

The Federal Reserve Board's Proposed New Consumer Protection Rules for Mortgages

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Challenges

- Limits on consumers' ability to protect themselves from abuse; limits of disclosure
- Misaligned incentives of originators and consumers (and investors)
- Fragmented origination market

Goals

- Protect consumers from abusive, unfair, or deceptive acts or practices
- Preserve consumers' choice and their access to responsible credit

Statutory (HOEPA) Authority

- Board shall prohibit acts or practices in connection with
 - Mortgage loans that are unfair or deceptive, or designed to evade HOEPA
 - Refinancings of mortgage loans that are associated with abusive lending practices or not in the interest of the borrower

Overview

- Stricter regulation of underwriting practices and loan terms on higher-priced loans
- Protections for most mortgage loans in brokerage services, appraisals, and servicing
- Advertising requirements and restrictions
- Earlier disclosure of loan terms

Higher-Priced Loans

- Assessment of repayment ability
- Verification of income or assets relied on
- Escrows for taxes and insurance
- Prepayment penalty restrictions

Higher-Priced Loans

Definition

- APR exceeds comparable Treasury security by 3 or more percentage points (or 5 points if subordinate-lien)
 - Timing
- Expected to cover all subprime loans and some alt-A
- A few exceptions, e.g., HELOCs

Higher-Priced Loans

Repayment ability

- Prohibits pattern or practice of lending based on collateral without regard to ability to pay from income or assets
- Does not prescribe UW standards
- But creates presumptions for failing to follow certain basic UW practices

Higher-Priced Loans

Income verification

- Creditors must verify income or assets they rely on
- Must be a third-party document that provides reasonably reliable evidence
- Non-traditional documentation allowed if it meets this standard
- Limited safe harbor

Higher-Priced Loans

Escrows

- Mandates escrows on first-lien loans
- Creditor decides whether to permit opt-out
- But opt-out prohibited in first 12 months

Higher-Priced Loans

Prepayment penalties

- Targeted approach forbids penalties where risks to consumers are higher
- Higher repayment burden:
 - Verified DTI > 50% (prohibition)
 - Payment increase (expire 60 days before)
- Potential for “flipping”: same lender

Restrictions on Most Loans

- Prohibits lender or broker from coercing appraiser
- Prohibits servicers from imposing certain unwarranted charges; requires fee disclosure
- Prohibits lender from paying broker more than consumer agreed broker would receive

Disclosure

- Requires advertisements to be accurate and complete; prohibits certain deceptive practices
- Requires loan terms be disclosed three days after application, or before charging a fee (except a fee for credit review)

More on Broker Proposal

- Brokers improve competition
- But competition does not work as it should if consumers believe brokers will get them the best deal, yet
 - Brokers have no such obligation, and
 - Brokers have incentives to do otherwise (increased payment from lender)
- Because then consumers won't shop or negotiate as they otherwise would

More on Broker Proposal

- The proposal would prohibit lender from paying broker more than consumer had agreed broker would receive. Agreement must be executed before fee paid or application made.
- Plus two disclosures:
 - Consumer pays, directly or indirectly
 - Lender payments may create conflict of interest

More on Broker Proposal

- Compliance alternatives
 - Disconnect payment from interest rate
 - State law providing similar protection
- Requests for comment
 - Apply to lenders' employees?
 - Apply only to subprime?
 - Permit fee agreement to be modified?
- We are testing proposed disclosures

Conclusion

- Comments due April 8, 2008
- We value and will consider all opinions
- We value specific information, anecdotal as well as quantitative
- We will move expeditiously to finalize