

**Supporting Statement for the
Registration of Mortgage Loan Originators
(CFPB G; OMB No. 7100-0328)**

Summary

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), under authority delegated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), proposes to extend for three years, without revision, the recordkeeping and disclosure requirements for the Registration of Mortgage Loan Originators (CFPB G; OMB No. 7100-0328). In accordance with the Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act (SAFE Act), the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's (CFPB) Regulation G requires residential mortgage loan originators (MLOs) to register with the Nationwide Multistate Licensing System (NMLS),¹ maintain this registration, obtain a unique identifier, and disclose to consumers, upon request and through the NMLS, their unique identifier and the MLO's employment history as well as publicly adjudicated disciplinary and enforcement actions. The CFPB's regulation also requires the institutions employing MLOs to adopt and follow written policies and procedures to ensure that their employees comply with these requirements and to conduct annual independent compliance tests. The CFPB's regulation applies to a broad range of financial institutions and their employees. Regarding entities supervised by the Board, the CFPB's regulation applies to state member banks (SMBs) with \$10 billion or less in total assets that are not affiliates of insured depository institutions with total assets of more than \$10 billion; subsidiaries of such SMBs that are not functionally regulated within the meaning of section 5(c)(5) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956;² branches and agencies of foreign banks (other than federal branches, federal agencies,³ and insured state branches of foreign banks); commercial lending companies owned or controlled by foreign banks; and their employees who act as MLOs.

The current estimated total annual burden for the CFPB G is 22,440 hours. This estimate is an average based on the estimated number of SMBs, other Board-supervised financial institutions, and MLOs subject to applicable reporting, recordkeeping, and disclosure requirements.

Background and Justification

The SAFE Act, enacted on July 30, 2008, required the Board, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), former Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), and Farm Credit Administration (FCA) to jointly implement rules and develop and maintain a federal registration system for those MLOs employed by agency-regulated institutions. The SAFE Act provides that the objectives of the NMLS are to aggregate and improve the flow of information to and between regulators, provide increased accountability and tracking of MLOs, enhance consumer

¹ <https://mortgage.nationwidelicencingsystem.org/Pages/default.aspx>. The Conference of State Bank Supervisors (CSBS) owns and operates the NMLS.

² See 12 U.S.C. 1844(c)(5) (defining "functionally regulated subsidiary").

³ The terms "federal agency" and "federal branch" have the same meanings as in section 1 of the International Banking Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3101). See 12 CFR 211.21.

protections, reduce fraud in the residential mortgage loan origination process, and provide consumers with easily accessible information at no charge regarding the employment history of and publicly adjudicated disciplinary and enforcement actions against MLOs. On July 28, 2010, the Board amended Regulation H - Membership of State Banking Institutions in the Federal Reserve System (12 CFR Part 208) to implement the SAFE Act with respect to its regulated entities.⁴

On July 21, 2011, provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act) transferred certain SAFE Act responsibilities to the CFPB, including rulemaking authority for all federal depository institutions and supervisory authority for SAFE Act compliance for entities under the CFPB's jurisdiction.⁵ On December 19, 2011, the CFPB published an interim final rule establishing a new Regulation G,⁶ SAFE Mortgage Licensing Act - Federal Registration of Residential Mortgage Loan Originators.⁷ The Board subsequently repealed its regulations implementing the SAFE Act.⁸ The CFPB's rule did not impose any new substantive obligations on regulated persons or entities beyond the obligations that had been in the rules of the Board and the other agencies. The Board retains supervisory authority for SAFE Act compliance for SMBs with \$10 billion or less in total assets that are not affiliates of insured depository institutions with total assets of more than \$10 billion; subsidiaries of such SMBs that are not functionally regulated within the meaning of section 5(c)(5) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; branches and agencies of foreign banks (other than federal branches, federal agencies, and insured state branches of foreign banks); and commercial lending companies owned or controlled by foreign banks; and their employees who act as MLOs.

This information is not available from other sources.

Description of Information Collection

The CFPB's Regulation G requires MLO employees of federally regulated depository institutions to register with the NMLS, maintain their registration, and obtain a unique identifier. The regulation also requires Board-supervised entities to ensure compliance by their MLO employees and establish written policies and procedures. These requirements are described in 12 CFR 1007.103, 1007.104, and 1007.105. Details of the requirements for each section are provided below.

MLOs – Sections 1007.103(a), (b), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (d) (Registration of mortgage loan originators) and section 1007.105 (Use of unique identifier). Generally, sections 1007.103(a) and (b) require an employee of a depository institution that engages in the business of a MLO to

⁴ 75 FR 44656 (July 28, 2010). See also 75 FR 51623 (Aug. 23, 2010) (correcting footnote numbering in preamble to 75 FR 44656).

⁵ The Dodd-Frank Act transferred to the CFPB examination and enforcement responsibility for the SAFE Act for insured depository institutions with over \$10 billion in total consolidated assets and their affiliates (collectively, covered institutions). For SMBs with \$10 billion or less in total consolidated assets that are not affiliated with a covered institution, the Federal Reserve retained its SAFE Act examination and enforcement authority.

⁶ 12 CFR 1007.

⁷ 76 FR 78483 (Dec. 19, 2011).

⁸ 84 FR 21691 (May 15, 2019).

register with the NMLS, maintain such registration, and obtain a unique identifier. Section 1007.103(c)(1) provides that registration pursuant to section 1007.103(a)(1) is effective on the date the NMLS transmits notification to the registrant that the registrant is registered. Section 1007.103(c)(2) provides that a renewal or update pursuant to section 1007.103(b) is effective on the date the NMLS transmits notification to the registrant that the registration has been renewed or updated. Section 1007.103(d) describes the categories of information that an employee, or the employing depository institution on the employee's behalf, must submit to the NMLS, with the employee's attestation as to the correctness of the information supplied, and his or her authorization to obtain further information. Section 1007.105 requires a registered MLO to provide his or her unique identifier to a consumer upon request, before acting as an MLO, and through the originator's initial written communication with a consumer, if any.

Depository Institutions – section 1007.103(e) (Registration of mortgage loan originators), section 1007.104 (Policies and procedures), and section 1007.105 (Use of unique identifier). Section 1007.103(e) specifies institution and employee information that a depository institution would submit to the NMLS in connection with the initial registration of one or more MLOs and thereafter update. Section 1007.104 requires that an agency-regulated institution employing MLOs adopt and follow written policies and procedures, at a minimum addressing certain specified areas, but otherwise appropriate to the nature, size, complexity, and scope of its mortgage lending activities. Section 1007.105 requires a depository institution to make the unique identifier(s) of its registered MLOs available to consumers in a manner and method practicable for the institution.

Respondents use information technology to comply with these disclosure and recordkeeping provisions, including disclosure of data to the NMLS Federal Registry.

Respondent Panel

The Board's CFPB G panel comprises SMBs with \$10 billion or less in total assets that are not affiliates of insured depository institutions with total assets of more than \$10 billion; subsidiaries of such SMBs that are not functionally regulated within the meaning of section 5(c)(5) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956; branches and agencies of foreign banks (other than federal branches, federal agencies, and insured state branches of foreign banks); and commercial lending companies owned or controlled by foreign banks (collectively, banking organizations); and the employees of these banking organizations who act as residential MLOs. The CSBS is updating the NMLS platform and has expressed an intent to engage with smaller respondent entities to obtain their input during this modernization effort and potentially lessen burden.

Frequency and Time Schedule

This information collection contains recordkeeping and disclosure requirements, as described above. MLOs registered with the NMLS must renew their registration, at least annually, but within 30 days if there are certain changes. There are also episodic disclosures to consumers.

Public Availability of Data

Certain information that is derived from NMLS data is made available to the public through the NMLS's Consumer AccessSM portal, a free service for consumers to confirm that the financial services company or professional with whom they wish to conduct business is federally registered or authorized to conduct business in their state. The portal provides consumers with the unique identifiers and the employment history of, and the publicly adjudicated disciplinary and enforcement actions against, MLOs.⁹

Legal Status

The CFPB G is authorized pursuant to the SAFE Act,¹⁰ as amended by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act),¹¹ and the CFPB's Regulation G.¹² The Board is authorized under section 1061 of the Dodd-Frank Act to enforce consumer financial protection functions, including the CFPB's Regulation G, with respect to state member banks with \$10 billion or less in total consolidated assets and their respective subsidiaries that are not functionally regulated within the meaning of section 5(c)(5) of the Bank Holding Company Act.¹³ The Board is authorized to enforce the CFPB's Regulation G with respect to branches and agencies of foreign banks and commercial lending companies owned or controlled by foreign banks under sections 7 and 13 of the International Banking Act (IBA),¹⁴ which authorize the Board to examine such entities and enforce the IBA's requirement that such entities conduct their operations in the United States in full compliance with the provisions of any law of the United States which impose requirements that protect the rights of consumers in financial transactions.¹⁵ The CFPB G is mandatory.

Records kept and information disclosed pursuant to the requirements of the CFPB G that apply to MLOs are not submitted to the Board, so the issue of confidentiality will not normally arise. Most of the information submitted to register with the NMLS under the CFPB G will be publicly available. Copies of these records or information obtained by the Board as part of the examination or supervision process of a financial institution may be protected from disclosure pursuant to exemptions 6 or 8 of the FOIA. Exemption 8 covers matters contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions. Exemption 6 covers information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, may be entitled to confidential treatment under exemption 6 of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).¹⁶

⁹ Consumer AccessSM (<https://www.nmlsconsumeraccess.org/>) contains licensing/registration information on mortgage, consumer finance, debt, and money services companies, branches, and individuals licensed by state regulatory agencies participating in the NMLS. It also contains information regarding federal agency-regulated institutions and their MLOs who are registered with the NMLS.

¹⁰ 12 U.S.C. § 5101 *et seq.*

¹¹ 12 U.S.C. § 5581.

¹² 12 CFR part 1007.

¹³ 12 U.S.C. § 5581(c).

¹⁴ 12 U.S.C. §§ 3105(c) and 3108(b).

¹⁵ 12 U.S.C. § 3106a(1).

¹⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6).

Consultation Outside the Agency

The OCC and NCUA were consulted as part of the clearance process for this information collection.

Public Comments

On March 17, 2026, the Board published an initial notice in the *Federal Register* (91 FR 12800) requesting public comment for 60 days on the extension, without revision, of the CFPB G. The comment period for this notice expires on May 18, 2026.

Estimate of Respondent Burden

As shown in the table below, the estimated total annual burden for the CFPB G is 22,440 hours. The MLO and banking organization respondent counts were calculated using data from the NMLS. The Board respondent counts assume that the growth (increase) in new MLOs likewise reflects the overall growth (increase) in loan officers. To calculate that growth rate, the Board used the Bureau of Labor Statistics' projection for the relevant period. Other related MLO assumptions include: (1) all MLOs will renew their registration; (2) entities will hire replacement MLOs for those who leave; and (3) one-half of MLOs will make a single change to their registry record during a year.

The disclosures associated with Section 1007.105 – disclosure of unique identifier – are primarily electronic and produce *de minimis* burden; therefore, the Board does not estimate burden for these disclosures. These disclosure and recordkeeping requirements represent less than 1 percent of the Board's total paperwork burden.

CFPB G	<i>Estimated number of respondents</i> 17	<i>Annual frequency</i>	<i>Estimated average hours per response</i>	<i>Estimated annual burden hours</i>
Disclosure				
Section 1007.103(a) MLOs (new) initial set-up and disclosure	152	1	3.5	532
Section 1007.103(b) MLOs (existing) maintenance and disclosure	15,194	1	0.85	12,915

¹⁷ Of these respondents to this information collection, the following are considered to be small entities as defined by the SBA (*i.e.*, entities with less than \$850 million in total assets): banking organizations (existing and new) disclosure of registration information and disclosure of unique identifier, 441; banking organizations (existing) recordkeeping, 440; banking organizations (new) recordkeeping, 1. Size standards effective March 17, 2023. See <https://www.sba.gov/document/support-table-size-standards>.

Sections 1007.103(c)(1) and (2) MLOs (existing) updates and changes	7,597	1	0.25	1,899
Section 1007.103(e) Banking organizations (existing and new) disclosure of registration information	653	1	3.7	2,416
Recordkeeping Section 1007.104 Banking organizations (existing)	652	1	7.0	4,564
Section 1007.104 Banking organizations (new)	1	1	114.3	<u>114</u>
<i>Total</i>				22,440

The estimated current total annual cost to the public for this collection is \$1,141,018.¹⁸

Sensitive Questions

These collections of information contain no questions of a sensitive nature, as defined by OMB guidelines.

Estimate of Cost to the Federal Reserve System

The estimated cost to the Federal Reserve System for collecting and processing this information collection is negligible.

¹⁸ Total cost to the responding public is estimated using the following formulas: For institutions, total burden hours, multiplied by the cost of staffing, where the cost of staffing is calculated as a percent of time for each occupational group multiplied by the group's hourly rate and then summed (30% Office & Administrative Support at \$24, 45% Financial Managers at \$87, 15% Lawyers at \$88, and 10% Chief Executives at \$126). For MLOs, total burden hours, multiplied by the cost of staffing, where the cost of staffing is calculated as 100% of time for the Loan Officers occupational group, at \$41 per hour. Hourly rates for each occupational group are the (rounded) mean hourly wages from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2024, published April 2, 2025, <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.t01.htm>. Occupations are defined using the BLS Standard Occupational Classification System, <https://www.bls.gov/soc/>.