited acts and practices relating to creditors making home loans under certain circumstances; providing limitations and prohibiting certain activities or conditions relating to creditors making high-cost home loans; providing a right to reinstate a loan under certain circumstances; specifying grounds for reinstatement; proscribing certain fees, charges, or penalties under certain circumstances; prohibiting foreclosure proceedings under certain circumstances; providing for preservation and enforcement of certain claims and defenses by borrowers; providing for liability of assignees and other holders under certain circumstances; proscribing subterfuge; providing for civil and criminal enforcement; providing penalties; providing for damages, costs, and attorney's fees; specifying certain loan agreements as void and unenforceable under certain circumstances; protecting borrowers' remedies;

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1	providing exceptions for corrections and
2	unintentional violations; providing criteria;
3	specifying certain rights and remedies as
4	cumulative; providing powers and duties of the
5	Department of Banking and Finance; providing
6	severability; prohibiting certain regulation of
7	financial or lending activities by local
8	governments; providing an effective date.
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