

STATE OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND FINANCE



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***NATHAN DEAL
GOVERNOR***

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COMMISSIONER***

***SPECIAL EDITION
IMPORTANT NOTICE
FINAL RULEMAKING***

August 29, 2014

NOTICE OF FINAL RULEMAKING

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND FINANCE STATE OF GEORGIA

Adopted August 29, 2014

To all interested persons:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Georgia Administrative Procedure Act, O.C.G.A. § 50-13-1 et seq., and by the authority of O.C.G.A. §§ 7-1-61, 7-1-688, 7-1-704, 7-1-1012 and other cited statutes, the following attached Rules of the Department of Banking were adopted on August 29, 2014. The Rules were filed with the Secretary of State on August 29, 2014 and, pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 50-13-6, will be effective on September 18, 2014, which is twenty days following the filing of the Rules with the Secretary of State.

Prior to adopting the Rules, the proposed Rules along with a synopsis were distributed on July 29, 2014. The Department did not receive any written comments regarding the proposed Rules. The Department believes that the Rules as adopted encourage safety and soundness, encourage safe and fair mortgage lending, and conform to the law.

FINAL RULES

CHAPTER 80-1-5

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS

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80-1-5-01 Loans Generally, Interpretations and Rulings.

80-1-5-.01 Loans Generally, Interpretations and Rulings.

(1) “Indirect” loans as used in Code Section 7-1-285 shall mean loans made for the substantial benefit of a third party where repayment of the loan is dependent on activities of the third party rather than solely dependent on the resources of the borrower and subject to the provisions of Rule 80-1-5-.11.

(2) Loans extended to any Industrial Development Authority domiciled in Georgia which are dependent upon revenues obtained under an assigned lease contract naming the Authority as lessor shall be considered as loans to the lessee in calculating legal loan limitations.

(3) Loans by a bank to any wholly-owned subsidiary of the bank, which subsidiary is located within an approved office of the bank and which has agreed to abide by all laws, rules and regulations applicable to the bank shall be exempt from the twenty-five (25) percent maximum lending limit of the bank. In addition, to the extent allowed by other applicable law and with the prior written approval of the Department, this exemption from the twenty-five (25) percent maximum lending limit may be extended to loans from a bank to a wholly owned subsidiary of an affiliated bank.

(4) In determining amounts loaned, all amounts guaranteed or insured by any instrumentality of the United States government shall be deducted to the extent of the guaranty or insurance coverage. Immediate and deferred participations on loans by an instrumentality of the United States government shall also be excluded. Where the source of repayment of a loan, i.e. lease payments, is guaranteed by an instrumentality of the United States government and such guarantee is assignable and has been assigned to the bank, such loan may be excluded to the extent of the guarantee.

(5) In determining whether or not a loan in excess of the fifteen (15) percent limitation is secured by “good collateral and other ample security,” the lack of a perfected lien, inadequate insurance, required margins between collateral value and the amount of the loan shall be prima facie evidence of inadequate security to the debt. Loans secured by endorsement must be supported by a financial statement on the endorser, properly signed, which is not more than eighteen months old, if the loan is to be considered secured, and such statement must reflect adequate income to service the loan and unencumbered equity sufficient to protect the loan.

(6) A borrower's deposit accounts in the lending bank will be regarded as collateral to a loan when they are not subject to check or withdrawal, mature on or after the loan which is secured, are under the sole control of the bank, and are properly assigned. Where, according to the terms of the deposit contract, the deposit is eligible for withdrawal before the secured loan matures, the bank must establish internal procedures to prevent release of the security without the lending bank's prior consent. If proper procedures are in place, such deposits will be considered as collateral. Where deposit balances are properly taken as collateral to a loan, the loan may be reduced to the extent of the deposit in determining the amounts loaned for either secured or unsecured legal lending limitations, as applicable.

(7) Except as provided in this paragraph, extensions of credit in the form of insufficient funds checks held beyond the permissible return date and overdrafts shall be considered "extensions of credit" included in determining compliance with the legal limitation as it applies to the maker of the check or owner of the overdraft. Such extensions of credit shall also be subject to the requirements for prior written approval and ample collateral where the total indebtedness of the borrower exceeds fifteen (15) percent of the statutory capital base. Such extensions of credit will not be considered extensions of credit for purposes of compliance with the above legal loan limitations and requirements, provided that the extension is inadvertent, which requires that:

- (a) The extension(s) do not exceed the aggregate amount of \$1,000 at any one time; and
- (b) The account is not overdrawn or the insufficient funds check held for more than five (5) business days.

(8) Wherever approval of the Board of Directors or Loan Committee is required, such approval must be specific, prior, written approval of each extension of credit, except that advances made under a master note covering a specific purpose or project need not receive specific approval where such approval was accorded the master note. Annual approval of a line of credit may be used where interest rate, repayment terms, and anticipated collateral are clearly identified and current credit information is on file. Commodity, floor-plan and discount lines of credit which are anticipated to exceed fifteen (15) percent of the statutory capital base may be approved annually to be deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors without each transaction receiving specific prior approval. When in excess of twenty-five (25) percent of the statutory capital base, the line must be reviewed quarterly by the Board of Directors or Loan Committee.

(9) In determining the primary collateral basis upon which a loan is granted, that portion of the collateral having the greatest market value shall be assumed to be the primary collateral and the credit worthiness of the individual and of endorsers shall not be considered in determining conformity with the law unless proper, current, financial information is in file on the borrower or endorser.

(10) In determining amounts loaned to “any person, firm or corporation,” amounts acquired as a result of purchasing accounts receivable from a third party (factoring) shall not be considered; provided, the aggregate debt of the obligor including factored accounts shall not exceed thirty-five (35) percent of the bank's statutory capital base.

(11) Extensions of credit to political subdivisions of the State of Georgia authorized to levy taxes or backed by the taxing authority of another political subdivision shall qualify for exemption from the twenty-five (25) percent loan limitation under the provisions of Code Section 7-1-285, subparagraph (c)(4)(B), only where such extension of credit otherwise conforms with the provisions of Georgia Constitution, Article 9, Section 5.

(12) Where the “statutory capital base” as defined in Section 7-1-4(35) is reduced by operating losses, loan losses, or for other reasons, existing debt which was in conformity with the legal limitations at the time it originated shall not be construed to be non-conforming with new legal limitations resulting from the reduced statutory capital base.

(13) Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 7-1-285(e), a loan or extension of credit to a leasing company for the purpose of purchasing equipment for lease shall be considered a loan to the lessee, provided that:

(a) The bank documents the basis for its reliance on the lessee as the primary source of repayment before the loan is extended to the leasing company;

(b) The loan is made without recourse to the leasing company;

(c) The bank receives a security interest in the equipment and, in the event of default, may proceed directly against the equipment and the lessee for any deficiency resulting from the sale of the equipment;

(d) The leasing company assigns all of its rights under the lease to the bank;

(e) The lessee's lease payments are assigned and paid to the bank directly by the lessee; and

(f) The lease terms are subject to the same limitations that would apply to a bank acting as a lessor.

Authority Ga. L. 1974, pp. 733, 790-797; Ga. L. 1983, Act No. 255, effective March 16, 1983.

CHAPTER 80-1-12

DIVIDENDS, MANAGEMENT FEES, ETC.

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80-1-12-01 Dividends

(1) The Board of Directors of any state-chartered bank in this State may declare and the bank may pay dividends on its outstanding capital stock without any requirement to notify the Department or request the approval of the Department under the following conditions:

(a) Total classified assets at the most recent examination of the bank, the conclusions of which may have been presented to the Board of Directors, do not exceed eighty (80) percent of Tier 1 Capital plus the Allowance for Loan Losses as reflected at such examination; and

(b) The aggregate amount of dividends declared or anticipated to be declared in the calendar year does not exceed fifty (50) percent of the net profits, after taxes but before dividends, for the previous calendar year, provided, however, a bank that files federal income taxes as a Subchapter S-Corporation may pay an additional amount of dividends without Department approval equivalent to fifty (50) percent of the income taxes which the bank would have had to pay in the prior year as a Subchapter C-Corporation; and

(c) The ratio of Tier 1 Capital to Adjusted Total Assets shall not be less than six (6) percent.

(2) Any dividend to be declared by the Board of Directors of a bank at a time when each of the foregoing conditions does not exist must be approved, in writing, by the Department prior to the payment thereof pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-1-460(a)(3) of the Code of Georgia. Requests for approval of dividends shall be on forms prescribed by the Department.

(3) The definition of Tier 1 Capital and Adjusted Total Assets as used herein shall be consistent with the definition contained in the Statement of Policies of the Department and the definition utilized by the Federal Regulatory Agencies.

Authority Ga. L. 1974, pp. 853-855.

CHAPTER 80-5-1

SUPERVISION, EXAMINATION, REGISTRATION AND INVESTIGATION FEES, ADMINISTRATIVE LATE FEES

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80-5-1-02 License and Supervision Fees for Check Cashers, Payment Instrument Sellers, Money Transmitters, Representative Offices and Mortgage Lenders and Brokers; Due Dates.

80-5-1-02 License and Supervision Fees for Check Cashers, Payment Instrument Sellers, Money Transmitters, Representative Offices and Mortgage Lenders and Brokers; Due Dates.

(1) Payment instrument sellers and money transmitters.

(a) The annual license fee is one thousand nine hundred dollars (\$1,900) for payment instrument sellers and nine hundred dollars (\$900) for money transmitters.

(b) The annual renewal license fee is one thousand nine hundred dollars (\$1,900) for payment instrument sellers and nine hundred dollars (\$900) for money transmitters and shall be due and must be received by the Department on or before the first day of December of each year. Where the person or corporation engages in both the sale of payment instruments and money transmission, the higher of the two fees shall be due and payable. A licensee whose renewal application and annual license renewal fee is not received by the Department on or before December 1 will be assessed a late fee of three hundred dollars (\$300) and cannot be assured of renewal of its license prior to January 1.

(c) An additional non-refundable application investigation fee of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) will be assessed.

(d) Applicants for Department approval of a change in ownership, change in control, or change in executive officer as set forth in O.C.G.A. § 7-1-688 shall pay a nonrefundable investigation, application, and processing fee of five hundred dollars (\$500).

(2) Check Cashers.

(a) The annual license fee is three hundred dollars (\$300).

(b) The annual renewal license fee is three hundred dollars (\$300).

(c) An initial investigation and supervision fee shall be five hundred fifty dollars (\$550) for the first year. It is not refundable, but if the license is granted it shall satisfy the annual fee for the first license period.

(d) Initial and renewal license fees shall also include an additional thirty dollars (\$30) for the second and each additional location, plus a fee in an amount as directed by the Department to cover the cost of the required number of fingerprints for each individual background check.

(e) Annual renewal license fees shall be due and must be received by the Department on or before the first day of December of each year. A licensee whose renewal application and annual renewal license fee is not received by the Department on or before the first day of December of each year will be assessed a late fee of three hundred dollars (\$300) and cannot be assured of renewal of its license prior to January 1.

(f) Applicants for Department approval of a change in ownership, change in control, or change in executive officer as set forth in O.C.G.A. § 7-1-705.1 shall pay a nonrefundable investigation, application, and processing fee of five hundred dollars (\$500).

(g) Any person that was registered with the Department as a casher of checks prior to June 30, 2014 shall be deemed to be a licensee and not a registrant effective July 1, 2014. Effective July 1, 2014, all former registrants shall comply with all laws and regulations governing licensees. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 7-1-704, such license shall expire on December 31, 2014.

(h) Any person that, as of the effective date of this rule, was licensed by the Department or registered with the Department as a cashier of checks for all or part of the period from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014 shall have its license extended through December 31, 2014. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 7-1-704, such license shall expire on December 31, 2014.

(3) Registrants of representative offices, trust production offices, business production offices, and loan production offices shall file a registration statement, as prescribed by the Department, and shall pay a registration fee of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) on or before January 31 of each year. Such fee is intended to cover the costs of responding to questions or complaints from consumers with regard to these entities doing business in Georgia and is in lieu of registration under O.C.G.A. § 16-14-15, as provided in O.C.G.A. § 7-1-11. Registrants of international bank representative offices shall pay a registration fee of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Each bank holding company registered with the Department shall pay on or before January 31 of each year an annual registration fee of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Each bank holding company registered with the Department must pay five hundred dollars (\$500) for each additional Georgia subsidiary corporation in those categories, provided, however, any registrant required to register and pay a fee by another paragraph of this chapter shall only be required to pay one fee which shall be the higher fee.

(4) Mortgage licensees and registrants.

(a) Lenders. The initial and renewal application and license fee for mortgage lenders shall be one thousand dollars (\$1,000). The initial one thousand dollars (\$1,000) fee covers the main office. Any branch offices included in the initial application shall be assessed a fee of three hundred fifty dollars (\$350) each. A fee of three hundred fifty dollars (\$350) will be assessed for each additional office not initially registered, if such office is located in Georgia, and if mortgage lending activity is conducted at the office. An initial investigation fee of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per applicant shall also apply. Subsequent renewal applications and license fees plus a twenty dollar (\$20) fee for each approved branch office located in Georgia, must be received on or before December 1 of each year or the applicant will be assessed a late fee of three hundred dollars (\$300). A renewal application and license fee not received on or before the December 1 renewal application deadline of each year cannot be assured of issuance or renewal prior to January 1, at which time the license or registration will expire. Applicants may not conduct a mortgage business without a current license or registration.

(b) Brokers. The initial and renewal application and license fee for mortgage brokers shall be five hundred dollars (\$500). The initial five hundred dollar (\$500) fee covers the main office. Any branch offices located in Georgia shall be assessed a fee of three hundred fifty (\$350) each. Brokers include loan processors. Processors are defined in Rule 80-11-4-.07. Such a processor may have a separate main office and other branch offices where mortgage loan processing is done. The offices will be treated the same as brokers' offices. An initial investigation fee of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per applicant shall also apply. Subsequent renewal applications and license fees must be received on or before December 1 of each year or the applicant will be assessed a late fee of three hundred dollars (\$300). A renewal application and license fee, plus a twenty dollar (\$20) fee for each approved branch office located in Georgia, that is not received on or before the December 1 renewal application deadline of each year cannot be assured of issuance or renewal prior to January 1, at which time the license or registration will expire. Applicants may not conduct a mortgage business without a current license or registration.

(c) Mortgage Loan Originators. The initial and renewal application and license fee for mortgage loan originators shall be one hundred dollars (\$100). Subsequent renewal application fees must be received by the Department on or before December 1 of each year or the applicant will be assessed a late fee of one hundred dollars (\$100). A renewal application is not deemed received until all required information, including a renewal fee in the appropriate amount and documentation showing that the requisite continuing education hours have been obtained, has been provided by the licensee. A renewal application, containing all of the required information along with the correct fees and proof of required continuing education that is not received by the Department on or before the December 1 renewal application deadline of each year cannot be assured of issuance or renewal prior to January 1, at which time the license or registration will expire. Effective August 1, 2010, applicants may not conduct mortgage loan origination activity without a current license.

(d) Lender Registrants. The initial and renewal application and registration fee for mortgage lenders required to register but not be licensed with the Department shall be one thousand dollars (\$1,000), due on or before December 1 of each year. An initial investigation fee of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per applicant shall also apply. Subsequent renewal applications and registration fees must be received on or before December 1 of each year or the applicant will be assessed a late fee of three hundred dollars (\$300). A renewal application and registration fee not received on or before the December 1 renewal application deadline of each year cannot be assured of issuance or renewal prior to January 1, at which time the license or registration will expire. Applicants may not conduct a mortgage business without a current license or registration.

(e) Broker Registrants. The initial and renewal application and registration fee for mortgage brokers required to register but not be licensed with the Department shall be five hundred dollars (\$500), due on or before December 1 of each year. An initial investigation fee of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per applicant shall also apply. Subsequent renewal applications and registration fees must be received on or before December 1 of each year or the applicant will be assessed a late fee of three hundred dollars (\$300). A renewal application and registration fee not received on or before the December 1 renewal application deadline of each year cannot be assured of issuance or renewal prior to January 1, at which time the license or registration will expire. Applicants may not conduct a mortgage business without a current license or registration.

(f) All license, investigation, registration, and supervision fees, late fees and assessed civil penalties must be paid prior to renewal of the annual license or registration, reinstatement of a license or registration, reapplication for a license or registration or any other approval from the Department.

(g) All late fees collected by the Department, net of the cost of recovery, which cost shall include any cost of hearing and discovery in preparation for hearing, shall be paid into the state treasury to the credit of the general fund or may be paid as provided in O.C.G.A. § 7-1-1018(e).

(h) Applicants for approval to acquire directly or indirectly ten percent (10%) or more of the voting shares of a corporation or ten percent (10%) or more of the ownership of any other entity licensed to conduct business as a mortgage lender and/or a mortgage broker under O.C.G.A. Article 13 (otherwise called change of control) shall pay a nonrefundable investigation, application and processing fee of five hundred dollars (\$500).

(i) Application for an additional office of a licensee shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of three hundred fifty dollar (\$350), as provided in O.C.G.A. §7-1-1006.

(j) The fee for initial application for approval by the Department for a school or education provider shall be five hundred dollars (\$500). An application for approval will be on a form provided by the Department at its website. The fee is nonrefundable. The fee for annual renewal of such approval is two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

(5) The Department may discount or surcharge all supervision or license fees herein provided to assure funding of annual appropriations by the General Assembly.

Authority Ga. L. 1974, pp. 705, 732, 733, 921; Ga. L. 1976, Act 762, p. 168; 1990, p. 739; 1993, p. 543; O.C.G.A. § 7-1-41; § 7-1-61; § 7-1-683; § 7-1-685; O.C.G.A. § 7-1-702; O.C.G.A. § 7-1-704; O.C.G.A. § 7-1-716; O.C.G.A. § 7-1-721; § 7-1-1001.1; and § 7-1-1005.

CHAPTER 80-10-1

RECORDS RETENTION

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80-10-1-02 Format for Retaining Records and EDP Processing.

80-10-1-02 Format for Retaining Records and EDP Processing.

(1) Consistent with applicable laws, records may be maintained in the following formats: original, microfilm, electronic, photocopy, or by other storage techniques capable of being used to reproduce the data contained in the records into legible form. The retention of records via the resultant medium for the periods of time designated in the applicable regulations shall be considered as complying with the regulations and the law. Notwithstanding this discretion, records must be maintained in a format that makes them readily accessible in a reasonable period of time.

(2) Electronic Data Processing operations are considered merely as extensions of the bookkeeping mechanics and shall not alter the retention requirements of the regulation. Print-outs of EDP records which provide essentially the same information as the conventional records listed herein may be retained in lieu of the records listed.

Authority Ga. L. 1974, p. 733.

CHAPTER 80-11-5

**MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATOR LICENSURE AND OTHER
REQUIREMENTS**

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80-11-5-.05 Administrative Fines.

80-11-5-.05 Administrative Fines.

(1) The Department establishes the following fines and penalties for violation by mortgage loan originators of the Georgia Residential Mortgage Act ("GRMA") or its rules. The Department, in its sole discretion, may waive or modify any fine based upon the gravity of the violation, history of previous violations, and such other facts and circumstances as have contributed to the violation.

(2) All fines levied by the Department are due within thirty (30) days from date of assessment and must be paid prior to renewal of the annual license or registration, reinstatement of a license or registration, or reapplication for a license or registration, or any other activity requiring Departmental approval.

(3) All fines collected by the Department shall be paid into the state treasury to the credit of the general fund.

(4) The following fines shall be assessed for violations of GRMA and Department rules:

(a) Dealing with Unlicensed Persons. A mortgage loan originator that purchases, sells, places for processing or transfers (or performs activities which are the equivalent thereof) a mortgage loan or loan application to or from a person who is required to be but is not duly licensed under GRMA shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000) per transaction and his or her license shall be subject to suspension or revocation.

(b) Unapproved Location. A mortgage loan originator that operates from a location in Georgia other than a required approved location on record with the Department shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars (\$ 500) per unapproved location operated and his or her license may be subject to revocation or suspension.

(c) Doing Business Without a License or in Violation of Administrative Order. Any person who acts as a mortgage loan originator prior to receiving a current license or registration required under GRMA, or during the time a suspension, revocation or applicable cease and desist order is in effect, shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000) per transaction and the

mortgage loan originator's application will be subject to denial or his or her license or registration will be subject to revocation or suspension.

(d) Books and Records Violations. If the Department, in the course of an examination or investigation, finds that a mortgage loan originator licensee or registrant has failed to maintain his or her books and records according to the requirements of Rule 80-11-5-.02, such licensee or registrant may be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000) for each violation of a books and records found to occur.

(e) Prohibited Acts. Any person who is required to be licensed under O.C.G.A. Title 7, Article 13 as a mortgage loan originator who violates the provisions of O.C.G.A. § 7-1-1013 shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000) per violation or transaction that is in violation and his or her license shall be subject to suspension or revocation.

(f) Education Requirements. A mortgage loan originator who fails to meet the requirement that he or she timely obtain the type and number of continuing education hours each year as required shall be fined one hundred dollars (\$ 100).

(g) Advertising. A mortgage loan originator that is required to be licensed who violates the regulations relative to advertising contained in O.C.G.A. §§ 7-1-1004.3 and 7-1-1016 or the advertising requirements of the Department shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars (\$ 500) for each violation of law or rule.

(h) Failure to Submit to Examination or Investigation. The penalty for refusal to permit an investigation or examination of books, accounts and records (after a reasonable request by the Department) shall be revocation of the license or registration and a five thousand dollars (\$ 5,000) fine. Refusal shall be determined according to Department examination policies and procedures, but shall require at least two attempts to schedule an examination or investigation.

(i) Permitting an unlicensed person to use a licensed mortgage loan originator's license and identity. Any licensed mortgage loan originator who permits an unlicensed person to use that licensee's name, Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry Number or other identifying information for the purpose of submitting loan documents to lenders shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000) per occurrence, and the license of the mortgage loan originator shall be subject to revocation.

(j) Failure to Timely Update Information on the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry. Any licensed mortgage loan originator that fails to update his or her information on the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System Registry ("NMLSR") including, but not limited to, amendments to any responses to disclosure questions on an application or a licensee's NMLS

MU-4, within ten (10) business days of the date of the event necessitating the change, shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per occurrence.

(k) Failure to Timely Report Certain Events. Any licensed mortgage loan originator that fails to report any of the events enumerated in O.C.G.A. § 7-1-1007(d) within ten (10) days of obtaining knowledge about the underlying events, shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per occurrence.

Authority O.C.G.A. Sec. 7-1-1018.