



May 2, 2011

## Borrower Ability to Pay On the Radar

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The Federal Reserve Board has proposed a Rule to implement a provision of the Dodd-Frank Act that prohibits lenders from originating mortgages without regard to the borrower's ability to repay the loan. Creditors must make a reasonable and good faith determination of that repayment ability, based on verified and documented evidence.

The Proposed Rule provides four options for complying with the ability-to-repay requirement. The first option has 8 underwriting factors that must be considered, such as reasonable expectation of income, employment status, qualifying ratios and credit history.

The second option allows a credit to refinance a "non-standard mortgage" into a "standard mortgage" in order to provide the borrower with a more stable loan program. This option is associated with streamlined refinances without credit qualifying guidelines.

The third option allows creditors to originate a "qualified mortgage." The Proposed Rule has two alternative definitions of a qualified mortgage as a mortgage which does not contain certain features such as negative amortization, interest only, balloon payments or loan terms exceeding 30 years. Other features include a 3% cap on the total points and fees, fully verified income and assets and loan underwriting approval is based on the fully indexed rate in five years, and other amortization factors. The second alternative provides a rebuttable presumption of compliance.

The fourth option pertains to small creditors in rural or underserved areas where mortgages may contain certain features such as balloon payments and other amortization features otherwise not permitted under the Rule.

On the following pages is a matrix of anti-predatory laws as of 5/1/11 across the United States that include specific rules regarding borrower Ability to Pay.

## BORROWER REPAYMENT ABILITY

Jurisdiction	All Loans	High-Cost Loans
<b>ALASKA</b>	The state of Alaska has not enacted Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	Alaska has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>ALABAMA</b>	The state of Alabama has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	Alabama has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		At the time a high-cost home loan is closed, the lender must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property.
	While Arkansas has enacted anti-predatory legislation under the Arkansas Home Loan Protection Act (AHLPA), the provisions of the AHLPA only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "high-cost home loan."	
<b>ARIZONA</b>	The state of Arizona has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	The state of Arizona has not enacted Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	Division 1.6 of the Financial Code	At the time a covered loan is closed, the lender must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property. If the loan is an ARM, the fully indexed rate of the loan must be used to determine a borrower's repayment ability. If the loan is a Stated Income, the income stated by the borrower and all other information in the lender's possession must be used to determine a borrower's repayment ability. A borrower with a DTI of 55% or less is presumed to be able to make payments on the loan.
	While California has enacted anti-predatory legislation under Division 1.6 of the Financial Code, the provisions of Division 1.6 only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "covered loan."	
<b>COLORADO</b>	Colorado Consumer Equity Protection Act	A lender may not make a covered loan based on a borrower's collateral without regard to the borrower's repayment ability, including current and expected income, current obligations, and employment. If the loan is a Stated Income, a borrower's repayment ability must be based on the income stated by the borrower and all other information in the lender's possession.
	Mortgage loan originators licensed under the Mortgage Loan Originator Licensing and Mortgage Company Registration Act have a duty to: 1. make a "reasonable inquiry" concerning a borrower's current and prospective income, existing debts and obligations, and any other information; and 2. make the loan originator's best efforts to recommend, broker, or originate a residential mortgage loan that takes the borrower's information into consideration. A loan originator's duty to make a "reasonable inquiry" requires the loan originator to recommend appropriate mortgage products. Appropriate mortgage products may only be recommended after a reasonable inquiry has been made in order to understand the borrower's current and prospective financial status. A reasonable inquiry requires the loan originator to interview and discuss current and prospective income with borrowers, including the income's source and likely continuance, and may not require the loan originator to verify such income.	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Connecticut Abusive Home Loan Lending Practices Act	At the time a high-cost home loan is closed, the lender must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property. A borrower with a DTI of 50% or less at the time the loan is closed, or at the time of the first rate adjustment if there is an introductory rate, is presumed to be able to make payments on the loan.
	While Connecticut has enacted anti-predatory legislation under the Connecticut Abusive Home Loan Lending Practices Act (CAHLLPA), the provisions of the CAHLLPA only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "high cost home loan."	

<b>District of Columbia</b>		At the time a covered loan is closed, the lender must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property. If the loan includes a balloon payment, the lender's determination of the borrower's ability to make the final payment may include the borrower's equity in the property and the borrower's ability to refinance the loan based on current market conditions.
	While the District of Columbia has enacted anti-predatory legislation under the Home Loan Protection Act of 2002 (HLP), the provisions of the HLP only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "covered loan."	
<b>DELAWARE</b>	The state of Delaware has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	Delaware has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>FLORIDA</b>	<a href="#">Florida Fair Lending Act</a>	A lender may not make a covered loan based on a borrower's collateral without regard to the borrower's repayment ability, including current and expected income, current obligations, and employment.
	While Florida has enacted anti-predatory legislation under the Florida Fair Lending Act (FFLA), the provisions of the FFLA only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "high-cost home loan."	
<b>GEORGIA</b>	The Georgia Fair Lending Act does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability that are applicable to all home loans.	At the time a high-cost home loan is closed, the lender must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property. A borrower with a DTI of 50% or less at the time the loan is closed is presumed to be able to make payments on the loan.
<b>HAWAII</b>	The state of Hawaii has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	Hawaii has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>IOWA</b>	The state of Iowa has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	Iowa has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>IDAHO</b>	The state of Idaho has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	Idaho has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>ILLINOIS</b>		At the time a high risk home loan is closed, the lender must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property. A borrower with a DTI of 50% or less at the time the loan is closed, or at the time of the first rate adjustment if there is an introductory rate, is presumed to be able to make payments on the loan.
	A person licensed under the Residential Mortgage Lending Act of 1987 may not make, provide, or arrange for a residential mortgage loan without verifying the borrower's reasonable ability to pay the principal and interest, real estate taxes, homeowner's insurance, assessments, and mortgage insurance premiums. The borrower's income and financial resources must be verified by tax returns, payroll receipts, bank records, or other reasonably reliable methods. Stated income should be accepted only if there are mitigating factors that clearly minimize the need for direct verification of ability to repay. For loans in which the interest rate may vary, the borrower's repayment ability must be determined based on the "fully indexed rate." For loans that allow for negative amortization, the principal loan amount must be calculated by including the maximum amount the principal balance may increase due to negative amortization under the terms of the loan.	
<b>INDIANA</b>	The Indiana Home Loan Practices Act does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability that are applicable to all home loans.	A lender must make a high cost home loan with due regard to the borrower's repayment ability by following commercially reasonable practices in determining the DTI. Commercially reasonable practices include using a DTI of 41% or less and the residual income guidelines established by VA.

<b>KENTUCKY</b>	Kentucky Anti-Predatory Lending Law	At the time a high-cost home loan is closed, the lender must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on the borrower's income, obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property. The lender must verify the borrower's: 1. reasonable ability to pay all scheduled payments of principal, interest, taxes and insurance; and 2. income and financial resources through tax returns, payroll receipts, bank records, or other similar documents.  A borrower is presumed to be able to make payments on the loan if, at the time the loan is closed: 1. the borrower has a DTI of 50% or less; 2. the loan has been approved by an automated underwriting service offered by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac; 3. the lender verifies and documents that the borrower has liquid assets equal to 50% of the principal loan amount; or 4. the borrower has sufficient "residual income" as defined in the guidelines established by the VA.
	While Kentucky has enacted anti-predatory legislation, the provisions of Kentucky's Anti-Predatory Lending Law only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "high-cost home loan."	
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	The state of Louisiana has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	Louisiana has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	Predatory Home Loan Practices Act	At the time a high-cost home mortgage loan is closed, the lender must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property. There is an automatic presumption that a borrower will be able to make payments if at the time the loan is closed, and based on payments calculated with the index plus the margin if there is an introductory rate, the borrower has a DTI of 50% or less and sufficient residual income under VA guidelines.
	While Massachusetts has enacted anti-predatory legislation under the Predatory Home Loan Practices Act (PHLPA), the provisions of the PHLPA only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "high cost home loan."	
<b>MARYLAND</b>	Maryland Anti-Predatory Lending Law	A lender may not make any mortgage loan (including a covered loan) without giving due regard to the borrower's ability to repay the mortgage loan in accordance with its terms, including the fully indexed rate of the mortgage loan, if applicable, and property taxes and homeowner's insurance.
	While Maryland has enacted anti-predatory legislation, the provisions of Maryland's Anti-Predatory Lending Law only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "covered loan."  Note, however, that the Maryland Mortgage Lender Law and the Maryland Mortgage Originator Law contain "refinancing" provisions applicable to all residential mortgage loans. While not expressly designated as "anti-predatory legislation", the provisions are discussed herein due to the similarity to "refinancing" provisions contained in the Anti-Predatory Lending Laws of other states. See Refinancing Restrictions for further information.  In addition, Maryland general law contains counseling disclosure provisions applicable to all "mortgage loans." While not expressly designated as "anti-predatory legislation," the provisions are discussed herein due to the similarity to counseling disclosure provisions contained in the Anti-Predatory Lending Laws of other states. See General Disclosures for further information.	

<p><b>MAINE</b></p>	<p>The Maine Truth in Lending Act does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability that are applicable to all residential mortgage loans.</p>	<p>A higher-priced mortgage loan may not be extended without regard to the borrower's ability to repay the loan, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the borrower's current and expected income;</li> <li>2. employment;</li> <li>3. assets other than the collateral;</li> <li>4. credit history;</li> <li>5. debt-to-income ratio;</li> <li>6. current obligations; and</li> <li>7. property taxes, mortgage insurance premiums (required by the lender) and similar expenses.</li> </ol> <p>The amount of income or assets and current obligations relied on to determine the borrower's repayment ability must be verified. Compliance with the above provisions is presumed if the lender:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. verifies the borrower's repayment ability;</li> <li>2. determines repayment ability using the largest payment of principal and interest scheduled in the first 7 years taking into account current obligations and mortgage-related obligations; and</li> <li>3. assesses the borrower's repayment ability taking into account at least: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the total debt to income ration; or</li> <li>b. the income the consumer will have after paying debt obligations.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p><b>MICHIGAN</b></p>	<p>The Consumer Mortgage Protection Act does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability.</p>	<p>Michigan has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.</p>
<p><b>MINNESOTA</b></p>	<p>A person licensed or required to be licensed under the Minnesota Residential Mortgage Originator and Servicer Licensing Act, and any person exempt from licensing, may not make or arrange for a residential mortgage loan without verifying the borrower's reasonable ability to pay the scheduled payments of principal, interest, real estate taxes, homeowner's insurance, assessments, and mortgage insurance premiums. The borrower's income and financial resources must be verified by tax returns, payroll receipts, bank records, or other similarly reliable documents. The above restrictions do not apply to a state or federally chartered bank, savings bank, or credit union, an institution chartered under the Farm Credit Act, or to a person making or arranging a residential mortgage loan originated or purchased by a state agency or a tribal or local unit of government.</p>	<p>Minnesota has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.</p>
<p><b>MISSOURI</b></p>	<p>The state of Missouri has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.</p>	<p>Missouri has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.</p>
<p><b>MISSISSIPPI</b></p>	<p>The state of Mississippi has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.</p>	<p>Mississippi has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.</p>
<p><b>MONTANA</b></p>	<p>The state of Montana has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.</p>	<p>Montana has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.</p>
<p><b>NORTH CAROLINA</b></p>	<p>North Carolina Anti-Predatory Lending Law</p> <p>While North Carolina has enacted anti-predatory legislation, the provisions of North Carolina's Anti-Predatory Lending Law only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "high-cost home loan" or a "rate spread home loan."</p>	<p><b>High-Cost Home Loans</b> At the time a high-cost home loan is closed, the lender must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property. A borrower with a DTI of 50% or less at the time the loan is closed is presumed to be able to make payments on the loan.</p> <p><b>Rate Spread Home Loans</b> A lender may not make a rate spread home loan unless the lender reasonably believes that the borrower has the ability to repay the loan based on the borrower's credit history, current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and other financial resources other than equity in the property. The lender must take reasonable steps to verify the accuracy and completeness of information provided by the borrower using tax returns, payroll receipts, bank records, reasonable alternative methods, or reasonable third-party verification.</p>

<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>	The state of North Dakota has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	North Dakota has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>NEBRASKA</b>	The state of Nebraska has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	Nebraska has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	Nondepository Mortgage Bankers and Brokers Act References	New Hampshire has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
	The state of New Hampshire has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	The New Jersey Home Ownership Security Act does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability that are applicable to all home loans.	The New Jersey Home Ownership Security Act does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability.
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	<p>A lender may not make a home loan without documenting and considering the borrower's reasonable ability to repay that loan pursuant to the loan's terms. In addition, a lender may not make a home loan that does not require a determination of the borrower's reasonable ability to pay the following costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. principal;</li> <li>2. interest;</li> <li>3. real estate taxes;</li> <li>4. property insurance;</li> <li>5. property assessments;</li> <li>6. mortgage insurance premiums; and</li> <li>7. other scheduled long-term monthly debt payments.</li> </ol> <p>The borrower's ability to repay must be demonstrated through reasonably reliable documentation that may include payroll receipts, tax returns, bank records, asset and credit evaluations, mortgage payment history or other similar reliable documentation. In the case of an adjustable rate residential mortgage loan, the reasonable ability to pay must be determined based on a fully indexed rate and repayment schedule that achieves full amortization over the life of the mortgage loan.</p>	The Home Loan Protection Act does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability.
<b>NEVADA</b>	A lender may not knowingly or intentionally make a home loan, other than a reverse mortgage, to a borrower (including without limitation, a low-document home loan, no-document home loan or stated-document home loan) without determining, using any commercially reasonable means or mechanism, that the borrower has the ability to repay the loan. The Mortgage Lending Division has issued a Division Letter stating that the above provision does not prohibit any specific mortgage products or documentation types. The Mortgage Lending Division has also issued a "Commercially Reasonable Means or Mechanism Worksheet" which may be used to demonstrate compliance with the repayment ability requirements.	A lender may not knowingly or intentionally make a home loan, other than a reverse mortgage, to a borrower (including without limitation, a low-document home loan, no-document home loan or stated-document home loan) without determining, using any commercially reasonable means or mechanism, that the borrower has the ability to repay the loan. The Mortgage Lending Division has issued a Division Letter stating that the above provision does not prohibit any specific mortgage products or documentation types. The Mortgage Lending Division has also issued a "Commercially Reasonable Means or Mechanism Worksheet" which may be used to demonstrate compliance with the repayment ability requirements.
<b>NEW YORK</b>	New York Anti-Predatory Lending Law	At the time a high-cost home loan is closed, the lender or broker must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property. There is a presumption that a borrower will be able to make payments if at the time the loan is closed, or at the time of the first rate adjustment if there is an introductory rate, the borrower has a DTI of 50% or less and sufficient residual income under VA guidelines.
	While New York has enacted anti-predatory legislation, the provisions of New York's Anti-Predatory Lending Law only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "high-cost home loan."	

<b>OHIO</b>	Predatory Lending Act	A lender may not make a covered loan based on a borrower's collateral without regard to the borrower's repayment ability, including current and expected income, current obligations, and employment. A lender may not make a covered loan where the borrower's DTI will be more than 50% unless the borrower submits both verification that the borrower received pre-purchase counseling and a signed disclosure that acknowledges the risk of entering into the covered loan. The counseling may be provided by a nonprofit counseling service approved by an agency of the federal government or credit counseling services approved by HUD to assist borrowers in understanding and obtaining FHA or VA loans, provided the counseling service does not make or broker such loans through an affiliate.
	While Ohio has enacted anti-predatory legislation under the Ohio Predatory Lending Act (OPLA), the provisions of the OPLA only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "covered loan."	
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	Oklahoma Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act References	A lender may not make a subsection 10 mortgage loan based on a borrower's collateral without regard to the borrower's repayment ability, including current and expected income, current obligations, and employment. A borrower with a DTI of 55% or less at the time the loan is closed is presumed to be able to make payments on the loan.
	While Oklahoma has enacted anti-predatory lending provisions under the Uniform Consumer Credit Code, these provisions only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "subsection 10 mortgage."	
<b>OREGON</b>	The state of Oregon has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	Oregon has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	Mortgage Bankers and Brokers and Consumer Equity Protection Act References	A lender may not make a covered loan based on a borrower's collateral without regard to the borrower's repayment ability, including current and expected income, current obligations, employment, and other financial resources. A borrower with a DTI of 50% or less at the time the loan is closed is presumed to be able to make payments on the loan. This does not apply to borrowers whose income is greater than 120% of the median family income.
	A mortgage lender or broker licensed under the Mortgage Loan Industry Licensing and Consumer Protection Act may not offer a loan without having reasonably determined that the applicant will have the ability to repay the loan in accordance with the loan terms and conditions by final maturity at the fully indexed rate, assuming a fully amortized repayment schedule. In performing an analysis to determine whether an applicant will have the ability to repay an offered loan, a lender or broker must consider, verify and document: 1. the income of the applicant; and 2. the fixed expenses of the applicant.	
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>	The Rhode Island Home Loan Protection Act does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability that are applicable to all home loans.	At the time a high-cost home loan is closed, the lender must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property. There is a presumption that a borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan if the borrower has a DTI of 50% or less at the time the loan is closed.
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	The South Carolina High-Cost and Consumer Home Loans Act does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability that are applicable to all consumer home loans.	At the time a high-cost home loan is closed, the lender must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property. If the loan is an ARM, the analysis of the borrower must include an evaluation of the ability to repay by final maturity at the fully indexed rate assuming a fully amortizing repayment schedule. A borrower with a DTI of 50% or less at the time the loan is closed is presumed to be able to make payments on the loan.
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	The state of South Dakota has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	South Dakota has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.

<b>TENNESSEE</b>	While Tennessee has enacted anti-predatory legislation under the Tennessee Home Loan Protection Act (THLPA), the provisions of the THLPA only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "high-cost home loan."	
	Tennessee Home Loan Protection Act References	At the time a high-cost home loan is closed, the lender must reasonably believe that the borrower will be able to make the payments on the loan based on current and expected income, current obligations, employment status, and financial resources other than equity in the property. A borrower with a DTI of 50% or less at the time the loan is closed is presumed to be able to make payments on the loan.
<b>TEXAS</b>	The Texas Anti-Predatory Lending Law does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability that are applicable to all home loans.	A lender may not make a high-cost home loan based on a borrower's collateral without regard to the borrower's repayment ability, including current and expected income, current obligations, employment, and other financial resources.
<b>UTAH</b>	While Utah has enacted anti-predatory legislation under the Utah High Cost Home Loan Act (UHCHLA), the provisions of the UHCHLA only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "high-cost mortgage."	
		The Utah High Cost Home Loan Act does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability.
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	Virginia's "anti-predatory lending provisions" do not address borrower repayment ability.	
	Virginia Anti-Predatory Lending Law	Virginia law does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability with respect to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>VERMONT</b>	While Vermont has enacted anti-predatory legislation, the provisions of Vermont's Anti-Predatory Lending Law only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "high rate loan."	
	Vermont Anti-Predatory Lending Law References	Vermont law does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability with respect to high rate loans.
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	The Washington Anti-Predatory Lending Law does not contain provisions regarding borrower repayment ability that are applicable to residential mortgage loans.	Washington has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	While Wisconsin has enacted anti-predatory legislation under the Responsible High-Cost Mortgage Lending Act (RHCMLA), the provisions of the RHCMLA only apply to loans that meet the definition of a "covered loan."	
	Responsible High Cost Mortgage Lending Act	A lender may not make a covered loan based on a borrower's collateral without regard to the borrower's repayment ability, including current and expected income, current obligations, and employment.
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	The state of West Virginia has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	West Virginia has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.
<b>WYOMING</b>	The state of Wyoming has not enacted any Anti-Predatory Lending Laws.	Wyoming has not enacted provisions specifically tailored to high-cost/covered loans.