

Final RESPA Rule Requirements

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released its final rule on the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA) on November 20, 2008. The final rule and accompanying commentary is 341 pages long.

HUD has shortened the GFE and HUD 1/1A; dropped the closing script, volume discounts, and the “optional” reference to owners’ title insurance; extended average cost pricing to all settlement service providers for certain settlement services; and provided the lender a right to cure for amounts in excess of tolerances and the settlement agent a right to cure for HUD 1/1A errors.

On the negative side, the rule retains disclosure of the agent/underwriter premium split on the HUD 1/1A. ALTA made strong arguments that this is a private contractual agreement between commercial entities that should remain private, and that disclosure will have anti-competitive repercussions that could result in higher prices for consumers. But HUD determined that consumer disclosure of this split is more important.

The rule retained Yield Spread Premium disclosures from the original proposed rule. They are treated as a credit to the borrower for closing costs. It also retains the prohibition on “required use” which would prohibit many inducements used by homebuilders and others for consumers to use their affiliated service providers. (Free kitchen upgrade if use affiliated title company)

Most of the new rule’s requirements will become effective January 16, 2009. The new GFE and HUD 1/1A won’t be required until January 1, 2010, although they may be used anytime before then. If the new forms are used, all requirements of the rule must also be followed, such as tolerances and the agent/underwriter split disclosure.

This document provides an analysis of how HUD finalized the rule in areas of concern to the title industry. It also contains line by line instructions from the rule for filling out the HUD 1/1A and comparison chart.

- The **Closing Script** has been dropped from the final rule. There will be no reading and explanation of a closing script. Much of the information included in the script will now be written on the new HUD 1/1A, page three/two.
- The explicit **volume or negotiated discount** language has been removed from the final rule. HUD explained that although they believe these discounts are not currently a violation of RESPA as long as they are passed on to the consumer, they will continue to explore methods to lower consumer costs outside of this rulemaking.
- The term “**optional**” has been removed from the description of owners’ title insurance on both the GFE and HUD 1/1A. It explains that “You may purchase an owner’s title insurance policy to protect your interest in the property.”

- The final rule will allow *all* settlement service providers to utilize **average costs** for services excluding any service that is based on the value of the property or loan. Because they are based on the value of the property insurance premiums cannot be averaged. But fees for services such as credit reports, courier fees, etc. can be average priced. HUD has removed the specific methods for cost averaging from the final rule and left it to settlement service providers to utilize averaging methods of their own choice. The total amount of the average costs over the utilized time period (1 to 6 months) must not exceed the total amount paid for those services. In other words, some may pay a bit more and some may pay a bit less, but in the final analysis, the average cost totals can't be greater than what the total would be if exact fees were charged. There is a three year recordkeeping requirement, and the time period for averaging must be updated regularly.

- **Tolerances** remain in the final rule. Origination and lender costs are subject to a zero tolerance. They may not increase. Settlement services recommended by the lender are subjected to a ten percent tolerance between the GFE and closing. Title charges are subject to this tolerance if the lender recommended title company is chosen by the borrower. The tolerance applies to the sum of all the included settlement services. Individual services may exceed the tolerance as long as the total does not exceed ten percent. Recording fees are now part of the ten percent category while transfer taxes remain in the zero tolerance category.
 - “The final rule seeks to balance the borrower’s interest in receiving an accurate GFE early in the application process to enable the borrower to shop effectively, with the lender’s interest in maintaining flexibility to address the many issues that can arise in a complex process such as loan origination.”

 - Transfer taxes (including mortgage taxes) should generally be known at the time the GFE is provided, so those taxes continue to be subject to a zero tolerance. If there are changes in the tax rates or in the price of the property after a GFE is provided, those changes would either constitute changed circumstances or new information that would be the basis for providing a revised GFE. It is HUD’s view that these provisions will provide sufficient flexibility to protect loan originators from changes outside their control, while still preventing loan originators from providing “low-ball” estimates of transfer taxes on the GFE that could mislead prospective borrowers.

 - Government recording charges, in contrast, often may not be known with any certainty at the time the GFE is provided, and in many cases not until close to, or at, closing. Therefore, HUD has determined that these charges should be included with the third party charges that are subject to an overall 10 percent tolerance. Because the government recording charges typically are small in relation to other settlement costs, this should provide ample flexibility to loan originators on these charges without unduly impacting the permitted tolerances for other third party settlement charges.

 - A loan originator that violates the GFE requirements, which include the tolerance requirements, shall be deemed to have violated section 5 of RESPA. However, the final rule also provides a loan originator with an **opportunity to cure** any violation of the tolerance by reimbursing the borrower any amount by which the tolerances were

exceeded. This reimbursement may be made at settlement or within 30 calendar days after settlement. HUD will deem a payment to have been provided in a timely fashion if it is placed in the mail by the loan originator within 30 calendar days after settlement. HUD has determined, based on the comments received, that 30 calendar days provides sufficient time for loan originators to identify and cure any tolerance violations through their post-closing review process. In most cases, HUD expects that violations will be identified at or before settlement when completing the revised HUD-1 form, which provides a clear format for comparing the charges estimated on the GFE with those actually imposed at settlement.

- The opportunity to cure violations of the tolerances is an important tool for loan originators to manage compliance with the tolerance requirements. Many lenders and groups representing lenders and other settlement service providers objected to the imposition of tolerances because of the difficulty of providing accurate estimates to prospective borrowers early in the application process. The opportunity to cure will permit loan originators to give an estimate of expected settlement charges in good faith, without subjecting them to harsh penalties if the estimate turns out to be lower than the actual charges at settlement.

Charges that may not increase (zero tolerance)	Total charges may increase up to 10% (10% tolerance)	Charges may change at settlement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our origination charge • Your credit or charge (points) for the specific interest rate chosen (<i>after you lock in your interest rate</i>) • Your adjusted origination charges (<i>after you lock in your interest rate</i>) • Transfer taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required services that we select • Title services and lender's title insurance (<i>if we select them or you use companies we identify</i>) • Owner's title insurance (<i>if you use companies we identify</i>) • Required services that you can shop for (<i>if you use companies we identify</i>) • Government recording charges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required services that you can shop for (<i>if you do not use companies we identify</i>) • Title services and lender's title insurance (<i>if you do not use companies we identify</i>) • Owner's title insurance (<i>if you do not use companies we identify</i>) • Initial deposit for your escrow account • Daily interest charges • Homeowner's insurance

- **Right to cure** is available to lenders if they repay the consumer any charges that exceed tolerances on settlement services estimates on the GFE. Otherwise, the overages will be considered a violation of RESPA, Section 5. The onus is on the lender for repayment and they have 30 days after closing to discover and repay the overages. Closing agents also have 30 days to cure any errors or omissions on the HUD 1/1A. A violation of any of the requirements for completing the HUD-1/1A shall be deemed to be a violation of section 4 of RESPA. An inadvertent or technical error in completing the HUD-1/1A shall not be deemed

a violation of section 4 of RESPA, if a revised HUD-1/1A is provided to the borrower and/or seller within 30 calendar days of settlement. This opportunity to cure errors on the HUD-1/1A is consistent with HUD's longstanding policy permitting settlement agents to provide revised HUD-1/1A settlement statements where errors are discovered after settlement.

- The **GFE and HUD 1/1A** have been amended. The GFE has been shortened to three pages from four. The HUD 1/1A now has references on most lines to the corresponding area of the GFE for easier consumer comparison. The HUD 1/1A has a new third page that includes a chart comparing the amounts listed for particular settlement costs on the GFE with the total costs listed for those charges on the HUD-1.
- The **comparison chart** contains most of the information from the closing script. Originators are required to provide all information needed to complete the comparison chart and loan terms disclosure. Closers will be required to copy the costs directly from the provided GFE and HUD 1 Settlement Statement. The loan section must be completed in accordance with the information and instructions provided by the lender. The lender "must provide this information in a format that permits the settlement agent to simply enter the necessary information in the appropriate spaces, without the settlement agent having to refer to the loan documents themselves." The lender also must indicate which items are "lender identified" so that they can be included in the appropriate section on page 3 for tolerance purposes.
- On the **HUD 1/1A, the 1100 series** covers title charges and charges by attorneys and closing or settlement agents. The title charges include a variety of services performed by title companies or others, and include fees directly related to the transfer of title (title examination, title search, document preparation), fees for title insurance, and fees for conducting the closing. The legal charges include fees for attorneys representing the lender, seller, or borrower, and any attorney preparing title work. The series also includes any settlement, notary, and delivery fees related to the services covered in this series.
- Disbursements to third parties must be broken out in the appropriate lines or in blank lines in the series, and amounts paid to these third parties must be shown outside of the columns if included in Line 1101. Charges not included in Line 1101 must be listed in the columns.
- HUD has determined that many separate fees currently separately disclosed on the HUD 1 will now be lumped together in line 1101.
- Line 1101 is used to record the total for the category of "Title services and lender's title insurance." All the various fees are included in this total, including the settlement or closing fee and any legal charges in conjunction with the closing. (total is split between the Borrower's and Seller's columns according to who pays)
- Line 1102 is used to record the settlement or closing fee. (listed outside of column)
- Line 1103 is used to record the charges for the owner's title insurance and related endorsements. (listed in the columns in either the sellers or borrowers according to who paid for the policy)

- Line 1104 is used to record the lender's title insurance premium and related endorsements. This amount is included in line 1101. It will be the straight title insurance premium rate (inclusive of endorsement fees) (listed outside of columns)
- Line 1105 is used to record the amount of the lender's title policy limit. (Listed outside of the columns)
- Line 1106 is used to record the amount of the owner's title policy limit. (listed outside of columns)
- Line 1107 is used to record the amount of the total title insurance premium, including endorsements, that is retained by the title agent. (listed outside of columns)
- Line 1108 used to record the amount of the total title insurance premium, including endorsements, that is retained by the title underwriter. (listed outside of columns)
- Additional sequentially numbered lines in the 1100-series may be added to itemize title charges paid to other third parties, as identified by name and type of service provided. (listed outside of columns as they should be part of total title service charges in line 1101.
- The **HUD 1/1A** continues to require disclosure of the **agent/underwriter split**, even after strong arguments made by ALTA and others against it. HUD determined "that this breakdown will help consumers better understand their title charges.
- The current RESPA rules allow the addition of signature lines to the HUD 1/1A. Title professionals may have been surprised to see the absence of these from the HUD forms. Apparently, these were added to the original forms and we have all become so used to them that we didn't know they were not a requirement. (3500.9 (7))

Instructions for Completing the HUD 1 and HUD 1A

The following are instructions for completing the HUD-1 settlement statement, required under section 4 of RESPA and 24 CFR part 3500 (Regulation X) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development regulations. This form is to be used as a statement of actual charges and adjustments paid by the borrower and the seller, to be given to the parties in connection with the settlement. The instructions for completion of the HUD-1 are primarily for the benefit of the settlement agents who prepare the statements and need not be transmitted to the parties as an integral part of the HUD-1. There is no objection to the use of the HUD-1 in transactions in which its use is not legally required.

General Instructions

Information and amounts may be filled in by typewriter, hand printing, computer printing, or any other method producing clear and legible results. Refer to HUD's regulations (Regulation X) regarding rules applicable to reproduction of the HUD-1 for the purpose of including customary recitals and information used locally in settlements; for example, a breakdown of payoff figures, a breakdown of the Borrower's total monthly mortgage payments, check disbursements, a statement indicating receipt of funds, applicable special stipulations between Borrower and Seller, and the date funds are transferred.

The settlement agent shall complete the HUD-1 to itemize all charges imposed upon the Borrower and the Seller by the loan originator and all sales commissions, whether to be paid at settlement or outside of settlement, and any other charges which either the Borrower or the Seller will pay at settlement. Charges for loan origination and title services should not be itemized except as provided in these instructions. For each separately identified settlement service in connection with the transaction, the name of the person ultimately receiving the payment must be shown together with the total amount paid to such person. Items paid to and retained by a loan originator are disclosed as required in the instructions for lines in the 800-series of the HUD-1 (and for per diem interest, in the 900-series of the HUD-1).

As a general rule, charges that are paid for by the seller must be shown in the seller's column on page 2 of the HUD-1 (unless paid outside closing), and charges that are paid for by the borrower must be shown in the borrower's column (unless paid outside closing). However, in order to promote comparability between the charges on the GFE and the charges on the HUD-1, if a seller pays for a charge that was included on the GFE, the charge should be listed in the borrower's column on page 2 of the HUD-1. That charge should also be offset by listing a credit in that amount to the borrower on lines 204-209 on page 1 of the HUD-1, and by a charge to the seller in lines 506-509 on page 1 of the HUD-1. If a loan originator (other than for no-cost loans), real estate agent, other settlement service provider, or other person pays for a charge that was included on the GFE, the charge should be listed in the borrower's column on page 2 of the HUD-1, with an offsetting credit reported on page 1 of the HUD-1, identifying the party paying the charge.

Charges paid outside of settlement by the borrower, seller, loan originator, real estate agent, or any other person, must be included on the HUD-1 but marked “P.O.C.” for “Paid Outside of Closing” (settlement) and must not be included in computing totals.

However, indirect payments from a lender to a mortgage broker may not be disclosed as P.O.C., and must be included as a credit on Line 802. P.O.C. items must not be placed in the Borrower or Seller columns, but rather on the appropriate line outside the columns. The settlement agent must indicate whether P.O.C. items are paid for by the Borrower, Seller, or some other party by marking the items paid for by whoever made the payment as “P.O.C.” with the party making the payment identified in parentheses, such as “P.O.C. (borrower)” or “P.O.C. (seller)”.

In the case of “no cost” loans where “no cost” encompasses third party fees as well as the upfront payment to the loan originator, the third party services covered by the “no cost” provisions must be itemized and listed in the borrower’s column on the HUD-1/1A with the charge for the third party service. These itemized charges must be offset with a negative adjusted origination charge on Line 803 and recorded in the columns.

Blank lines are provided in section L for any additional settlement charges. Blank lines are also provided for additional insertions in sections J and K. The names of the recipients of the settlement charges in section L and the names of the recipients of adjustments described in section J or K should be included on the blank lines.

Lines and columns in section J which relate to the Borrower’s transaction may be left blank on the copy of the HUD-1 which will be furnished to the Seller. Lines and columns in section K which relate to the Seller’s transaction may be left blank on the copy of the HUD-1 which will be furnished to the Borrower.

Line Item Instructions

Instructions for completing the individual items on the HUD-1 follow.

Section A. This section requires no entry of information.

Section B. Check appropriate loan type and complete the remaining items as applicable.

Section C. This section provides a notice regarding settlement costs and requires no additional entry of information.

Sections D and E. Fill in the names and current mailing addresses and zip codes of the Borrower and the Seller. Where there is more than one Borrower or Seller, the name and address of each one is required. Use a supplementary page if needed to list multiple Borrowers or Sellers.

Section F. Fill in the name, current mailing address and zip code of the Lender.

Section G. The street address of the property being sold should be listed. If there is no street address, a brief legal description or other location of the property should be inserted. In all cases give the zip code of the property.

Section H. Fill in name, address, zip code and telephone number of settlement agent, and address and zip code of "place of settlement."

Section I. Fill in date of settlement.

Section J. Summary of Borrower's Transaction. Line 101 is for the contract sales price of the property being sold, excluding the price of any items of tangible personal property if Borrower and Seller have agreed to a separate price for such items.

Line 102 is for the sales price of any items of tangible personal property excluded from Line 101. Personal property could include such items as carpets, drapes, stoves, refrigerators, etc. What constitutes personal property varies from state to state. Manufactured homes are not considered personal property for this purpose.

Line 103 is used to record the total charges to Borrower detailed in Section L and totaled on Line 1400.

Lines 104 and 105 are for additional amounts owed by the Borrower, such as charges that were not listed on the GFE or items paid by the Seller prior to settlement but reimbursed by the Borrower at settlement. For example, the balance in the Seller's reserve account held in connection with an existing loan, if assigned to the Borrower in a loan assumption case, will be entered here. These lines will also be used when a tenant in the property being sold has not yet paid the rent, which the Borrower will collect, for a period of time prior to the settlement. The lines will also be used to indicate the treatment for any tenant security deposit. The Seller will be credited on Lines 404-405.

Lines 106 through 112 are for items which the Seller had paid in advance, and for which the Borrower must therefore reimburse the Seller. Examples of items for which adjustments will be made may include taxes and assessments paid in advance for an entire year or other period, when settlement occurs prior to the expiration of the year or other period for which they were paid. Additional examples include flood and hazard insurance premiums, if the Borrower is being substituted as an insured under the same policy; mortgage insurance in loan assumption cases; planned unit development or condominium association assessments paid in advance; fuel or other supplies on hand, purchased by the Seller, which the Borrower will use when Borrower takes possession of the property; and ground rent paid in advance.

Line 120 is for the total of Lines 101 through 112.

Line 201 is for any amount paid against the sales price prior to settlement.

Line 202 is for the amount of the new loan made by the Lender when a loan to finance construction of a new structure constructed for sale is used as or converted to a loan to finance

purchase. Line 202 should also be used for the amount of the first user loan, when a loan to purchase a manufactured home for resale is converted to a loan to finance purchase by the first user. For other loans covered by 24 CFR part 3500 (Regulation X) which finance construction of a new structure or purchase of a manufactured home, list the sales price of the land on Line 104, the construction cost or purchase price of manufactured home on Line 105 (Line 101 would be left blank in this instance) and amount of the loan on Line 202. The remainder of the form should be completed taking into account adjustments and charges related to the temporary financing and permanent financing and which are known at the date of settlement.

Line 203 is used for cases in which the Borrower is assuming or taking title subject to an existing loan or lien on the property.

Lines 204–209 are used for other items paid by or on behalf of the Borrower. Lines 204–209 should be used to indicate any financing arrangements or other new loan not listed in Line 202. For example, if the Borrower is using a second mortgage or note to finance part of the purchase price, whether from the same lender, another lender or the Seller, insert the principal amount of the loan with a brief explanation on Lines 204–209.

Lines 204-209 should also be used where the Borrower receives a credit from the Seller for closing costs, including seller-paid GFE charges. They may also be used in cases in which a Seller (typically a builder) is making an “allowance” to the Borrower for items that the Borrower is to purchase separately.

Lines 210 through 219 are for items which have not yet been paid, and which the Borrower is expected to pay, but which are attributable in part to a period of time prior to the settlement. In jurisdictions in which taxes are paid late in the tax year, most cases will show the proration of taxes in these lines. Other examples include utilities used but not paid for by the Seller, rent collected in advance by the Seller from a tenant for a period extending beyond the settlement date, and interest on loan assumptions.

Line 220 is for the total of Lines 201 through 219.

Lines 301 and 302 are summary lines for the Borrower. Enter total in Line 120 on Line 301. Enter total in Line 220 on Line 302.

Line 303 must indicate either the cash required from the Borrower at settlement (the usual case in a purchase transaction), or cash payable to the Borrower at settlement (if, for example, the Borrower’s earnest money exceeds the Borrower’s cash obligations in the transaction or there is a cash-out refinance). Subtract Line 302 from Line 301 and enter the amount of cash due to or from the Borrower at settlement on Line 303. The appropriate box should be checked. If the Borrower’s earnest money is applied toward the charge for a settlement service, the amount so applied should not be included on Line 303 but instead should be shown on the appropriate line for the settlement service, marked “P.O.C. (Borrower)”, and must not be included in computing totals.

Section K. Summary of Seller’s Transaction. Instructions for the use of Lines 101 and 102 and 104–112 above, apply also to Lines 401–412. Line 420 is for the total of Lines 401 through 412.

Line 501 is used if the Seller's real estate broker or other party who is not the settlement agent has received and holds a deposit against the sales price (earnest money) which exceeds the fee or commission owed to that party. If that party will render the excess deposit directly to the Seller, rather than through the settlement agent, the amount of excess deposit should be entered on Line 501 and the amount of the total deposit (including commissions) should be entered on Line 201. Line 502 is used to record the total charges to the Seller detailed in section L and totaled on Line 1400.

Line 503 is used if the Borrower is assuming or taking title subject to existing liens which are to be deducted from sales price.

Lines 504 and 505 are used for the amounts (including any accrued interest) of any first and/or second loans which will be paid as part of the settlement.

Line 506 is used for deposits paid by the Borrower to the Seller or other party who is not the settlement agent. Enter the amount of the deposit in Line 201 on Line 506 unless Line 501 is used or the party who is not the settlement agent transfers all or part of the deposit to the settlement agent, in which case the settlement agent will note in parentheses on Line 507 the amount of the deposit that is being disbursed as proceeds and enter in the column for Line 506 the amount retained by the above-described party for settlement services. If the settlement agent holds the deposit, insert a note in Line 507 which indicates that the deposit is being disbursed as proceeds.

Lines 506 through 509 may be used to list additional liens which must be paid off through the settlement to clear title to the property. Other Seller obligations should be shown on Lines 506–509, including charges that were disclosed on the GFE but that are actually being paid for by the Seller. These Lines may also be used to indicate funds to be held by the settlement agent for the payment of either repairs, or water, fuel, or other utility bills that cannot be prorated between the parties at settlement because the amounts used by the Seller prior to settlement are not yet known. Subsequent disclosure of the actual amount of these post-settlement items to be paid from settlement funds is optional.

Any amounts entered on Lines 204–209 including Seller financing arrangements should also be entered on Lines 506–509.

Instructions for the use of Lines 510 through 519 are the same as those for Lines 210 to 219 above.

Line 520 is for the total of Lines 501 through 519.

Lines 601 and 602 are summary lines for the Seller. Enter the total in Line 420 on

Line 610. Enter the total in Line 520 on Line 602.

Line 603 must indicate either the cash required to be paid to the Seller at settlement (the usual case in a purchase transaction), or the cash payable by the Seller at settlement. Subtract Line 602

from Line 601 and enter the amount of cash due to or from the Seller at settlement on Line 603. The appropriate box should be checked.

Section L. Settlement Charges.

Line 700 is used to enter the sales commission charged by the sales agent or real estate broker.

Lines 701–702 are to be used to state the split of the commission where the settlement agent disburses portions of the commission to two or more sales agents or real estate brokers.

Line 703 is used to enter the amount of sales commission disbursed at settlement.

If the sales agent or real estate broker is retaining a part of the deposit against the sales price (earnest money) to apply towards the sales agent's or real estate broker's commission, include in Line 703 only that part of the commission being disbursed at settlement and insert a note on Line 704 indicating the amount the sales agent or real estate broker is retaining as a "P.O.C." item.

Line 704 may be used for additional charges made by the sales agent or real estate broker, or for a sales commission charged to the Borrower, which will be disbursed by the settlement agent.

Line 801 is used to record "Our origination charge," which includes all charges received by the loan originator, except any charge for the specific interest rate chosen (points). This number must not be listed in either the buyer's or seller's column. The amount shown in Line 801 must include any amounts received for origination services, including administrative and processing services, performed by or on behalf of the loan originator.

Line 802 is used to record "Your credit or charge (points) for the specific interest rate chosen," which states the charge or credit adjustment as applied to "Our origination charge," if applicable. This number must not be listed in either column or shown on page one of the HUD-1.

For a mortgage broker originating a loan in its own name, the amount shown on Line 802 will be the difference between the initial loan amount and the total payment to the mortgage broker from the lender. The total payment to the mortgage broker will be the sum of the price paid for the loan by the lender and any other payments to the mortgage broker from the lender, including any payments based on the loan amount or loan terms, and any flat rate payments. For a mortgage broker originating a loan in another entity's name, the amount shown on Line 802 will be the sum of all payments to the mortgage broker from the lender, including any payments based on the loan amount or loan terms, and any flat rate payments. In either case, when the amount paid to the mortgage broker exceeds the initial loan amount, there is a credit to the borrower and it is entered as a negative amount.

When the initial loan amount exceeds the amount paid to the mortgage broker, there is a charge to the borrower and it is entered as a positive amount. For a lender, the amount shown on Line 802 may include any credit or charge (points) to the Borrower.

Line 803 is used to record "Your adjusted origination charges," which states the net amount of the loan origination charges, the sum of the amounts shown in Lines 801 and 802. This amount

must be listed in the columns as either a positive number (for example, where the origination charge shown in Line 801 exceeds any credit for the interest rate shown in Line 802 or where there is an origination charge in Line 801 and a charge for the interest rate (points) is shown on Line 802) or as a negative number (for example, where the credit for the interest rate shown in Line 802 exceeds the origination charges shown in Line 801).

In the case of “no cost” loans, where “no cost” refers only to the loan originator’s fees, the amounts shown in Lines 801 and 802 should offset, so that the charge shown on Line 803 is zero. Where “no cost” includes third party settlement services, the credit shown in Line 802 will more than offset the amount shown in Line 801. The amount shown in Line 803 will be a negative number to offset the settlement charges paid indirectly through the loan originator.

Lines 804-808 may be used to record each of the “Required services that we select.” Each settlement service provider must be identified by name and the amount paid recorded either inside the columns or as paid to the provider outside closing (“P.O.C.”), as described in the General Instructions.

Line 804 is used to record the appraisal fee.

Line 805 is used to record the fee for all credit reports.

Line 806 is used to record the fee for any tax service.

Line 807 is used to record any flood certification fee.

Lines 808 and additional sequentially numbered lines, as needed, are used to record other third party services required by the loan originator. These Lines may also be used to record other required disclosures from the loan originator. Any such disclosures must be listed outside the columns.

Lines 901–904. This series is used to record the items which the Lender requires to be paid at the time of settlement, but which are not necessarily paid to the lender (e.g., FHA mortgage insurance premium), other than reserves collected by the Lender and recorded in the 1000-series. Line 901 is used if interest is collected at settlement for a part of a month or other period between settlement and the date from which interest will be collected with the first regular monthly payment. Enter that amount here and include the per diem charges. If such interest is not collected until the first regular monthly payment, no entry should be made on Line 901.

Line 902 is used for mortgage insurance premiums due and payable at settlement, including any monthly amounts due at settlement and any upfront mortgage insurance premium, but not including any reserves collected by the Lender and recorded in the 1000-series. If a lump sum mortgage insurance premium paid at settlement is included on Line 902, a note should indicate that the premium is for the life of the loan.

Line 903 is used for homeowner's insurance premiums that the Lender requires to be paid at the time of settlement, except reserves collected by the Lender and recorded in the 1000-series.

Lines 904 and additional sequentially numbered lines are used to list additional items required by the Lender (except for reserves collected by the Lender and recorded in the 1000-series), including premiums for flood or other insurance. These lines are also used to list amounts paid at settlement for insurance not required by the Lender.

Lines 1000-1007. This series is used for amounts collected by the Lender from the Borrower and held in an account for the future payment of the obligations listed as they fall due. Include the time period (number of months) and the monthly assessment. In many jurisdictions this is referred to as an “escrow”, “impound”, or “trust” account. In addition to the property taxes and insurance listed, some Lenders may require reserves for flood insurance, condominium owners’ association assessments, etc. The amount in line 1001 must be listed in the columns, and the itemizations in lines 1002 through 1007 must be listed outside the columns.

After itemizing individual deposits in the 1000 series, the servicer shall make an adjustment based on aggregate accounting. This adjustment equals the difference between the deposit required under aggregate accounting and the sum of the itemized deposits. The computation steps for aggregate accounting are set out in 24 CFR § 3500.17(d). The adjustment will always be a negative number or zero (-0-), except for amounts due to rounding. The settlement agent shall enter the aggregate adjustment amount outside the columns on a final line of the 1000 series of the HUD-1 or HUD-1A statement. Appendix E to this part sets out an example of aggregate analysis.

Lines 1100-1108. This series covers title charges and charges by attorneys and closing or settlement agents. The title charges include a variety of services performed by title companies or others, and include fees directly related to the transfer of title (title examination, title search, document preparation), fees for title insurance, and fees for conducting the closing. The legal charges include fees for attorneys representing the lender, seller, or borrower, and any attorney preparing title work. The series also includes any settlement, notary, and delivery fees related to the services covered in this series. Disbursements to third parties must be broken out in the appropriate lines or in blank lines in the series, and amounts paid to these third parties must be shown outside of the columns if included in Line 1101. Charges not included in Line 1101 must be listed in the columns.

Line 1101 is used to record the total for the category of “Title services and lender’s title insurance.” This amount must be listed in the columns.

Line 1102 is used to record the settlement or closing fee.

Line 1103 is used to record the charges for the owner’s title insurance and related endorsements. This amount must be listed in the columns.

Line 1104 is used to record the lender’s title insurance premium and related endorsements.

Line 1105 is used to record the amount of the lender’s title policy limit. This amount is recorded outside of the columns.

Line 1106 is used to record the amount of the owner's title policy limit. This amount is recorded outside of the columns.

Line 1107 is used to record the amount of the total title insurance premium, including endorsements, that is retained by the title agent. This amount is recorded outside of the columns.

Line 1108 used to record the amount of the total title insurance premium, including endorsements, that is retained by the title underwriter. This amount is recorded outside of the columns.

Additional sequentially numbered lines in the 1100-series may be used to itemize title charges paid to other third parties, as identified by name and type of service provided.

Lines 1200-1206. This series covers government recording and transfer charges.

Charges paid by the borrower must be listed in the columns as described for lines 1201 and 1203, with itemizations shown outside the columns. Any amounts that are charged to the seller and that were not included on the Good Faith Estimate must be listed in the columns.

Line 1201 is used to record the total "Government recording charges," and the amount must be listed in the columns.

Line 1202 is used to record, outside of the columns, the itemized recording charges.

Line 1203 is used to record the transfer taxes, and the amount must be listed in the columns.

Line 1204 is used to record, outside of the columns, the amounts for local transfer taxes and stamps.

Line 1205 is used to record, outside of the columns, the amounts for State transfer taxes and stamps.

Line 1206 and additional sequentially numbered lines may be used to record specific itemized third party charges for government recording and transfer services, but the amounts must be listed outside the columns.

Line 1301 and additional sequentially numbered lines must be used to record required services that the borrower can shop for, such as fees for survey, pest inspection, or other similar inspections. These lines may also be used to record additional itemized settlement charges that are not included in a specific category, such as fees for structural and environmental inspections; pre-sale inspections of heating, plumbing or electrical equipment; or insurance or warranty coverage. The amounts must be listed in either the borrower's or seller's column.

Line 1400 must state the total settlement charges as calculated by adding the amounts within each column.

Comparison of Good Faith Estimate (GFE) and HUD-1/1A Charges

The comparison chart must be prepared using the exact information and amounts from the GFE and the actual settlement charges shown on the HUD-1/1A Settlement Statement. The comparison chart is comprised of three sections: “Charges That Cannot Increase”, “Charges That Cannot Increase More Than 10%”, and “Charges That Can Change”.

“Charges That Cannot Increase”. The amounts shown in Blocks 1 and 2, in Line A, and in Block 8 on the borrower’s GFE must be entered in the appropriate line in the Good Faith Estimate column. The amounts shown on Lines 801, 802, 803 and 1203 of the HUD-1/1A must be entered in the corresponding line in the HUD-1/1A column. The HUD-1/1A column must include any amounts shown on page 2 of the HUD-1 in the column as paid for by the borrower, plus any amounts that are shown as P.O.C. by or on behalf of the borrower. If there is a credit in Block 2 of the GFE or Line 802 of the HUD-1/1A, the credit should be entered as a negative number.

“Charges That Cannot Increase More Than 10%”. A description of each charge included in Blocks 3 and 7 on the borrower’s GFE must be entered on separate lines in this section, with the amount shown on the borrower’s GFE for each charge entered in the corresponding line in the Good Faith Estimate column. For each charge included in Blocks 4, 5 and 6 on the borrower’s GFE for which the loan originator selected the provider or for which the borrower selected a provider identified by the loan originator, a description must be entered on a separate line in this section, with the amount shown on the borrower’s GFE for each charge entered in the corresponding line in the Good Faith Estimate column. The loan originator must identify any third party settlement services for which the borrower selected a provider other than one identified by the loan originator so that the settlement agent can include those charges in the appropriate category.

Additional lines may be added if necessary. The amounts shown on the HUD-1/1A for each line must be entered in the HUD-1/1A column next to the corresponding charge from the GFE, along with the appropriate HUD-1/1A line number. The HUD-1/1A column must include any amounts shown on page 2 of the HUD-1 in the column as paid for by the borrower, plus any amounts that are shown as P.O.C. by or on behalf of the borrower.

The amounts shown in the Good Faith Estimate and HUD-1/1A columns for this section must be separately totaled and entered in the designated line. If the total for the HUD-1/1A column is greater than the total for the Good Faith Estimate column, then the amount of the increase must be entered both as a dollar amount and as a percentage increase in the appropriate line.

“Charges That Can Change”. The amounts shown in Blocks 9, 10 and 11 on the borrower’s GFE must be entered in the appropriate line in the Good Faith Estimate column. Any third party settlement services for which the borrower selected a provider other than one identified by the loan originator must also be included in this section. The amounts shown on the HUD-1/1A for each charge in this section must be entered in the corresponding line in the HUD-1/1A column,

along with the appropriate HUD-1/1A line number. The HUD-1/1A column must include any amounts shown on page 2 of the HUD-1 in the column as paid for by the borrower, plus any amounts that are shown as P.O.C. by or on behalf of the borrower. Additional lines may be added if necessary.

Loan Terms

This section must be completed in accordance with the information and instructions provided by the lender. The lender must provide this information in a format that permits the settlement agent to simply enter the necessary information in the appropriate spaces, without the settlement agent having to refer to the loan documents themselves.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING HUD-1A

Note: The HUD-1A is an optional form that may be used for refinancing and subordinate-lien federally related mortgage loans, as well as for any other one-party transaction that does not involve the transfer of title to residential real property. The HUD-1 form may also be used for such transactions, by utilizing the borrower's side of the HUD-1 and following the relevant parts of the instructions as set forth above. The use of either the HUD-1 or HUD-1A is not mandatory for open-end lines of credit (home equity plans), as long as the provisions of Regulation Z are followed.

Background

The HUD-1A settlement statement is to be used as a statement of actual charges and adjustments to be given to the borrower at settlement, as defined in this part. The instructions for completion of the HUD-1A are for the benefit of the settlement agent who prepares the statement; the instructions are not a part of the statement and need not be transmitted to the borrower. There is no objection to using the HUD-1A in transactions in which it is not required, and its use in open-end lines of credit transactions (home-equity plans) is encouraged. It may not be used as a substitute for a HUD-1 in any transaction that has a seller. Refer to the "definitions" section (§ 3500.2) of 24 CFR part 3500 (Regulation X) for specific definitions of terms used in these instructions.

General Instructions

Information and amounts may be filled in by typewriter, hand printing, computer printing, or any other method producing clear and legible results. Refer to 24 CFR § 3500.9 regarding rules for reproduction of the HUD-1A. Additional pages may be attached to the HUD-1A for the inclusion of customary recitals and information used locally for settlements or if there are insufficient lines on the HUD-1A. The settlement agent shall complete the HUD-1A in accordance with the instructions for the HUD-1 to the extent possible, including the instructions for disclosing items paid outside closing and for no cost loans.

Blank lines are provided in Section L for any additional settlement charges.

Blank lines are also provided in Section M for recipients of all or portions of the loan proceeds. The names of the recipients of the settlement charges in Section L and the names of the recipients of the loan proceeds in Section M should be set forth on the blank lines.

Line-Item Instructions

Page 1

The identification information at the top of the HUD-1A should be completed as follows:

The borrower's name and address is entered in the space provided. If the property securing the loan is different from the borrower's address, the address or other location information on the property should be entered in the space provided. The loan number is the lender's identification number for the loan. The settlement date is the date of settlement in accordance with 24 CFR § 3500.2, not the end of any applicable rescission period. The name and address of the lender should be entered in the space provided.

Section L. Settlement Charges. This section of the HUD-1A is similar to Section L of the HUD-1, with minor changes or omissions, including deletion of lines 700 through 704, relating to real estate broker commissions. The instructions for Section L in the HUD-1, should be followed insofar as possible. Inapplicable charges should be ignored, as should any instructions regarding seller items.

Line 1400 in the HUD-1A is for the total settlement charges charged to the borrower. Enter this total on line 1601. This total should include Section L amounts from additional pages, if any are attached to this HUD-1A.

Section M. Disbursement to Others. This section is used to list payees, other than the borrower, of all or portions of the loan proceeds (including the lender, if the loan is paying off a prior loan made by the same lender), when the payee will be paid directly out of the settlement proceeds. It is not used to list payees of settlement charges, nor to list funds disbursed directly to the borrower, even if the lender knows the borrower's intended use of the funds.

For example, in a refinancing transaction, the loan proceeds are used to pay off an existing loan. The name of the lender for the loan being paid off and the pay-off balance would be entered in Section M. In a home improvement transaction when the proceeds are to be paid to the home improvement contractor, the name of the contractor and the amount paid to the contractor would be entered in Section M. In a consolidation loan, or when part of the loan proceeds is used to pay off other creditors, the name of each creditor and the amount paid to that creditor would be entered in Section M. If the proceeds are to be given directly to the borrower and the borrower will use the proceeds to pay off existing obligations, this would not be reflected in Section M. Section N. Net Settlement. Line 1600 normally sets forth the principal amount of the loan as it appears on the related note for this loan. In the event this form is used for an open-ended home equity line whose approved amount is greater than the initial amount advanced at settlement, the amount shown on Line 1600 will be the loan amount advanced at settlement. Line 1601 is used

for all settlement charges that both are included in the totals for lines 1400 and 1602, and are not financed as part of the principal amount of the loan. This is the amount normally received by the lender from the borrower at settlement, which would occur when some or all of the settlement charges were paid in cash by the borrower at settlement, instead of being financed as part of the principal amount of the loan. Failure to include any such amount in line 1601 will result in an error in the amount calculated on line 1604. Items paid outside of closing (P.O.C.) should not be included in Line 1601.

Line 1602 is the total amount from line 1400.

Line 1603 is the total amount from line 1520.

Line 1604 is the amount disbursed to the borrower. This is determined by adding together the amounts for lines 1600 and 1601, and then subtracting any amounts listed on lines 1602 and 1603.

Page 2

This section of the HUD-1A is similar to page 3 of the HUD-1. The instructions for page 3 of the HUD-1, should be followed insofar as possible. The HUD-1/1A Column should include any amounts shown on page 1 of the HUD-1A in the column as paid for by the borrower, plus any amounts that are shown as P.O.C. by the borrower. Inapplicable charges should be ignored.