



The power of yes.

APEX PRIME GUIDELINES

EFFECTIVE 10.29.2026

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1. INTRODUCTION

These guidelines serve to provide direction and consistency in loan, borrower, and property eligibility.

1.1. LENDING PHILOSOPHY

AD Mortgage LLC (hereafter referred to as AD) evaluates several aspects of the borrower's credit, income, asset and equity profile along with the loan's attributes to make a reasonable and good faith determination on the borrower's ability to repay the loan.

Investment quality is determined by the borrower's credit, capacity, and collateral. A weakness in any one of the three components must be compensated by strengths in one or both of the remaining two components.

AD's Lending Eligibility Guidelines establish the criteria under which a loan is eligible.

AD Mortgage has a no-tolerance policy as it relates to fraud. Lenders should follow the established fraud and identity procedures on every loan in an effort to prevent and detect fraud (including, but not limited to, Social Security number verification, verbal verifications of employment, processing of 4506-C, etc.). Loans containing fraudulent documentation or information will immediately be declined and submitted for further internal review. If there is any determination of Loan Originator involvement, the Loan Originator will be made inactive, and the appropriate agencies notified. AD Mortgage will also pursue fraud carried out by a borrower, or any other person or party involved in the origination process, to the fullest extent of the law.

1.2. FAIR LENDING STATEMENT

AD Mortgage operates in accordance with the provisions of the Fair Housing Act and Equal Credit Opportunity Act. The Fair Housing Act makes it unlawful to discriminate in housing-related activities against any person because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, handicap, or familial status. The Equal Credit Opportunity Act prohibits discrimination with respect to any aspect of a credit transaction on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, national origin, marital status, age (provided the borrower has the capacity to enter into a binding contract), receipt of public assistance, or because the borrower has in good faith exercised any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act. AD Mortgage fully supports the letter and spirit of both laws and will not condone discrimination in any mortgage transaction.

1.3. RESPONSIBLE LENDING STATEMENT

The primary focus of this lending program is the extension of credit in a prudent manner such that the borrower has an ability to repay the mortgage obligation. Loans should be affordable to the borrower in his or her pursuit of homeownership and mortgage related financing needs.

AD's Apex Prime program guidelines are structured to guide its partners towards making common sense lending decisions on loans to borrowers who may have limited access to credit. A borrower's situation generally requires the lender to consider alternative forms of documenting income and/or compensating factors which offset risk indicated by less than pristine credit, such as a recent credit



event or elevated debt-to-income ratio. The borrower's ability to repay must be proven in all instances as it relates to consumer-based lending.

Under the general Ability-to-Repay (ATR) standard, lenders must make a reasonable, good-faith determination that the consumer has an ability to repay the loan at or before loan consummation. Lenders must verify information using third-party records that provide reasonably reliable evidence of income or assets.

If a loan is subject to the ATR rules under the Federal Truth in Lending Act ("TILA"), lenders must consider eight underwriting factors in making the repayment ability determination:

- Current or reasonably expected income or assets (other than the value of the property that secures the loan) that the consumer will rely on to repay the loan.
- Current employment status (if the loan relies on employment income when assessing the consumer's ability to repay).
- Monthly mortgage payment for this loan. Calculate this using the introductory or fully-indexed rate, whichever is higher, and monthly, fully-amortizing payments that are substantially equal.
- Monthly payment on any simultaneous loans secured by the same property.
- Monthly payments for mortgage-related obligations, such as property taxes and insurance, homeowner's association fees or ground rent.
- Debts, alimony, and child support obligations.
- Monthly debt-to-income ratio or residual income, that was calculated using the total of all mortgage and non-mortgage obligations listed above, as a ratio of gross monthly income
- Credit history.

AD will not fund a loan subject to the ATR requirement under TILA unless it meets the requirements of the rule. Certain loans may be exempt from TILA or otherwise exempt from the ATR rule. In those cases, though AD may choose to fund a loan that does not adhere to the formal requirements of the ATR rule, AD will only fund loans that the applicant appears able to afford based on application of prudent underwriting standards.

1.4. REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

- Each loan must be originated, closed, serviced and transferred in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations and orders. Our compliance due diligence review, conducted on a secondary market basis, will analyze each loan to determine compliance with the necessary requirements.
- Note: AD will review loans to ensure that they comply with applicable regulations that are primarily under the jurisdiction of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the "CFPB").
- In addition, please note that there are other rules and regulations that may be applicable and that additional rules and regulations may be enacted, and that such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time, and therefore the implementation or revision of such rules and regulations will affect and be relevant to the products as set forth herein.
- Business Purpose and Occupancy Affidavit must be signed by the borrower at closing.



1.5. FRAUD AWARENESS

Fraud can occur with any type of loan. A common definition of fraud is an act of intentional misrepresentation, concealment, or omission of the truth for the purpose of deception or manipulation with the intent of securing something by taking unfair advantage of another. AD Mortgage has a Zero Tolerance Policy on matters relating to fraud or misrepresentation.

1.5.1. CORE MORTGAGE FRAUD SCHEMES

Affinity Fraud

Mechanics: Fraud is coordinated within a trusted group (religious, ethnic, professional, or social group). A trusted insider promotes financing or investment opportunities and recruits participants. Loans are often originated using shared narratives, recycled documentation, or coordinated misrepresentation.

Red flags: Multiple borrowers linked through same employer, agent, or introducer; repeated use of same LO, broker, attorney, or developer; similar income or asset documentation patterns across unrelated files; group investment language; high concentration of loans in one channel or geography tied to one network.

Air Loans

Mechanics: Entire transaction is fictitious. Property, borrower, or both do not exist. Documentation is fully fabricated including appraisal, title, and borrower identity.

Red flags: Property cannot be independently verified; inconsistent address records; appraiser unfamiliar with area; weak or missing chain of title; borrower has no digital footprint; unusually fast and “clean” closings.

Identity Theft

Mechanics: Stolen personal data is used to obtain mortgage credit without the true borrower’s knowledge.

Red flags: Credit profile inconsistent with application history; borrower unaware of application details; mismatched IP/device/location; sudden new credit accounts before application; altered or inconsistent documents.

Straw Borrower

Mechanics: A qualified borrower is used to secure financing for a hidden true beneficiary who cannot qualify or is concealed.

Red flags: Borrower cannot explain property details; third-party down payment; POA involvement; occupancy inconsistencies; lack of decision-making control.

Shotgunning

Mechanics: Multiple loans are secured on same property or borrower simultaneously before lenders can detect overlapping liens.

Red flags: Closings within days; repeated title updates; same property appearing in multiple applications; unusually high leverage; multiple recordings in short period.



1.5.2. VALUATION & APPRAISAL FRAUD

Property Flips

Mechanics: Rapid resale at inflated price with minimal improvements supported by manipulated appraisals or comps.

Red flags: Short ownership (<12 months); minimal renovation; repeated related-party sales; non-arm's-length history; comp overlap with subject property.

Developer-initiated Value Inflation

Mechanics: Developer influences pricing through incentives, controlled sales, phased pricing, or internal buyer networks.

Red flags: Limited external sales; heavy concessions not reflected in price; rapid appreciation without demand; related-party buyers; comps driven by developer pipeline.

Comp Manipulation

Mechanics: Selective or engineered comparable sales used to justify inflated valuation.

Red flags: Same developer comps; outdated or irrelevant comps; geographic mismatch; repeated comp reuse; lack of true market transactions.

Appraisal Conditioning

Mechanics: Direct or indirect pressure on appraisers or AMC to influence valuation outcomes.

Red flags: Appraiser repeatedly assigned by same broker; value changes after revisions without market support; unusual communication patterns.

1.5.3. DEVELOPER & CONDO FRAUD

Builder Bailout

Mechanics: Developer offloads inventory using incentives or inflated values to resolve financial distress.

Red flags: High unsold inventory; bulk investor sales; hidden concessions; end-user absence; sales spike near financial deadlines.

Condo Conversion Bailout

Mechanics: Rental or distressed property converted to condos with inflated unit pricing.

Red flags: Recent conversion; weak resale history; investor-heavy ownership; unstable HOA; clustered sales.

HOA Financial Misrepresentation

Mechanics: HOA reserves, budgets, insurance, or litigation exposure misrepresented to support valuation or eligibility.

Red flags: Low reserves; missing audits; litigation inconsistencies; developer-controlled HOA; insurance gaps.



1.5.4. TRANSACTION STRUCTURING FRAUD

Double Escrows

Mechanics: Sequential closings used to inflate price and obscure true value.

Red flags: Rapid resales; overlapping escrows; same participants; unexplained price jumps.

Purchase Disguised as Refinance

Mechanics: True purchase structured as refinance to avoid purchase scrutiny.

Red flags: Recent title transfer; missing purchase contract; no seasoning; unexplained cash flows.

Cash-Out Purchase Schemes

Mechanics: Equity extracted at closing through inflated price or side agreements.

Red flags: Above-market price; borrower receives funds back; seller credits not disclosed; appraisal equals loan amount.

Seller Financing Abuse

Mechanics: Seller provides financing with non-market terms to mask true price, borrower qualification gaps, or hidden equity arrangements.

Red flags: Related-party seller; unusual loan terms; deferred or interest-only structures; side agreements; price inflation paired with seller note.

Buy Before You Sell

Mechanics: a home-purchase structure that allows a homeowner to buy and move into a new residence before selling the departing home, typically by using a bridge or equity-advance facility secured by the existing home and, in some programs, a backup purchase agreement to eliminate the home-sale contingency, with the financing repaid when the departing residence is sold.

Red flags: short-term bridge loan secured by the departing primary with \$0 monthly payments used for down payment; lack of departing primary listing on market or contract of sale; possible occupancy misrepresentation if the departing residence is not sold.

1.5.5. OCCUPANCY & INCOME FRAUD

Occupancy Misrepresentation

Mechanics: False declaration of property use to obtain favorable loan terms.

Red flags: Distance from property; inconsistent residency history; rapid post-closing rental; multiple primary residences.

Rental Income Fraud

Mechanics: Fabricated or inflated rental income used for qualification.

Red flags: Rent above market; missing leases; unverifiable payments; related tenants; inconsistent DSCR inputs.



Employment / Income Fabrication

Mechanics: Fake employment or income documents used for qualification.

Red flags: unverifiable employer; fake EIN; CPA letters without audit trail; income spikes pre-application; inconsistent payroll data.

Investment Occupancy Misrepresentation (Reverse Occupancy)

Mechanics: Borrower declares the subject property as an investment property while intending to occupy it as a primary residence or second home.

Requirements: The borrower must acknowledge the intended purpose of the subject property ("Primary Residence", "Second Home", or "Investment") by completing and signing the appropriate sections of the Business Purpose and Occupancy Affidavit. Underwriters must address any red flags that may indicate the property is not intended exclusively for investment purposes.

Red flags: Subject property value exceeds the value of the borrower's primary residence; borrower currently rents his or her primary residence; subject property could reasonably function as a second home.

1.5.6. FORECLOSURE & DISTRESSED FRAUD

Foreclosure Bailout

Mechanics: Distressed property sold at inflated value to avoid foreclosure.

Red flags: Pre-foreclosure timing; distressed seller indicators; related-party buyers; inflated pricing.

Foreclosure Rescue

Mechanics: Fraudulent rescue firms take ownership or equity under false promises.

Red flags: rapid deed transfer; lack of legal counsel; unclear agreements; borrower confusion; equity stripping.

Buy and Bail

Mechanics: Borrower defaults on existing loan after obtaining new property financing.

Red flags: Second purchase shortly before default; abandonment patterns; payment cessation after new loan.

Short Sale Fraud

Mechanics: Manipulated short sale through hidden agreements or false hardship claims.

Red flags: undisclosed compensation; related buyers; inconsistent hardship documentation.

1.5.7. ENTITY & OWNERSHIP MANIPULATION

Subject-To Financing

Mechanics: Property transferred while existing mortgage remains without lender consent.

Red flags: title transfer without assumption; unchanged original mortgage; seller still liable; missing lender notification.

Straw Entity / LLC Layering

Mechanics: Entities used to conceal true borrower or obscure ownership.



Red flags: newly formed LLCs; shared registered agents; complex ownership chains; lack of business purpose.

Title Cycling

Mechanics: Rapid transfers between entities to obscure price history or reset valuation.

Red flags: frequent deed transfers; related entities; inconsistent ownership timeline.

1.5.8. SYSTEMIC MARKET MANIPULATION

Broker-Controlled Pricing Loops

Mechanics: Broker network repeatedly circulates properties to inflate pricing benchmarks.

Red flags: same brokers across transactions; repeated appreciation within network; clustered activity.

Interconnected Comp Networks

Mechanics: Artificial comp creation through repeated related-party transactions.

Red flags: recurring buyers/sellers; lack of arms-length sales; localized price inflation clusters.

Market-Wide Value Inflation Campaigns

Mechanics: Coordinated actions by developers, brokers, and investors to raise pricing benchmarks in a micro-market.

Red flags: rapid regional appreciation without fundamentals; synchronized pricing jumps; limited external buyers.

1.6. DEFINITIONS

The following terms have the meanings below wherever they are used in these guidelines.

Conflict of Interest: A financial interest, relationship, or overlapping role that could compromise a transaction participant's independent judgment, objectivity, or the reliability of information provided. Examples include a participant verifying information from which they financially benefit; the borrower's employer also acting as the seller or loan originator; common ownership or control between transaction parties; or an interested party improperly influencing the appraisal, income verification, source-of-funds documentation, or disbursement of proceeds.

First-time homebuyer – a borrower who has not had an ownership interest in a residential or mixed-use property (up to 20 units) in the United States at any time during the 3 years before the note date. For Foreign National programs, ownership of such a property in any country counts.

Interested Party: Any individual or entity, other than a borrower acting solely as a borrower, with a direct or indirect financial or ownership interest in the subject property or transaction, or whose compensation is contingent upon closing. Examples include the seller; builder or developer; real estate agent, broker, or brokerage; contract assignor or wholesaler; mortgage lender, broker, loan originator, or processor; settlement, escrow, or title agent; closing attorney; appraiser; and appraisal management company.

Interested parties also include their owners, beneficial owners, controlling persons, affiliates, employees, and representatives when involved in, able to influence, or financially benefiting from the transaction. Affiliation includes direct or indirect ownership, control, or common ownership or



control.

Private mortgage – a mortgage lien that meets any of the following:

- it is held or serviced by an individual, a private company, or another lender that is not a bank, credit union, or licensed mortgage lender or servicer;
- it is not reported on the borrower's credit report (a lien that appears only on a credit supplement is still private);
- it is not recorded as a mortgage lien, as verified through title documents, DataTree, county records, or similar sources.

Relative (also "family member") – any of the following:

- the borrower's spouse, fiancé(e), or a domestic partner who lives with the borrower;
- the borrower's child or other dependent;
- any other person related to the borrower by blood, marriage, adoption, or legal guardianship (for example, a parent, sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, cousin, or in-law); or
- a former relative (for example, a former spouse or former in-law).



2. GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

2.1. PROGRAMS

AD offers the loan programs below. See the appropriate AD Matrices for additional details and criteria:

- AD Owner Occupied / Second Home / Investment

Program	Mortgage History	Min FICO	Credit Event (CE) Seasoning	Tradelines	Residual Income
Apex Prime	0x30x24	680	48 months	Standard	\$2,000

2.2. PRODUCTS

See latest applicable AD Matrix.

2.3. LOAN AMOUNTS AND LOAN-TO-VALUES

See latest applicable AD Matrix.

The lesser of the purchase price or appraised value of the subject property is the original value used to calculate the loan-to-value, with consideration to the value derived from the secondary valuation waterfall.

2.4. DOCUMENTATION

Documentation types include:

- Full Documentation
- Asset Utilization
- Personal Bank Statement Documentation
- Business Bank Statement Documentation
- 1099 Income

2.5. LOAN AGE

The period between the note date and the AD Mortgage funding date cannot exceed 90 days for correspondent loans. AD will consider longer periods on a case-by case basis.

2.6. PREPAYMENT PENALTIES, POINTS, AND FEES

Total points, fees, and APR may not exceed current state and federal high-cost thresholds.

Prepayment penalties are allowed on investment property transactions - see applicable AD Matrices for details.

Prepayment penalties on primary residence and second home transactions are prohibited.

Where permitted by applicable laws and regulations on an investment property, a prepayment charge may be assessed in the period between six (6) months and five (5) years following the execution date of the Note. The prepayment charge will be equal to 6 months of interest on the amount of the prepayment that exceeds 20% of the original principal balance. The charge applies to loans that pay off due to sale or refinance, or curtailments that exceed 20% of the original principal balance in each 12-month time period.

See rate sheet for further detail. The prepayment penalty can be disclosed within the body of the Note or in a separate rider.

The following state restrictions apply:

- Prepayment penalties are not allowed in AK, AR, KS, MI, MN, NM, OH (1-2 units with loan amount less than or equal to 116,356) and RI. Prepayment penalty buydown is required.
- Prepayment penalties are not allowed on loans vested to individuals in IL, NJ and VT. Prepayment penalty buydown required or close in LLC (maximum prepayment penalty period is 3 years in IL).
- Maximum prepayment penalty period is 2 years in MS.
- Maximum prepayment penalty period is 3 years in ID and MA.
- Maximum prepayment penalty period is 3 years in DC and MD. The prepayment charge will be equal to 2 months of interest on the amount of the prepayment that exceeds 20% of the original principal balance.
- Virginia and Maryland - Prepayment penalties are not allowed on loan balances less \$75,000.
- Pennsylvania - Prepayment penalties are not allowed on loan balances less than an adjusted value as determined by the Dept of Banking & Securities for 1-2 units. For calendar year 2026 the amount is \$329,411.

Note: States may impose different definitions of points and fees, rate/APR, or prepayment penalties that apply under HOEPA. States may also use different triggers in each category for determining whether a loan will be a "high-cost mortgage" (or equivalent terms) under state law. As a matter of policy, AD does not fund loans defined as high-cost mortgages (or equivalent terms) under Federal or state law, regardless of the basis for the loan's treatment as such.

2.7. EXCEPTIONS

Exceptions to published guidelines are considered on a case-by-case basis. Loans with exception requests should exhibit compensating factors. All exception requests must be submitted by the Requestor in writing to the Exceptions Committee via the Exception Form. The fully completed AD Mortgage Exception Request Form along with any supporting documentation is required. AD's decision to allow or deny any exception request relates only to whether AD will approve a loan.

2.8. ESCROWS – IMPOUND ACCOUNTS

Escrow funds/impond accounts are required to be established for all loans originated by AD Mortgage. Escrows may be established for funds collected as required to be paid under the security instrument. Escrow funds include, but are not limited to, taxes, insurance (hazard, flood, and mortgage) premiums, special assessments, ground rents, water, sewer, etc. Escrows may not be waived when delinquent real estate taxes are paid from loan proceeds.

AD can waive escrow for TILA Non-HPML Loans on primary residence, second homes, and investment properties under Apex Prime. Please refer to AD Matrix for LTV restrictions and additional criteria.

Flood Insurance Escrows can never be waived regardless of loan type or program.

2.9. TEMPORARY BUYDOWN

AD Mortgage allows temporary buydown on Owner Occupied properties on Purchase and Rate/Term transactions. The note rate without consideration of the bought-down rate will be used for qualifying purposes. The funds for buydown cannot come from the borrower. When the source of the buydown funds is an interested party to the property sale or purchase transaction, interested-party contribution limits apply.



3. OCCUPANCY TYPE

3.1. PRIMARY RESIDENCE

A primary residence (or owner-occupied property) is a dwelling occupied by the borrower as his or her principal residence.

To qualify as a primary residence, the transaction should meet each of the following criteria:

- Property is in the same general area as the borrower's employment,
- Borrower intends to occupy the subject property for the majority of the year,
- Borrower intends to occupy the subject property within 60 days of closing the loan, and
- Property possesses physical characteristics that accommodate the borrower's family.

3.2. SECOND HOME

A second home is a dwelling occupied by the borrower in addition to their primary residence (may also be referred to as a vacation home). Second homes are restricted to 1-unit dwellings.

Typical second homes should meet the following criteria:

- Be located a reasonable distance away from the borrower's primary residence or located in an area considered a vacation area.
- Must be occupied by the borrower for some portion of the year.
- Suitable for year-round occupancy.
- Borrower must have exclusive control over the property.
- Must not be subject to any timeshare arrangements, rental pools or other agreements which require the borrower to rent the subject property or otherwise give control of the subject property to a management firm.

3.3. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

An investment property (or non-owner-occupied property) is an income-producing property that the borrower does not occupy.

Unless otherwise noted, gift funds are acceptable only if a 10% down payment has been made by the borrower from their own resources.

Please refer to AD Matrices for additional details and criteria.

4. TRANSACTION TYPE

4.1. PURCHASE

A purchase transaction is one which allows a buyer to acquire a property from a seller.

4.1.1. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED

A copy of the fully executed purchase contract with all necessary attachments/addendum are required.

4.1.2. LOAN TO VALUE

The lesser of the purchase price or appraised value of the subject property is the original value used to calculate the loan-to-value, with consideration to the value derived from the secondary valuation waterfall.

4.2. REFINANCE

4.2.1. REFINANCE TYPES

- Rate/term refinance
- Cash-out refinance

CREDIT REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL REFINANCE TRANSACTIONS

- All mortgage accounts must be current at the time of application and remain paid as agreed through closing.
- Refinances where the payoff obligation is seller-held financing, including seller carryback notes, owner-financed mortgages or any obligation held by the property's original seller, are not eligible.
- For any mortgage associated with the subject property:
 - If the mortgage payoff statement indicates any evidence the borrower is delinquent, such as, but not limited to Attorney Fees, Default Interest or Modification Fee, AD will require evidence of the last three months of verified mortgage payments via check, bank statement or wire transfer.
- Refinance of Existing Mortgage Debt:
 - Mortgage debt secured by the subject property and paid off through the refinance must have been incurred by the borrower or an entity in which the borrower held an ownership interest when the debt was incurred. For debt in an entity's name, ownership at the time of origination must be documented; current ownership alone is insufficient.
 - Exceptions involving inheritance, divorce, or transfers between family members require documentation establishing the borrower's acquisition of the property and the existing debt.

4.2.2. RATE/TERM REFINANCE

A Rate/Term refinance is the refinancing of an existing mortgage for the purpose of changing the interest and/or term of a mortgage without advancing new money on the loan. A rate/term refinance



is ineligible when the payoff mortgage was originated, funded, or is held by a family member of the borrower or business partner.

At least one borrower on the new loan must be an owner (on title) of the subject property at the time of the initial application. Exceptions are allowed if:

- the borrower acquired the property through an inheritance or was legally awarded the property (such as through a divorce, separation, or dissolution of a domestic partnership); or
- the property was previously owned by an inter vivos revocable trust and the borrower is the primary beneficiary of the trust; or
- the borrower is currently financially obligated on the loan being paid off but not on the title. This includes loans where the property is currently owned by a limited liability corporation (LLC) that is majority owned or controlled by the borrower(s). The LLC is considered majority-owned by the borrower(s) in the following scenarios:
 - Scenario A: The borrower is 50% owner and non-borrower is 50%.
 - The borrower is not the majority owner. Time vested in LLC is not applied to seasoning.
 - Scenario B: The borrower is 51% owner and non-borrower is 49%.
 - The borrower is the majority owner. Time vested in LLC is applied to seasoning.
 - Scenario C: The borrower is 40% owner and non-borrowers are 20%, 20%, and 20% owners.
 - The borrower is the majority owner. Time vested in LLC is applied to seasoning.
 - Scenario D: The borrower is 50% owner and non-borrowers are 25% and 25% owners.
 - The borrower is the majority owner. Time vested in LLC is applied to seasoning.

If Quitclaim Deed with no value conveyed is used as the acquisition method within the last 12 months, maximum CLTV of 65%, unless one of the following applies:

- The mortgage is reporting on the borrower's credit report (credit supplement is not acceptable as a substitute), or
- The mortgage is held in an LLC where the borrower had $\geq 25\%$ ownership at the time the loan was opened per title commitment, or
- The borrower acquired the property through an inheritance or was legally awarded the property (such as through a divorce, separation, or dissolution of a domestic partnership)

The mortgage amount for a Rate/Term refinance is limited to the sum of the following:

- Existing first mortgage payoff.
- Closing costs and prepaid items (interest, taxes, insurance) on the new mortgage.
- The amount of any subordinate mortgage liens used in their entirety to acquire the subject property (regardless of seasoning).
- The amount of a home equity line of credit in first or subordinate lien position that was used in its entirety to acquire the subject property (regardless of seasoning).

- Buy out a co-owner pursuant to an agreement.
- Any subordinate financing that was not used to purchase the subject property provided:
 - For closed end seconds, the loan is at least one year seasoned as determined by the time between the note date of the subordinate lien and the application date of the new mortgage.
 - For HELOCs and other open-ended lines of credit, the loan is at least one year seasoned and there have been less than \$2,000 in total draws over the past 12 months.

If the most recent first mortgage transaction on the property was a cash-out refinance within the last 6 months, the new mortgage is not eligible. Note date to note date is used to calculate the 6 months.

If the subject property was acquired greater than twelve (12) months from note date, the appraised value will be used to determine LTV/CLTV. If the property was acquired less than or equal to twelve (12) months from the note date:

- Maximum CLTV is reduced by 5% from the applicable eligibility matrix.
- When the property was renovated after purchase, the appraisal must specifically confirm that the renovations justify the reported value increase.
- If the subject property was listed for sale after the initial purchase, the qualifying value must be the lesser of the most recent list price or the current appraised value.
- If the subject property was not listed for sale after the initial purchase, the appraised value will be used for qualification.

For Rate/Term transactions, the borrower may only receive cash back in an amount that is the lesser of 2% of the new mortgage balance or \$5,000.

4.2.3. CASH-OUT REFINANCE

A cash-out refinance is a refinance that does not meet the Rate/Term refinance definition. Cash-out would include a refinance where the borrower receives cash from the transaction or when an open-ended subordinate lien (that does not meet the Rate/Term seasoning requirements) is refinanced into the new transaction. A cash-out refinance is ineligible when the payoff mortgage was originated, funded, or is held by a family member of the borrower or business partner.

A mortgage taken out on a property previously owned free and clear is always considered a cash-out refinance.

The mortgage amount for a cash-out refinance transaction may include any of the following:

- Existing first mortgage payoff.
- Closing costs and prepaid items (interest, taxes, insurance) on the new mortgage.
- The amount of any subordinate mortgage liens being paid off that do not meet seasoning and draw history requirements as described in Rate/Term Refinance section.
- The amount of any non-mortgage related debt paid off through closing.
- Delinquent real estate taxes (taxes past due by more than 60 days) can also be included in the loan amount; if they are, an escrow account must be established, subject to applicable law or regulation.



- Additional cash in hand reflected on the settlement statement.

Cash-out proceeds on an investment property must be used only for a business purpose. It cannot be used for personal, family or household purposes (e.g. student debt, medical bills, personal credit card pay-off, personal tax lien or judgement payoff and etc.)

CASH-OUT SEASONING AND DETERMINATION OF VALUE

Note date is used for Cash-Out Seasoning calculations.

If an existing first mortgage is being paid off through the transaction, it must be at least 6 months old at the time of refinance, as measured by the note date of the existing loan to the note date of the new loan. This requirement does not apply to any existing subordinate liens being paid off through the transaction.

Cash-Out Seasoning of six (6) months or less on all occupancy types is allowed with the following restrictions:

- For properties acquired less than or equal to six (6) months ago, cash purchase (delayed financing) transactions are allowed. The transaction is considered cash-out refinance for pricing and eligibility. The new loan amount may not exceed the borrower's total cash investment in the property (purchase price plus documented improvements). Gift funds used for the initial purchase cannot be reimbursed to the borrower through the cash-out transaction.
- The maximum CLTV for such transactions must be calculated based on the lower of:
 - The current appraised value, or
 - The original purchase price plus documented improvements completed after acquisition.
- Borrower must own property at the time of the application for Cash-out refinance
- If a borrower on title to the subject property for less than six months prior to the disbursement date one of the following exceptions apply:
 - The property was purchased with cash in the past 6 months (delayed financing)
 - Quitclaim Deed with no value conveyed has been used as an acquisition method within the past 12 months (maximum CLTV of 65% will be applied)
 - The borrower acquired the property through an inheritance or was legally awarded the property (divorce, separation, or dissolution of a domestic partnership)
 - If the property was owned prior to closing by a limited liability corporation (LLC) that is majority-owned or controlled by the borrower(s), the time it was held by the LLC may be counted towards meeting the borrower's six-month ownership requirement. The LLC is considered majority-owned by the borrower(s) in the following scenarios:
 - Scenario A: The borrower is 50% owner and non-borrower is 50%.
 - The borrower is not the majority owner. Time vested in LLC is not applied to seasoning.
 - Scenario B: The borrower is 51% owner and non-borrower is 49%.
 - The borrower is the majority owner. Time vested in LLC is applied to seasoning.



- Scenario C: The borrower is 40% owner and non-borrowers are 20%, 20%, and 20% owners.
 - The borrower is the majority owner. Time vested in LLC is applied to seasoning.
- Scenario D: The borrower is 50% owner and non-borrowers are 25% and 25% owners.
 - The borrower is the majority owner. Time vested in LLC is applied to seasoning.
- If the property was owned prior to closing by an inter vivos revocable trust, the time held by the trust may be counted towards meeting the borrower's six-month ownership requirement if the borrower is the primary beneficiary of the trust.
- In case not all liens are paid on the property the UW must review current borrowers 12 months payment history, even if that borrower is not on the loan.

Cash-Out Seasoning from six (6) to twelve (12) months is allowed with the following restrictions:

- Maximum CLTV is reduced by 5% from the applicable eligibility matrix.
- When the property was renovated after purchase, the appraisal must specifically confirm that the renovations justify the reported value increase.
- If the subject property was listed for sale after the initial purchase, the qualifying value must be the lesser of the most recent list price or the current appraised value.
- If the subject property was not listed for sale after the initial purchase, the appraised value will be used for qualification.

4.2.4. PROPERTIES LISTED FOR SALE

To be eligible for a Rate/Term refinance, the subject property must be taken off the market on or before the application date. For investment property, if the subject property was listed for sale in the past 12 months prior to application date, a minimum of 36 months prepayment penalty would be required, and the borrower cannot buydown to no prepayment penalty unless prepayment penalty is prohibited by state.

To be eligible for a cash-out refinance, the subject property must not be listed for sale in the past 6-months prior to application date. For investment property, if the subject property was listed for sale in the past 12 months prior to application date, a minimum of 36 months prepayment penalty would be required, and the borrower cannot buydown to no prepayment penalty unless prepayment penalty is prohibited by state.

4.2.5. BENEFIT TO BORROWER

In keeping with the commitment of responsible lending, all primary residence and second home refinance transactions must have a benefit to the borrower, as evidenced by at least one or more of the following:

- Balloon payoff
- Title transfer

- Property retention
- Rate reduction
- P&I reduction
- Debt reduction
- Avoidance of Foreclosure
- Uncontrolled cash-out

State-specific and/or federal benefit to borrower compliance requirements must be adhered to. AD, as well as its Loan Originators, must document relevant calculations and data which support such benefit to the borrower. Additional restrictions apply if the new loan refinances an existing loan considered to be a special mortgage. A special mortgage is originated, subsidized, or guaranteed by or through a state, tribal, or local government, or nonprofit organization that either bears a below-market interest rate at the time the loan was originated or has nonstandard payment terms beneficial to the borrower, such as payments that vary with income, are limited to a percentage of income, or where no payments are required under specified conditions.

If the borrower will lose one or more of the benefits of the special mortgage, then both of the following apply:

- Lender must check that the loan complies with all applicable state and local laws as well as laws associated with the subject special loan program;
- Lender must take special care to ensure a net tangible benefit to the borrower.

4.2.6. TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) TRANSACTIONS

- A Texas Section 50(a)(6) mortgage is a home equity (or cash-out) loan originated under the provisions of Article XVI, Section 50(a)(6), of the Texas Constitution, which allow a borrower to take equity out of a homestead property under certain conditions. All Texas Home Equity transactions must comply with the more restrictive of the AD Mortgage Loan Apex Prime Underwriting Guidelines or the Texas Section 50(a)(6) Transactions description within these Guidelines. If the subject transaction is an investment property, but the title and/or taxes show a homestead exemption, the homestead exemption must be removed. The borrower must have ownership of a primary residence in Texas at the time of application.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) SELLER CERTIFICATION

The seller certifies that with respect to the Texas Section 50(a)(6) mortgages delivered to AD Mortgage.

- All Texas Section 50(a)(6) mortgages were (or will be) originated pursuant to written processes and procedures that comply with the provisions of the Texas Constitution applicable to mortgage loans authorized by Section 50(a)(6), Article XVI of the Texas Constitution, as amended from time to time.
- The seller has in place a specific process for the receipt, handling, and monitoring of notices from borrowers that seller failed to comply with the provisions of the law applicable to Texas Section 50(a)(6) mortgages. Such process must be adequate to ensure that the seller will correct the failure to comply by one of the authorized means no later than the 60th day after the date the seller is



notified of the failure to comply by the borrower.

- An attorney familiar with the provisions of Section 50(a)(6), Article XVI of the Texas Constitution was consulted (or will be consulted prior to origination of the Texas Section 50(a)(6) mortgages) in connection with the development and implementation of the processes and procedures used for the origination of the Texas Section 50(a)(6) mortgages.
- To ensure ongoing compliance with the law applicable to mortgage loans authorized by Section 50(a)(6), Article XVI of the Texas Constitution, the processes and procedures used for the origination of the Texas Section 50(a)(6) mortgages will be reviewed by the seller regularly and will be updated and revised, as appropriate pursuant to clarifications of the law, on a regular and continual basis.
- The seller certifies that it is lawfully authorized to make loans described by Section 50(a)(6), Article XVI, of the Texas Constitution.
- The matters certified herein are representations and warranties of the seller given to AD Mortgage in connection with each Texas Section 50(a)(6) mortgage.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The following parameters apply to Texas Section 50(a)(6) mortgages:

- Fixed 30 product
- Owner Occupied properties with All Documentation Types listed within the Guidelines
- Maximum CLTV 80
- 1-unit properties only
- 1st lien only

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) LOAN PARAMETERS

The following are considered Texas Section 50(a)(6) loans:

- Loans using proceeds to pay off an existing 50(a)(6) loan (as identified in title work). F2 conversions are allowed if borrower will not get cash back.
- Loans using proceeds to pay off or pay down debts that are not secured by the homestead property.
- Loans with any cash back to the borrower.

The following are **NOT** considered Texas Section 50(a)(6) loans:

- Loans using proceeds to pay current taxes due on the property securing the loan.
- Loans using proceeds to buy out equity pursuant to a court order or agreement of the parties (usually applies to a divorce settlement).
- Loans that include the payment of HOA dues if title company requires them to be paid.

TEXAS SECTION 50(A)(6) RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions apply to Texas Home Equity loans:

- Texas Home Equity loans must wait at least one year since last 50(a)(6) loan to be refinanced.



- There can be only one outstanding 50(a)(6) loan on a property at any given time.
- If the borrower has an existing 50(a)(6) second lien and is getting cash-out from the first mortgage, that lien must be paid off.
- The 50(a)(6) loan may not be used to acquire the property or to finance construction.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) OCCUPANCY

Texas Section 50(a)(6) requirements apply to primary residences only. All borrowers on the loan must be in title and occupy the subject property as their primary residence. 2nd homes and investment properties are exempt from Texas Section 50(a)(6) requirements.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) BORROWERS

The following borrowers are permitted on Texas Home Equity loans. All borrowers must maintain primary occupancy in the subject property:

- U.S. Citizens
- Permanent Resident Aliens
- Non-Permanent Resident Aliens, the following borrowers are not allowed:
 - Co-signer(s)
 - Non-occupant co-borrowers
 - Borrowers not on title
 - Foreign Nationals
 - Corporations, partnerships, or LLCs
 - Trusts
 - Additionally, all non-married owners of the subject property must be borrowers.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) NON-BORROWING SPOUSE

A married borrower may not create a lien against the property unless his/her spouse consents to the lien by signing the following, where applicable:

- Notice Concerning Extension of Credit
- Security Instrument (including any Riders)
- Closing Disclosure One Day Before Closing
- Right of Rescission Notice
- Discount Point Disclosure
- Acknowledgment of Fair Market Value
- Premium Pricing Disclosure
- All owners must sign the application and the Notice Concerning Equity Loan Extension of Credit (English or Spanish). The signing of these documents starts the 12-day 'cooling off' period.
- Texas Home Equity Affidavit and Agreement
- Owner's Affidavit of Compliance



- Receipt of Copies of Documents
- Certificate of Non-Cancellation of Loan

An owner-in-title (whether a spouse or individual) must sign the application and Texas Home Equity Notice (English or Spanish) at the time of application, along with all appropriate documentation.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) REFINANCING AN EXISTING HOME EQUITY LOAN

Effective for loans made on or after 1/1/18, existing home equity loans (as identified in title work) may be refinanced as non-home equity loans and secured with a lien against the home, provided the following conditions are met:

- the refinance occurs at least a year after the home equity loan was closed;
- the additional loan amount only covers the actual costs of the refinancing, and does not provide the consumer with additional funds;
- the value of the new loan combined with the total of the outstanding principal balances of all other valid indebtedness secured by the homestead does not exceed 80% of the fair market value of the homestead on the date the extension of credit is made;
- the lender provides the homeowner the written notice (required by and promulgated under Section (f)(2)(D) and referenced below) on a separate document no later than the third business day after the date the owner submits the loan application and at least 12 days before the closing of the refinance.

The Notice Concerning Refinance of a Texas Home Equity Loan Pursuant to Subsection (f)(2) of Article XVI, Section 50 of the Texas Constitution', must be provided to the owner:



NOTICE CONCERNING REFINANCING A HOME EQUITY LOAN

YOUR EXISTING LOAN THAT YOU DESIRE TO REFINANCE IS A HOME EQUITY LOAN. YOU MAY HAVE THE OPTION TO REFINANCE YOUR HOME EQUITY LOAN AS EITHER A HOME EQUITY LOAN OR AS A NON-HOME EQUITY LOAN, IF OFFERED BY YOUR LENDER.

HOME EQUITY LOANS HAVE IMPORTANT CONSUMER PROTECTIONS. A LENDER MAY ONLY FORECLOSE A HOME EQUITY LOAN BASED ON A COURT ORDER. A HOME EQUITY LOAN MUST BE WITHOUT RECOURSE FOR PERSONAL LIABILITY AGAINST YOU AND YOUR SPOUSE.

IF YOU HAVE APPLIED TO REFINANCE YOUR EXISTING HOME EQUITY LOAN AS A NON-HOME EQUITY LOAN, YOU WILL LOSE CERTAIN CONSUMER PROTECTIONS. A NON-HOME EQUITY REFINANCED LOAN:

- (1) WILL PERMIT THE LENDER TO FORECLOSE WITHOUT A COURT ORDER;
- (2) WILL BE WITH RECOURSE FOR PERSONAL LIABILITY AGAINST YOU AND YOUR SPOUSE; AND
- (3) MAY ALSO CONTAIN OTHER TERMS OR CONDITIONS THAT MAY NOT BE PERMITTED IN A TRADITIONAL HOME EQUITY LOAN.

BEFORE YOU REFINANCE YOUR EXISTING HOME EQUITY LOAN TO MAKE IT A NON-HOME EQUITY LOAN, YOU SHOULD MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND THAT YOU ARE WAIVING IMPORTANT PROTECTIONS THAT HOME EQUITY LOANS PROVIDE UNDER THE LAW AND SHOULD CONSIDER CONSULTING WITH AN ATTORNEY OF YOUR CHOOSING REGARDING THESE PROTECTIONS.

YOU MAY WISH TO ASK YOUR LENDER TO REFINANCE YOUR LOAN AS A HOME EQUITY LOAN. HOWEVER, A HOME EQUITY LOAN MAY HAVE A HIGHER INTEREST RATE AND CLOSING COSTS THAN A NON-HOME EQUITY LOAN.

For loans refinancing an existing home equity loan, the loan file must include the Texas Constitution Section 50(f-1) Affidavit Acknowledging Requirements of Subsection (f)(2), which must be properly executed under Texas law by the owner or the owner's spouse.

Note: All the above requirements must be met in order for the home equity loan to be refinanced as a non-home equity loan.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) 12-DAY COOLING OFF PERIOD

The Notice Concerning Equity Loan Extension of Credit must be provided to the borrower in English and an additional copy of the notice translated into the written language in which the discussions were conducted. To ensure the disclosure is provided to the borrower in the correct language, the loan officer must add a comment to the Loan Submission form identifying the language spoken. The processor must properly identify the language spoken when ordering documents.



- Loan may not be closed until at least 12 calendar days after the borrower has dated and signed the initial application and Notice Concerning Equity Loan Extension of Credit.
- E-consent signatures are acceptable.
- The "cooling off" period in which the borrowers, owners-in-title, and/or spouse (including non-borrowing spouse) can change his/her mind about the Texas Home Equity first mortgage runs from the later of:
 - The date the initial loan application is signed,
 - The date that the Notice Concerning Equity Loan Extension of Credit is signed and dated by the borrowers, owners-in-title, and/or spouse.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) PAYOFF OF DEBT

Seller may require the payoff of the existing first lien as part of the loan approval when the following requirements are met:

- Seller may not require any other seller-owned debt be paid off as part of the transaction as a condition of loan approval.
- If the payoff of debts to other sellers/creditors is required in order to qualify the borrower, then those payoffs must be shown on the settlement statement and disbursed directly to the creditor by the title company.
- Debts that are elected to be for paid off by the borrower but are not required to be paid off in order to qualify the borrower, may be disbursed directly to the borrower.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) SECONDARY FINANCING

New subordinate financing is not allowed, but existing subordinate financing may remain in place. Existing subordinate financing is subject to the following:

- Second lien must be re-subordinated
- Maximum 80% CLTV
- Second lien may not be a 50(a)(6), HELOC or a reverse mortgage

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

All properties must be residential in nature. Tax certification and exemptions for the property are to be reviewed and must meet the following requirements:

- Property must be a principal residence constituting the borrower's homestead in state of Texas.
- The homestead property may not exceed the applicable acreage limit as determined by Texas law.
- All separate structures must be included in the homestead exemption.
- The homestead, as identified on the county appraisal district records, must include ingress/egress to a properly identified public road.
- The new lien may only be secured by the homestead parcel and the market value for CLTV



calculation can only be assessed on that parcel.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) URBAN AND RURAL HOMESTEAD DEFINITIONS

TEXAS HOME EQUITY HOMESTEAD DEFINITIONS		
	URBAN HOMESTEAD DEFINITION	RURAL HOMESTEAD DEFINITION
ACREAGE	Acreage securing the loan may not exceed 10 acres.	Acreage may not exceed 10 acres.
PROPERTY LOCATION AND SERVICES	<p>Property must be located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within municipal boundaries, or - Its extraterritorial jurisdiction, or - A platted subdivision and be served by police protection, paid or volunteer fire protection, and at least three of the following services provided by a Municipality or under contract to a municipality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric • Natural gas • Sewer • Storm sewer • Water 	<p>The property is not located within municipal boundaries or its extraterritorial jurisdiction, or if the property is located in one of those types of areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is not served by police protection or paid or volunteer fire protection provided by the municipality or under contract to a municipality, and - The municipality provides directly or under contract less than three (3) of the following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric • Natural gas • Sewer • Storm sewer • Water

Properties determined to be 'Urban' cannot exceed 10 acres. Property determined to be 'Rural' may not exceed 10 acres. The property should conform to and be acceptable in the market area. The appraisal must include the actual size of the site and not a portion of the site.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) CLOSING REQUIREMENTS

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) ATTORNEY REVIEW

All documents must be reviewed by one of the following law firms (other attorneys may be acceptable when approved in advance by AD Mortgage):

- Brown, Fowler, Alsup
- Black, Mann and Graham, LLP



TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) CLOSING DISCLOSURE AND FINAL LOAN APPLICATION

The final Closing Disclosure (CD) and a copy of the final loan application must be delivered to/accepted by the borrower(s) during normal business hours one day before closing.

Borrower must sign the Acknowledgment of Itemization of Fees, Points, Interest, Costs and Charges for Texas Home Equity Loan or Line of Credit to evidence their receipt of the final Closing Disclosure and loan application.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) POINTS AND FEES

Borrower paid fees are limited to 2% of the principal balance (including the origination fee). The following are not included in the 2% limitation:

- Lender paid closing costs
- Per diem interest
- Bona fide discount points used to reduce the interest rate
- Escrow/impound funds
- Appraisal fee paid to third-party appraiser
- Surveys (completed by state registered or licensed surveyors)
- HOA Maintenance Fees
- A state base premium for a mortgagee policy of title insurance with endorsements established in accordance with state law;

If borrowers are paying discount points, the borrowers, owners-in-title and/or spouse must execute the TX Home Equity Discount Point Acknowledgment.

Only fees which are allowed by State Law and RESPA/ECOA regulatory guidelines can be charged to the borrower and MUST be accurate and reflected on the Loan Estimate (LE) and the Closing Disclosure (CD).

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) POWER OF ATTORNEY

Power of Attorney is not allowed.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) SURVEY

Surveys are required on all Texas Home Equity transactions to ensure the following:

- Confirm lot size
- Evidence homestead property and any adjacent land are separate
- Evidence of homestead and property is a separately platted and subdivided lot for which full ingress and egress is available (excluding rural properties)
- Properties must be served by municipal utilities, fire and police protection (excluding rural properties)
- Homestead must be separate parcel within permissible acreage



TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) TITLE

A title insurance policy written on Texas Land Title Association forms (standard or short) including T42 and T42.1 endorsements is required.

For self-employed borrowers operating a business from the homestead property, the title company must issue a T42.1 endorsement without exception or deletion.

Title may not include language that:

- excludes coverage for a title defect that arises because financed origination expenses are held not to be “reasonable costs necessary to refinance”; or
- defines the “reasonable costs necessary to refinance” requirement as a “consumer credit protection” law since the standard title policy excludes coverage when lien validity is questioned due to a failure to comply with consumer credit protection laws.

Loans must be closed in a Texas title company’s office or attorney’s office. No mobile notaries are permitted.

TEXAS SECTION 50(a)(6) TEXAS HOME EQUITY DOCUMENTS

The following additional Texas Home Equity specific documents must be included in the closing package:

- Notice Concerning Extension of Credit Defined by Section 50(a)(6) (signed by each owner of the property and each spouse of an owner)
- Acknowledgment of Fair Market Value of Homestead Property (borrower and seller must sign at closing with an appraisal attached to the Acknowledgment)
- Notice of Right to Cancel (signed by each owner of the property and each spouse of an owner)
- Texas Home Equity Security Instrument (Form 3044.1)
- Texas Home Equity Note (Form 3244.1)
- Texas Home Equity Affidavit and Agreement (Form 3185)
- Texas Home Equity Condo Rider (Form 3140.44), if applicable
- Texas Home Equity PUD Rider (Form 3150.44), if applicable
- Texas Home Equity Certificate from Originating Lender’s Regarding Compliance with Section 50(a)(6) Article XVI of the Texas Constitution signed by the Seller’s Attorney
- Texas Home Equity Discount Point Acknowledgment, if applicable
- Affidavit of Non-Homestead for all other dwellings, if borrower owns more than one
- Detailed closing instruction letter acknowledged by title company (Compliance Requirements for Texas Home Equity Loans)

Note for any re-subordinating second (cannot be an (a)(6) Note, a new loan or a HELOC) with subordination agreement, if applicable.

4.2.7. INELIGIBLE DEBT PAYOFF

This restriction applies in both the correspondent and wholesale channels. **This section does not apply to AD refinancing its own previously originated loans, nor does it apply when the lender is an institutional bank or credit union.**

Correspondent channel: Refinances that involve the payoff of a debt originated, funded, assigned to, or currently held by the correspondent lender, or any affiliate of the correspondent lender, submitting the new transaction to AD are ineligible. If the debt being satisfied was originated, funded, or is currently held by the same lender originating the refinance, the transaction is not considered a bona fide refinance and is not permitted.

Wholesale channel: A wholesale broker may not submit a transaction to AD to pay off a loan the broker or any affiliate of the broker directly funded or provided. This applies when the broker serves as the lender of record, funding source, or capital provider on the prior obligation. A broker who originated a prior loan through an unaffiliated lender without providing the funding is not subject to this restriction.

This restriction applies to all occupancy types and product programs, including both rate-and-term and cash-out refinances.

Examples of ineligible scenarios include, but are not limited to:

- The borrower obtained a private or bridge loan directly from the originating lender (or its affiliate) for acquisition or renovation, and that debt is now being paid off with the refinance proceeds.
- The original loan was table-funded by, or assigned to, the same lender that is now originating the refinance.
- A wholesale broker submits a refinance to AD to pay off a private or hard money loan the broker funded directly.
- The debt being satisfied in a seller-held note or owner-financed obligation where the original property seller served as the creditor.

4.3. SUBORDINATE FINANCING

The following requirements apply to all subordinate liens:

- Seller-held subordinate liens are not permitted.
- Subordinate financing must be recorded and clearly subordinate to the new mortgage.
- PACE/HERO loan must be paid in full prior to or at closing. Any property tax statement that reflects PACE, HERO, or equivalent will require proof of payoff.
- Negative amortization is not allowed, and the scheduled payments must be sufficient to cover at least the interest due so that negative amortization does not occur.
- Subordinate financing from the borrower's employer may not include a provision requiring payment upon termination.
- Subordinate financing that does not fully amortize under a level monthly payment plan where the maturity or balloon payment date is less than five years after the note date of the new first



mortgage (with the exception of employer subordinate financing that has deferred payments) is ineligible. These subordinate financing terms when the amount of the subordinate debt is minimal relative to the borrower's financial assets and/or credit profile.

5. TRANSACTION SPECIFIC

5.1. FLIP TRANSACTIONS

When the subject property is being resold within 365 days of its acquisition by the seller and the sales price has increased more than 10%, the transaction is considered a “flip”. To determine the 365-day period, the acquisition date (the day the seller became the legal owner of the property) and the purchase date (the day both parties executed the purchase agreement) should be used.

Flip transactions are subject to the following requirements:

- All transactions must be arm’s length, with no identity of interest between the buyer and property seller or other parties participating in the sales transaction.
- The property was marketed openly and fairly, through a multiple listing service, auction, for sale by owner offering (documented) or developer marketing.
- No assignments of the contract to another buyer.
- If the property is being purchased for more than 5% above the appraised value, a signed letter of acknowledgement from the borrower must be obtained.

Flip transactions must comply with the HPML appraisal rules in Regulation Z. The full Reg Z revisions can be found at <http://www.consumerfinance.gov/policy-compliance/rulemaking/final-rules/appraisals-higher-priced-mortgage-loans/>.

For all transactions (HPML and non-HPML), a second full appraisal is required in the following circumstance:

- Greater than 10% increase in sales price if seller acquired the property in the past 90 days.
- Greater than 20% increase in sales price if seller acquired the property in the past 91-365 days.

The percentage increase in sales price is calculated and then rounded **upward to the next whole percentage**. Any fractional percentage is rounded up (e.g., 19.15% → 20%).

Property flipping guidelines do not apply if the prior transaction involved a sale below market value due to a foreclosure sale or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure.

A second appraisal will be paid for by AD (brokered loans only) only in cases provided for by CFPB's Reg. Z requirements for flip appraisals. In all other instances, a second appraisal is paid for by the borrower.

5.2. NON-ARM’S LENGTH AND INTERESTED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A non-arm’s length (NAL) transaction occurs when the borrower/buyer has a direct or indirect personal, family, employment, business, ownership, or control relationship with the seller or another transaction participant that could influence the property price, transaction terms, financing, or reliability of information provided.

For purposes of AD Mortgage’s guidelines, interested-party sales are considered NAL transactions. This includes sales involving an additional relationship or affiliation between the borrower and the seller, builder, developer, mortgage broker, loan originator, real estate agent, closing/title agent, appraiser,



or another interested party. Ordinary participation as a seller or service provider, without an additional relationship or affiliation, does not by itself make a transaction NAL.

Relationships through business entities, common ownership, controlling persons, or persons acting on behalf of another party must also be considered.

Examples include:

- Sales between family members or close relatives.
- Sales between friends, business partners, or other parties with a relationship that could influence the transaction.
- Employee/employer or insider sales.
- Transactions involving common ownership or control of the buyer and seller entities.
- Transactions involving a borrower's affiliation with a builder, developer, or service provider participating in the transaction.
- Property trades, swaps, or foreclosure bailout arrangements, which are subject to the prohibitions below.

An off-market sale or lack of an MLS listing alone does not establish a NAL transaction but may trigger requests of additional documentation.

Tenant–Landlord Transactions

A borrower's purchase of the property they currently rent from an unrelated landlord is not considered NAL solely because of the tenant–landlord relationship, provided no additional personal, family, employment, ownership, or business relationship exists. Qualifying tenant–landlord transactions are subject to standard program requirements rather than the NAL-specific CLTV limits. Additional relationships or conflicts must be evaluated under this section and AD's conflict-of-interest requirements.

Ineligible Transactions

The following transactions are not permitted under this section:

- Employer-to-employee sales or transfers.
- Property trades or swaps between the buyer and seller.
- Purchases from a business entity in which the borrower has a direct or indirect ownership interest or exercises control.
- Transactions in which the borrower, the seller, or the loan originator also acts as the closing, title, or escrow agent, the appraiser, or another service provider, unless these guidelines specifically allow it.
- Foreclosure bailout arrangements, including purchases structured to allow a distressed seller to retain beneficial ownership or control while another person obtains financing on the seller's behalf.
- Straw-buyer arrangements, fabricated documents or payment histories, concealed seller-funded borrower contributions, undisclosed cash-back agreements, or other material intentional misrepresentations.



Requirements for Eligible NAL Transactions

All otherwise eligible NAL transactions must meet the following requirements:

- Primary residence only. The underwriter must document the borrower's intended occupancy and the reason for the purchase.
- All relationships must be disclosed at initial submission or promptly upon discovery. Obtain a signed borrower explanation identifying the relationship to the seller and other related participants, the transaction purpose, and any additional agreements.
- If the seller is an entity, obtain sufficient ownership and control documentation to identify its ultimate beneficial owners and confirm that the borrower has no prohibited ownership or control interest.
- Maximum CLTV: 65%, or 75% for an eligible gift-of-equity transaction, subject to any lower applicable program limit.
- Commission earned by the buyer/borrower may not be used for the down payment or required PITIA reserves.

Additional Requirements for Family Sales

- Verify that the borrower has not held title to the subject property during the previous 24 months.
- Foreclosure bailout arrangements are prohibited.
- Eligible gifts of equity must meet all requirements below.

Gift of Equity

- Primary residence only.
- Maximum 75% CLTV, subject to any lower applicable program limit.
- All applicable AD Gift Funds requirements must be met.
- A signed gift letter must identify the donor, relationship to the borrower, gift amount, and confirmation that no repayment is expected or required.
- The gift-of-equity credit must be reflected on the Closing Disclosure.
- The seller's original note and a 12-month payment history for the seller's mortgage on the subject property must be obtained and show no pattern of delinquency (if applicable). Foreclosure bailout is not allowed.
- Properties subject to a private mortgage are not eligible for gift-of-equity transactions.
- A soft-pull credit report for the grantor must be obtained in accordance with applicable authorization and credit-report access requirements. This report does not replace title review, mortgage payment verification, or payoff documentation.

Interested-Party Transactions and Conflicts of Interest

Interested-party transactions, including purchases and refinances, involving a relationship beyond the parties' ordinary transaction roles are considered non-arm's length transactions by AD Mortgage and must comply with the applicable NAL requirements. Ordinary participation as a seller or service



provider, including receipt of customary, disclosed compensation, does not by itself trigger conflict-of-interest escalation.

Required Review

Additional due diligence is required when the borrower or guarantor has a personal, family, employment, business, ownership, or control relationship with an interested party, or when a participant performs multiple roles that could create a conflict of interest. Relationships involving the borrower's or guarantor's associated business entities must also be reviewed.

The underwriter must:

- Obtain a written explanation identifying the parties, their relationship, respective roles, and financial interests.
- Review and document relationships among interested parties for potential conflicts of interest.
- Determine whether any participant can influence the purchase price, appraised value, income verification, source-of-funds documentation, lien payoffs, or disbursement of proceeds for their own benefit or the benefit of a related party.
- Independently verify material information affected by the relationship. Statements or documents supplied solely by the interested party are insufficient to resolve the conflict.
- Document the findings, supporting evidence, and any unresolved concerns in the loan file.

The seller's real estate agent may not also act as the loan officer for the borrower purchasing the same property.

Credit Committee Review

Unless expressly prohibited by AD Mortgage's guidelines, any interested-party transaction or actual or potential conflict of interest not specifically addressed under the NAL requirements must receive written Credit Committee approval prior to closing. If the applicability of the NAL requirements is unclear, or the required review identifies an unresolved conflict, Credit Committee review is required.

Transactions addressed under the NAL requirements remain subject to all applicable restrictions and approval requirements. Transactions expressly prohibited by AD Mortgage's guidelines remain ineligible and may not be approved under this provision.

Credit Committee approval is not guaranteed. The Committee may impose additional conditions or decline the loan if the review identifies excessive risk, material information that cannot be independently verified, or concerns that cannot be adequately resolved. Disclosure of a conflict does not, by itself, make the transaction acceptable.

5.3. INHERITED PROPERTIES

Inherited properties are allowed as both Rate/Term and cash-out transactions. If the subject property was inherited < 12 months prior to application, the transaction is subject to the following, if applicable:

- Subject property has cleared probate and property is vested in the borrower's name.
- Current appraised value is used to determine loan-to-value.



5.4. LAND CONTRACT/CONTRACT FOR DEED

When the proceeds of a mortgage transaction are used to pay off the outstanding balance on a land contract that was executed more than 12 months prior to the date of the loan application, the transaction is considered Rate/Term refinance.

If the land contract was executed within 12 months of the date of the loan application, the transaction is considered a **purchase**.

The following requirements apply:

- Primary residence only.
- Copy of fully executed land contract and payoff(s) to be obtained.
- Copies of canceled checks for 12 months (or term of the lease if less) as evidence of timely payments.
- If the land contract was executed less than 12 months ago, the borrower's previous housing payment history must also be verified to complete a completed 12-month history.
- Liens on title to be paid in full and reflected on settlement statement at closing.
- If the contract was executed less than 12 months ago, the lesser of the purchase price or the current appraised value must be used to determine CLTV. The current appraised value may be used to determine CLTV if the land contract was executed over 12 months ago.
- Cash-out and non-arm's length transactions not eligible.

5.5. LEASE WITH PURCHASE OPTION

Lease with purchase option transactions is allowed for primary residences only. Borrowers may apply a portion of the rent paid to their down payment requirements.

For lease with purchase option transactions, the file must contain:

- Copy of fully executed rental/purchase agreement verifying monthly rent and the specific terms of the lease.
- Rent Schedule (FNMA Form 1007).
- Copies of canceled checks for 12 months (or term of lease if less) as proof of rental payments.
- Credit for down-payment can only be a difference between current rent and market rent.

5.6. PERMANENT FINANCING FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

The conversion of construction-to-permanent financing involves the granting of a long-term mortgage to a borrower to replace interim construction financing obtained by the borrower to fund the construction of a new residence. The borrower must hold title to the lot, which may have been previously acquired or purchased as part of the transaction.

When a refinance transaction is used, the borrower must have held legal title to the lot before he/she applied for the construction financing and must be named as the borrower for the construction loan.



A construction-to-permanent transaction may be closed as a purchase, Rate/Term refinance or cash-out refinance. All construction work must be complete.

For lots owned ≥ 12 months from application date for the subject transaction, CLTV is based on the current appraised value.

For lots owned < 12 months from application date for subject transaction, CLTV is based on the lesser of the current appraised value of the property or the total acquisition costs (sum of construction costs and purchase price of lot).

5.7. STATE SPECIFIC

NEW YORK

AD allows state specific transactions in New York including CEMA loans. Please refer to pricing matrix.

- Closing Protection Letter is not required
- Professional Liability endorsed to AD Mortgage is required

The interest only option is not available for CEMA loans.

TEXAS

If the borrower does not have ownership of a primary residence in Texas at the time of application, the borrower must provide confirmation from the title company prior to submission that the transaction can be closed as a non-50a6 file, otherwise, the cash out transaction will be considered as Texas Section 50(A)(6) Transactions and must oblige by the same rules.

5.8. 1031 EXCHANGE

Assets for the down payment from a “like-kind exchange,” also known as a 1031 exchange, are eligible if properly documented and in compliance with Internal Revenue Code Section 1031. IRS code does not allow to use 1031 Exchange on a primary residence and AD will follow Fannie Mae restrictions.

6. UNDERWRITING

6.1. MANUAL UNDERWRITING

All Apex Prime loans are required to be manually underwritten. AD Apex Prime Guidelines are proprietary portfolio guidelines and can be used as an overlay to the most recent version of the FNMA Guidelines found at <https://www.fanniemae.com/content/guide/selling/index.html>. Where the Apex Prime guidelines are silent, FNMA Guidelines may be followed, subject to underwriter discretion.

6.2. AGE OF DOCUMENTATION

Credit documents include credit reports, employment, and income documentation. If the credit documents are older than allowed, the document must be updated.

Type	Age of Documentation
Credit Report	No more than 60 days old before Submission Date and no more than 120 days before date Note is signed.
Income	No more than 120 days before date Note is signed.
Assets	No more than 120 days before date Note is signed.
Appraisal	No more than 120 days before date Note is signed.
Title Commitment & Closing Protection Letter	No more than 90 days before date the Disbursement/Funding date.

6.3. CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM (CIP)

The USA Patriot Act requires banks and financial institutions to verify the name, date of birth, address, and identification number of all borrowers. Loan Originators are to follow the published CIP procedures for AD to ensure the true identity of all borrowers has been documented – the CIP requirements can be found at https://www.ffiec.gov/bsa_aml_infobase/pages_manual/olm_011.htm

6.4. FRAUD REPORT & LOAN INTEGRITY

All loans must include a third-party fraud detection report for all individuals as borrowers/guarantors. Report findings must cover standard areas of quality control including, but not limited to:

- borrower validation,
- social security number verification,
- National Fraud Protection Database check, and
- property information (subject property and other real estate owned).

*All high-level alerts on the report must be addressed and cleared by the Lender

If the Lender cannot electronically access the fraud report to clear high-level alerts within the fraud provider's system, an Underwriter's Certification from the Lender is acceptable. The Certification must

address each individual high alert and explain what actions were taken to satisfy the issues. It must be signed and dated by a member of the Lender's underwriting staff or operations management personnel. To the extent there is evidence of previous felony convictions, misdemeanor convictions involving fraud, embezzlement or other similar crimes, or adverse fraud screen results, such persons are not permitted unless otherwise approved by AD Credit Committee. This restriction applies to borrowers and guarantors, as well as any business entities they own, control, manage, or are otherwise affiliated with, when such findings are identified during underwriting or due diligence. Findings involving an associated entity must be evaluated in light of the individual's role, involvement, and period of association with that entity.

6.5. CREDIT STANDARDS

A tri-merged credit report is required. Unless otherwise addressed per specific program/borrower type, Fannie Mae underwriting guidelines must be followed for evaluating a borrower's credit history.

Credit reports with bureaus identified as "frozen" are required to be unfrozen and a current credit report with all bureaus unfrozen is required.

6.5.1. CREDIT SCORES

US Citizens, Permanent Residents or Non-Permanent Residents residing in United States, the representative credit score is used to qualify. The representative credit score is defined as the lower of 2 or middle of 3 scores for each borrower. Borrowers with 1 available credit score reviewed on a case-by-case basis. If the score is available, the loan may be priced using the actual Representative Loan Score.

For all programs, the applicable credit score is the middle of three scores provided for any borrower. If only two credit score are obtained, the lesser of two will be used. For loan files with multiple borrowers/guarantors:

- The borrower with the highest monthly income is considered the primary wage earner and their credit score will be used as the representative credit score. If two or more borrowers have the same highest monthly income, the lowest representative credit score among those borrowers will be used.
- Additionally, all borrowers on the loan must have a representative credit score of 620 or greater.

6.5.2. TRADELINE REQUIREMENTS

Refer to program specific guidelines for additional tradeline requirements, if any.

Minimum Tradelines		
Tradelines	Occupancy	Minimum Requirements
STANDARD TRADELINES	Primary and Second Homes Investment	3 tradelines reporting for 12 or more months and active within 12 months OR 2 tradelines reporting for 24 or more months and active within 12 months



If the primary borrower has three (3) credit scores, the minimum tradeline requirement is waived. For loans when the primary borrower has less than three (3) credit scores, each borrower must meet the minimum tradeline requirements.

To qualify as an acceptable tradeline, the credit line must be reflected on the borrower's credit report. The tradeline requirement applies to all borrowers whose income was used for qualification purposes, unless the requirement is waived. The account must have been open at any given moment in the last 12 months.

Reporting tradeline period refers to how many months such tradeline has been captured on the credit report.

Accounts with delinquencies are allowed when the account has reported no more than 30-days past due. An acceptable 12 or 24-month housing history not reporting on credit report may also be used as a tradeline.

Credit lines on which the borrower or co-borrower is not obligated to make payments are not acceptable for establishing a minimum history. Examples of unacceptable tradelines include loans in a deferment period, collection or charged-off accounts, accounts discharged through bankruptcy, and authorized user accounts. Student loans can be counted as tradelines as long as they are in repayment and are not deferred.

6.5.3. STANDARD TRADELINES

Borrowers qualifying with Standard Tradelines are eligible for all occupancy types and programs.

6.5.4. INSUFFICIENT TRADELINES/ALTERNATIVE CREDIT

If the borrower does not meet the requirements for Standard Tradelines but still has a valid credit score and alternative tradelines, the borrower may still qualify for Standard Tradelines. For example, if the borrower has one standard tradeline for 12 months then two alternative tradelines for 12 months are required. If the borrower has one standard tradeline for 24 months, then one alternative tradeline for 24 is required. Tradelines with recent serious adverse history are not acceptable.

Acceptable alternative credits:

- 12- or 24-months' rent verification (Professional Management Company VOR for 12 or 24 months, or Private VOR for 12 or 24 months + 6 months of canceled checks)
- 12- or 24-months' private mortgage payments (Private VOM for 12 or 24 months + 2 months of canceled checks)
- 12- or 24-months' utility bill (ex. gas, electricity, water, internet) verification
- 12- or 24-months' phone bill verification
- 12- or 24-months' HOA bill verification
- 12- or 24-months' insurance bill verification



6.5.5. CREDIT EVALUATION

All accounts, revolving and installment, reported by the borrower on the application must be verified directly by a credit reference or verified on the credit report. The balance, rating and terms of the account must be verified.

Past due consumer debts can be no more than 30 days past due at time of closing.

Credit Events and bankruptcies in the most recent 2 years must be explained by the borrower with a signed letter of explanation. Housing and consumer late ≥ 60 days in the last 12 months also require written explanation. Supporting documentation may be required.

The underwriter must review the credit report for consumer late to determine if the credit history is acceptable for the related program. If the consumer late are not acceptable, underwriter may downgrade the allowable program or can choose to decline to extend credit to such borrower.

6.5.6. MORTGAGE PAYMENT HISTORY

Mortgage payment history for the subject property on refinance transactions or quitclaim deed must be verified for any person or entity for the most recent 12 months for mortgages not reported on the credit report and 24 months for mortgages reflected on credit report.

- See below regarding delinquency requirements.
- On the date of the loan application, the borrower's existing mortgage must be current, which means that no more than 45 days may have elapsed since the last paid installment date.
- If the borrower acquired the property through an inheritance, the borrower must provide an acceptable payment history after the acquisition date.

Acceptable sources include institutional or private Verification of Mortgage (VOM). The underwriter must obtain the current balance, current status, monthly payment amount and a satisfactory 12-month payment history.

For private mortgages, document a 12-month payment history using one of the following:

- **Mortgage Statements, Verification of Mortgage (VOM), Payment Ledger, or Credit Supplement:** Must reflect a 12-month payment history and be accompanied by proof of the two most recent payments.
- **Borrower Payment Records:** 12 months of cancelled checks, ACH payments, bank transfers/wires, or electronic payment records.

Additional Requirements:

- Private mortgages held by a lender that is not a bank, credit union, or licensed mortgage lender or servicer must be accompanied by a copy of the original mortgage note.
- Documentation must clearly establish the connection between the private mortgage and the property securing that mortgage.
- Cash payments are not acceptable



ANALYZING DELINQUENT MORTGAGE PAYMENTS HISTORY

Mortgage/housing payment history is determined as follows:

- 3 rolling 30-day lates are considered 1x30, each consecutive mortgage delinquency thereafter must be considered separately.
- 60, 90, 120-day lates are not considered for rolling.

Following program eligibility criteria applies:

Program	Delinquency Requirement	Description
Apex Prime	0x30x24	Borrower cannot have mortgage lates within last 24 months prior to note date

HOUSING PAYMENT HISTORY FOR ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES OWNED BY BORROWER

When the borrower owns additional property other than the subject property, verification of any mortgage liens on the other properties is required. If the property is indicated to be free and clear of any liens, the underwriter may accept the following indicating no liens:

- Homeowners insurance indicating no mortgagee.
- A 3rd party lien search.

Inherited properties. The borrower must provide an acceptable payment history from the date the property was acquired.

Which properties need a payment history

- Borrowers who own fewer than 4 properties: every financed property.
- Borrowers who own 4 or more properties: only the 3 investment properties with the largest outstanding loan balances, including the subject property (unless the subject transaction is a purchase), and the borrower's primary residence. The payoff statement for the subject property may show no more than 30 days of accrued interest. Any pattern of delinquencies will require verification.

HOUSING PAYMENT HISTORY PROPERTIES OWNED BY BUSINESS

Properties other than subject property not reported on credit report owned by the business are excluded from liabilities and housing verification. Evidence the property is owned by the business must be documented (lien search showing the property is owned by the business, mortgage statement showing borrower is the business, 12-months cancelled checks, or other 3rd party documentation to confirm the property is owned by the business.

6.5.8. PAYMENT HISTORY ON ANY OTHER PROPERTY

Regardless of occupancy, payments on a manufactured home or second mortgage are considered to be a mortgage debt, even if reported as an installment loan.

6.5.9. CREDIT EVENTS – BANKRUPTCY / FORECLOSURE / SHORT-SALE / DEED-IN-LIEU / MODIFIED LOAN / FORBEARANCE / DEFERRALS / 120+ DAYS DELINQUENT

AD considers Bankruptcy, Foreclosure, Short-Sale, Deed-in-Lieu, Loan Modification, Forbearance, Deferrals and 120+ days delinquent as a prior Credit Event. Refer to the specific product matrix for further seasoning requirement information.

In case of COVID-19 forbearance, the borrower is eligible for a new mortgage loan after they make at least three timely, consecutive payments as of the note date of the new transaction.

A balloon note is considered delinquent once it is more than 30 days past its maturity date, unless it was extended in writing before then. An extension signed in time is not treated as a loan modification. Verbal agreements and pending extension requests are not accepted. An extension signed later does not erase the delinquency. If the extension includes forbearance, deferred payments, or other payment relief, it is treated as a credit event.

CHAPTER 7, 11 AND CHAPTER 13 BANKRUPTCY

For a borrower with more than one bankruptcy filing within the past seven years, a seven-year waiting period is required, measured from the most recent dismissal or discharge date.

APEX PRIME VERIFICATION CHAPTER 7, 11, 13

Chapter 7, 11 and Chapter 13 bankruptcies must be discharged/dismissed for a minimum of 48 months from closing date. Seasoning is measured from the date and year of discharge/dismissal.

6.5.10. COLLECTIONS AND CHARGE-OFFS

The following accounts may remain open:

- Collections and charge-offs < 24 months old with a maximum cumulative balance of \$2,000
- Collections and charge-offs ≥ 24 months old with a maximum of \$2,500 per occurrence
- Collections and charge-offs that have passed beyond the statute of limitation for that state (supporting documentation required)
- All medical collections

For the Apex Prime Program, collection and charge-off balances exceeding the amounts listed above must be paid in full.

6.5.11. INQUIRES

Credit inquiry letter is not required. When debt monitoring identifies new debt, the underwriter must update the liabilities and recalculate qualifying ratios as applicable. Additional documentation is only required when the payment amount cannot be determined, undisclosed mortgage debt is identified, or further clarification is needed to determine eligibility.

6.5.12. LAWSUIT OR PENDING LITIGATION

If the application, title, or credit documents reveal that the borrower is presently involved in a lawsuit or pending litigation, a statement from the borrower's attorney is required. The statement must explain the circumstances of the lawsuit or litigation and discuss the borrower's liability and insurance coverage. Details of lawsuit must be reviewed to ensure it is unlikely to significantly impact the borrower's financial situation in a negative way, it will not impact the borrower's ability to make the mortgage payment or in any way jeopardize the subject property.

6.5.13. GAP CREDIT REPORT

AD mortgage will monitor borrower's debts until closing date and may adjust DTI values at any time should new trade lines appear, or monthly payments change.

6.5.14. JUDGEMENT AND TAX LIENS

Tax liens and court-ordered judgments must be paid in full.

6.5.15. FEDERAL INCOME TAX INSTALLMENT AGREEMENT

When a borrower has entered into an installment agreement with the IRS to repay delinquent federal income taxes, the lender may include the monthly payment amount as part of the borrower's monthly debt obligations (in lieu of requiring payment in full) if:

- There is no indication that a Notice of Federal Tax Lien has been filed against the borrower
- The lender obtains the following documentation:
 - an approved IRS installment agreement with the terms of repayment, including the monthly payment amount and total amount due; and
 - evidence the borrower is current on the payments associated with the tax installment plan. Acceptable evidence includes the most recent payment reminder from the IRS, reflecting the last payment amount and date and the next payment amount owed and due date. At least one payment must have been made prior to closing.

If any of the above conditions are not met, the borrower must pay off the outstanding balance due under the installment agreement with the IRS in accordance with Fannie Mae requirements: B3-6-07, Debts Paid Off At or Prior to Closing.

6.5.16. BANK STATEMENTS ANALYSIS TOOLS

AD can accept bank statement analysis tools for calculation of deposits and NSF's attached to the file with underwriter's certification and bank statements review.

6.6. INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

Stable monthly income is the borrower's verified gross monthly income from all acceptable and verifiable sources that can reasonably be expected to continue. While the sources of income may vary, the borrower should have a consistent level of income despite changes in the sources of income.



Future income is not permitted for qualifying purposes. Income from a position not yet commenced – including income documented solely by an offer letter, a signed employment contract, or a scheduled raise or promotion – is not eligible. All qualifying income must be currently active and verifiable at the time of application.

Can commingle documentation types subject to guideline restrictions and underwriter discretion (i.e., no tax returns in bank statement programs).

Verification for Employed Borrowers:

A minimum two (2) year employment history is required. Any gaps in employment that span one or more months must be explained.

AD is allowing some flexibility in lieu of the traditional verbal verification of employment with one of the following methods:

- Written VOE: An email directly from the employer's work email address that identifies the name and title of the verifier and the borrower's name and current employment status may be used in lieu of a verbal VOE. This is required within 10 business days of the note date.
- Paystub: The underwriter may obtain a year-to-date paystub from the pay period that immediately precedes the note date.

Verification for All Self-Employed Borrowers:

- Underwriter must verify the existence of the business within 120 business days of the note date and ensure the business is active. Acceptable methods of business verification include:
 - Secretary of State Website. A list of SOS websites may be found at <https://e-secretaryofstate.com/>
 - Verifying a phone listing and address for the borrower's business using a telephone book, the Internet, or directory assistance
 - Active Insurance policy (Errors & Omissions)
 - Documentation showing registration for remitting sales tax
 - Paid Supplier Invoices
 - Bank Statements with transactions within 120 days
 - Certificate of business existence issued within 120 days
 - CPA verification
- For bank statements a business narrative is required prior to submission.
- Underwriter must consider the financial strength of a self-employed borrower's business.
- Underwriter will complete review on borrower's business to validate 2 and more years of existence, and business ownership %. The borrower's business used for qualifying purposes must have been in existence for at least two years. The borrower also must own the business for at least two years in case of the change of ownership. A change in structure is allowed with proper documentation – example borrower previously was a sole proprietor but has changed structure to an LLC with 100% ownership. A minimum of 25% ownership is required for self-employed borrowers.



- A change in the ownership structure of the business during the life of the loan is prohibited.
- CPA Letter requirements:
 - Attestation that the CPA/Tax Preparer/Enrolled tax agent has filed or reviewed at least previous year of tax returns or financial audit for the borrower.
 - The letter must be signed by CPA/Tax Preparer/Enrolled tax agent and include the preparation date of the document.
 - The license number must be provided.
 - CPA cannot be an employer, employee or a relative of the borrower.
- Underwriter must verify the business ownership using one of the following methods:
 - If the borrower's business registered as single-member LLC/Corporations then the borrower must provide Articles of Incorporation (or state equivalent) and most recent filing with secretary of state. If articles of Incorporation do not list its owners, then CPA Letter with Ownership Breakdown or Addendum will be required. CPA/Tax Preparer/Enrolled tax agent must have either filed or reviewed previous year returns or financial audit.
 - If the borrower's business registered as multiple-member LLC/Corporations/Partnerships and
 - Articles of Incorporation (or state equivalent) **list** its owners, then the borrower must provide Articles of Incorporation, most recent filing with secretary of state and CPA Letter/Operating Agreement/Corporate Bylaws with Ownership Breakdown or Addendum.
 - Articles of Incorporation (or state equivalent) **do not list** its owners, then the borrower must provide Articles of Incorporation, most recent filing with secretary of state and CPA Letter with Ownership Breakdown or Addendum.
 - Sole Proprietor with an EIN can provide EIN letter and most recent filing with secretary of state. If the borrower does not have an EIN or the most recent filing with secretary of state cannot be provided, the borrower must provide a CPA Letter. It must indicate self-employed history and that the borrower is a Sole Proprietor.
- Business ownership will be compared to government resources records to verify consistency with documentation.

Furloughed Borrowers:

A furlough is a suspension from active employment that does not typically guarantee restoration of an employee's position when the furlough period ends. Until furloughed employees return to work, they are unable to provide evidence of a stable and reliable flow of employment related income and are therefore ineligible.

Non-Profit:

Non-Profit businesses need to be full doc to confirm borrower's actual income.



6.6.1. FULL INCOME DOCUMENTATION (24-months)

- When tax returns are required, the most recent two years should be provided. The definition of most recent is the last return scheduled to have been filed with the IRS. Any Borrower that applied for a tax return extension must provide a copy of the extension in the credit file along with the prior two years of tax returns.
- Amended Tax Returns will not be considered unless both the original and amended returns along with a clear explanation for the changes are provided. Tax Returns that appear to be amended solely to increase income for mortgage qualification will not be accepted.
- Wage or Salaried Borrowers:
 - The borrower's recent paystub (reflecting 30 days of pay and YTD earnings) and IRS W-2 forms covering the most recent two-year period. Year-end paystubs can be accepted in lieu of W-2 forms to document annual earnings if needed. A completed Request for Verification of Employment (Form 1005 or Form 1005(S)) is not eligible for standard income documentation unless used in conjunction with documents verifying variable income.
 - A verbal VOE from each employer within 10 calendar days of the note date. The verbal VOE should not indicate a significant reduction of hours or earnings.
 - A completed, signed, and dated IRS Form 4506-C is required for each borrower. The form should be executed. When tax returns are in file, Tax Return transcripts are required (unless the transcript request for current year is returned as No Record of Return, with a code 10 or the borrower is a victim of taxpayer identification theft). Any discrepancies between the two documents should be explained, and if necessary, additional documentation obtained.
 - Pay stubs and W-2s must be typed or computer generated. They should provide the borrower's full name, address, employer name, year-to-date earnings, and rate of pay.
 - If pay stubs reflects garnishments (child support, IRS, etc.), additional information will be required to determine if a monthly payment should be included in the debt-to-income ratio calculation.
 - W-2s should reflect a nine-digit Employer ID Number (EIN). Also, Social Security and Medicare withholding should be calculated at the appropriate rates on the W-2s and pay stubs.
- Self-Employed Borrowers:
 - Most recent two years of tax returns, personal and business if applicable (including all schedules)
 - A complete, signed, and dated IRS Form 4506-C is required for each borrower(s) personal tax return, the forms should be executed, and the transcripts included in the credit file. The tax returns and transcripts should be compared; any discrepancies should be explained, and if necessary, additional documentation obtained.

6.6.2. FULL INCOME DOCUMENTATION (12-months)

- When tax returns are required, as in the case of investment property ownership, the most recent year should be provided. The definition of most recent is the last return scheduled to have been filed with the IRS. Any Borrower that applied for a tax return extension must provide a copy of the extension in the credit file along with the prior year tax return.
- Amended Tax Returns will not be considered unless both the original and amended returns along with a clear explanation for the changes are provided. Tax Returns that appear to be amended solely to increase income for mortgage qualification will not be accepted.
- Wage or Salaried Borrowers:
 - The borrower's recent paystub (reflecting 30 days of pay and YTD earnings) and IRS W-2 forms covering the most recent tax year. Year-end paystubs can be accepted in lieu of W-2 forms to document annual earnings if needed. A completed Request for Verification of Employment (Form 1005 or Form 1005(S)) is not eligible for standard income documentation unless used in conjunction with documents verifying variable income.
 - A verbal VOE from each employer within 10 calendar days of the note date. The verbal VOE should not indicate a significant reduction of hours or earnings.
 - A completed, signed, and dated IRS Form 4506-C is required for each borrower. The form should be executed. When tax returns are in file, Tax Return transcripts are required (unless the transcript request for current year is returned as No Record of Return, with a code 10 or the borrower is a victim of taxpayer identification theft). Any discrepancies between the two documents should be explained and if necessary additional documentation obtained to satisfactorily address.
 - Pay stubs and W-2s must be typed or computer generated. They should provide the borrower's full name, address, employer name, year-to-date earnings, and rate of pay.
 - If pay stubs reflects garnishments (child support, IRS, etc.) additional information will be required to determine if a monthly payment should be included in the debt-to-income ratio calculation.
 - W-2s should reflect a nine-digit Employer ID Number (EIN). Also, Social Security and Medicare withholding should be calculated at the appropriate rates on the W-2s and pay stubs.
- Self-Employed Borrowers:
 - Most recent year of tax returns, personal and business if applicable (including all schedules)
 - A complete, signed, and dated IRS Form 4506-C is required for each borrower(s) personal return, the forms should be executed, and the transcripts included in the credit file. The tax returns and transcripts should be compared; any discrepancies should be explained, and if necessary, additional documentation obtained.



6.6.3. OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME

The following sources of income must be verified using Fannie Mae requirements. In addition, Bonus, Commission, and Overtime only permitted when Full Income (24 or 12 Months) documentation is received. Full Doc program is not required for other sources of income, unless specified above.

- Bonus*
- Commission*
- Overtime*
- Part-time/Variable (uninterrupted and stable*)
- Retirement
- Social security (can be grossed up 25% if qualified by Full Documentation with Tax Returns)
- Pension
- Investment and Trust
- Military or government assistance
- Child support and alimony
- Rental Income: See details in Rental Income section (6.6.11)

* A period of two (2Y Full Doc) or one (1Y Full Doc) year must be used in calculating the average overtime, bonus, and commission income. For Part-time employment, a minimum of no less than twelve (12) months may be considered case-by-case if positive factors are present to offset shorter history.

6.6.4. 1099 INCOME

Payments to sole proprietors or contract individuals are reported on IRS Form 1099 and included in the borrower's Schedule C. 1099 must be in the name of the borrower's personal name. Tax returns may be waived and wage-earner documentation requirements followed in [6.6.1 Wage-Earners](#) when all of the following requirements are met:

- 1099s for the most recent 1 year are provided
- 1099s are from the same employer for the past 1 year
- 1099s are validated with a wage and income transcript from the IRS
- Year-to-date earnings are verified via a YTD paystub, written VOE, or other equivalent third-party documentation
- The borrower was not employed by family members or an interested party
- All gross receipts will have an expense ratio of 10% applied to them

If the borrower does not meet the requirements above, tax returns for the most recent 1 years (IRS Form 1040) are required to determine income and related expenses. If the current year is NROR the direct verification from the employer can be accepted.

If Borrower is a Seasonal 1099 Employee, Unemployment Income Compensation may also be used in qualification provided it can be documented with a 2-year history on Form 1099-G and comments from



Borrowers Employer that the UEC is likely to continue are received. UEC must be confirmed on the 1099 Transcripts.

Note: 1099 forms covering a full 1-year period are not required when a borrower changes from being paid W-2s to 1099s while working for the same employer in the same position.

6.6.5. FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS

For some types of income, federal income tax returns (personal and/or business) are required. Refer to section 6.6.1 above for specific requirements.

6.6.6. IRS 4506-C

IRS Form 4506-C must be completed and signed by all borrowers both at application and closing. The form must request the appropriate documentation type (W-2s, full tax transcripts, etc.).

Form 4506-C form must be processed, and transcripts obtained prior to closing in the following circumstances:

- Wage Earners
 - Handwritten paystubs are used as verification of income.
 - There is a relationship between the parties (W-2 transcripts acceptable unless other sources of income are utilized).
- Self-Employed
 - **Borrower pulled** Individual tax transcripts are required when the 4506C cannot be pulled by AD Mortgage. Business tax transcripts must be obtained if income from the business does not flow through to the borrower's personal tax returns or business income appearing on personal transcripts is not consistent with the income on the business tax returns.

The request of tax transcripts will follow AUS findings for the level of income documentation required. A 4506-C for will be required to be signed at time of disclosure, however, transcripts will only be requested at underwriter's discretion.

If the transcript request is returned with a code 10 or the borrower is a victim of taxpayer identification theft, the following requirements must be met to validate income;

1. Copy of the IRS rejection with a code of "Unable to Process" or "Limitation".
2. Proof of identification theft, as evidenced by one (1) of the following:
 - a. Proof ID theft was reported to and received by the IRS (IRS form 14039).
 - b. Copy of notification from the IRS alerting the taxpayer to possible identification theft.
3. In addition to one (1) of the documents above, all applicable documents below must be provided:
 - a. Tax Transcript showing fraudulent information.
 - b. Record of Account from the IRS - Adjusted Gross Income and Taxable Income should match the borrower's 1040s. Validation of prior tax year's income (income for current year must be in line with prior years).



4. Proof of e-filing, as evidenced by one of the following
 - a. Cancelled check or withdrawal from taxpayer's account to IRS or,
 - b. Refund showing a deposit into the account

If the transcript request is returned as No Record of Return, the following requirements must be met to validate income;

1. Proof of filing, as evidenced by one of the following:
 - a. Cancelled checks or withdrawal, matching amount owed on tax returns, from taxpayer's account to IRS or,
 - b. Refund matching disclosed refund on tax returns into the borrower's account (fully approved 'where's my refund' findings are also acceptable) or,
 - c. IRS stamped 1040s

What year to use: If W2s or tax returns are being used to determine income, the AD Underwriter would qualify the borrower with income shown on the validated transcript corresponding to the number of years used for qualifying purposes.

6.6.7. BANK STATEMENTS PROGRAMS

BANK STATEMENT INCOME DOCUMENTATION

The Bank Statement Income Program is available for self-employed borrowers only. Four bank statement documentation options are available.

- 12-month personal bank statements
- 24-month personal bank statements
- 12-month business bank statements
- 24-month business bank statements

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL BANK STATEMENT INCOME PROGRAMS

The following are general rules for the Bank Statement Income programs. Refer to the specific borrower type for additional requirements.

- The borrower's business used for qualifying purposes must have been in existence for at least two years. The borrower also must own the business for at least two years in case of the change of ownership. A change in structure is allowed with proper documentation – example borrower previously was a sole proprietor but has changed structure to an LLC.
- Every account holder shown on a personal bank statement must be a borrower on the loan. The only exception is the borrower's spouse. No additional documentation of marriage is required if the final vesting identifies both spouses as a married couple holding title to the subject property. Otherwise, provide a copy of the marriage certificate, or add the spouse to the loan as a borrower.
- To understand the nature of business and its operations, underwriter may request the borrower or tax preparer to provide a written, signed statement to include the following information about the business:



- The nature of the business
 - How income is generated
 - How long the business has been in existence
- Statements must be the most recent consecutive months available at the application date, all pages. Must comply with documentation age requirement in Section 6.2. Should Age from the most recent bank statement provided to note date is over the age requirement, additional statements must be provided to meet age requirements.
 - Underwriter must verify the business is currently open and operating within 120 business days of the note date (see examples of verification methods within these Guidelines).
 - Statements must support stable and generally predictable deposits.
 - Unusual deposits should be documented. Unusual deposits will be determined by the underwriter's analysis of the loan file.
 - Deposits/earnings trend showing a consistent decline over the prior years should not be considered as stable or usable income for qualification purposes. A written explanation for the decline should be obtained from the borrower and/or employer. In instances where there is sufficient information to support the use of the income, the most recent lower income over the prior 2-year period must be used and may not be averaged.
 - Statements can be accepted from banks, thrifts, credit unions and other regulated financial institutions. Deposits from alternative payment processing applications (i.e., Square, Venmo, PayPal) are eligible assuming they are typical for the business. PayPal or Venmo standalone account statements are reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
 - Additional income deposited into the bank accounts but derived from a source other than the self-employed business may not be included in the bank statement average (personal bank statements).
 - W-2 earnings or other income sources not associated with self-employment, such as employed as a wage earner or spouse's income, must be documented using Full Doc.
 - When wage income is combined with bank statement documentation, a tax return is not required for the full income documentation, as this would invalidate the bank statements.
 - The 4506-C is still required; however, box 7 should be checked and box 8 should be filled to obtain a transcript of W-2 earnings only.
 - 4506-C is not required except as described above for co-mingled income.
 - Tax returns and Transcripts are not required for the program and must not be provided. If Tax returns and/or Transcript are provided the loan will be ineligible for bank statement documentation.
 - Bank Statements may be provided by Chase, Wells Fargo or other United States banking institutions along with a copy of printouts from accounts with verifiable URL references are acceptable. The bank statements must be translated to English.



NON-SUFFICIENT FUNDS (NSF)

Non-sufficient funds (NSF) or negative balances reflected on the bank statement must be considered. Occurrences included in the analysis are subject to the following tolerances:

- 1 NSF occurrence is defined as one or more checks returned the same day or when the balance is negative for the day.
- If there are one (1) or more occurrences in the most recent three-month period, maximum of 3 NSFs occurrences in the most recent 12-month period are allowed.
- If there are zero (0) occurrences in the most recent three-month period, maximum of 6 NSFs occurrences in the most recent 12-month period are allowed.

Exception requests for tolerance deviations must include additional compensating factors outlined by the underwriter supporting the viability of income. Underwriter must consider the financial strength of a self-employed borrower's business.

OVERDRAFT PROTECTION (FEES)

Overdraft protection (Fees) associated with a pre-arranged link to a savings account or line of credit must also be considered as NSF unless one of the following conditions exist:

- Overdraft protection from a depository account: Occurrences may be excluded if statements for the linked account confirm that (a) the linked account balance at the time of the transfer exceeded the amount of the overdraft transfer, (b) the linked account's balance did not report as zero or negative at any point during the statement period of the transfer, and (c) the linked account did not itself receive overdraft protection proceeds during the statement period of the transfer.
- Overdraft protection from a line of credit: Occurrences may be excluded if statements for the linked account confirm that (a) the line's credit limit was not exceeded during the statement period of the transfer and (b) a payment amount which equals or exceeds the sum of all overdraft protection occurrences analyzed in the statement period is made within 30 days after the statement close date.

PERSONAL BANK STATEMENT DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- 12 or 24 months complete personal bank statements from the same account (in a case of account being closed or inactive a different account may be considered). Online bank statements are acceptable if they clearly identify the account holder and the URL associated with the financial institution.
- Multiple bank accounts may be used; however, only personal, non-business accounts may be used. No more than three (3) businesses may be used to qualify.
- Schedule C borrowers are considered self-employed. No Business ownership required for Schedule C borrowers
- If personal statement is used for business operations and reflects the company's revenue and expenses flow such statement will follow business bank statement requirements (expense ratio will be applied)
- Verification of the borrowers' business required. Standard 3rd party verification applies. (For



Schedule C borrowers verification of employment/income)

- If the bank statements provided reflect payments being made on obligations not listed on the credit report additional information must be obtained to determine if the liability should be included in the borrower's debt-to-income ratio.
 - If the obligation does not belong to the borrower, supporting documentation is required.
 - If the borrower is the obligor on the debt, an account statement and pay history should be obtained to review the account for acceptability. The payment must be included in the debt ratio.

PERSONAL BANK STATEMENT INCOME CALCULATION

- 100% of stable and generally predictable deposits are used for income and averaged over 12 or 24 months (corresponding to the number of bank statements provided (12 or 24).
- Unusual deposits must be documented. The underwriter will determine what is considered unusual based upon the review of the loan file.
- Transfers between personal accounts should be excluded.
- Transfers from a business account into a personal account are acceptable.
- Any deposits from income derived from a source other than the self-employed business may not be included in the bank statement average.

BUSINESS BANK STATEMENT DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- 12- or 24-months complete business bank statements from the same account (in a case of account being closed or inactive a different account may be considered).
- Personal account may be used along with Business Account. If personal statement is used for business operations and reflects the company's revenue and expenses flow such statement will follow business bank statement requirements (expense ratio will be applied) and would be counted towards the maximum accounts allowed to be used.
- Cannot use more than two accounts per business.
- Borrower must own at least 25% of the business.
- Online bank statements are acceptable if they clearly identify the account holder and the URL associated with the financial institution.
- Business bank accounts, personal bank accounts addressed to a DBA, or personal accounts with evidence of business expenses may be used.
- Verification borrower is 25% or more ownership of the business required. Standard 3rd party verification of business requirements applies.
- Borrower will receive credit for the deposits equal to ownership percentage of the company:
 - Example – if the borrower owns 100% of the company, then 100% of the deposits can be contributed to the borrower. If the borrower owns 25% of the company, only 25% of the deposits may be credited to the borrower.



- Business income and expenses must be documented using the methods below (the minimum expense ratio for qualification purposes is 10%), in this order:
 - 1) Standard Expense Ratio:
 - A standard business ratio of 50% may be applied, and if loan qualifies applying such ratio, additional supporting documentation is not needed.
 - Ratios less than 50% would require a third-party prepared Business Expense Letter or P&L Statement.
 - If the underwriter believes the related industry has an expense ratio that is materially higher than 50%, the underwriter may require additional documentation at their discretion to support such-expense ratio.
 - 2) Business Expense Letter:
 - An expense letter specifying business industry and expenses as a percent of the gross annual sales/revenue, prepared and signed by either a CPA or a CTEC registered tax preparer or an IRS enrolled tax agent. The preparer must have a currently active license or status at following portals:
 - <https://irs.treasury.gov/rpo/rpo.jsf>
 - <https://www.irs.gov/tax-professionals/ptin-information-and-the-freedom-of-information-act>
 - <https://cpaverify.org/>
 - <https://www.irs.gov/e-file-providers/approved-irs-e-file-for-business-providers>
 - A CTEC registered tax preparer must have active license verified here <https://www.ctec.org/verify?nav=taxpayers>
 - 3) P&L statement – must be certified by a CPA, a CTEC registered tax preparer or an IRS enrolled tax agent – covering the same period as the bank statements. P&Ls and any letters that come from CPA/Tax Preparer/Enrolled Agent must be signed and include the preparation date. CPA, Tax Preparer or Enrolled Agent must have a currently active license or status at following portals:
 - <https://irs.treasury.gov/rpo/rpo.jsf>
 - <https://www.irs.gov/tax-professionals/ptin-information-and-the-freedom-of-information-act>
 - <https://cpaverify.org/>
 - <https://www.irs.gov/e-file-providers/approved-irs-e-file-for-business-providers>
 - A CTEC registered tax preparer must have active license verified here <https://www.ctec.org/verify?nav=taxpayers>
 - License number must be provided.
 - The expenses in the P&L statement must be itemized and reasonable for the



nature of the business.

- CPA cannot be an employee or a relative of the borrower.
- The total of eligible deposits in the business bank accounts must support the 12/24-month P&L by being no less than 10% below the P&L Gross Revenue (P&L top line). If the deposits equal 90% or more of Gross Revenue, the P&L is deemed validated.

BUSINESS BANK STATEMENT INCOME CALCULATION

- Transfers from other accounts and wire transfers should be evaluated at the underwriter's discretion. If the activity is typical, reasonable, and consistent with the business's normal operations, the funds may be included.
- Income documented separately but co-mingled must be backed out of deposits.
- Statements should show a trend of ending balances that are stable or increasing over time. Decreasing or negative ending balances must be explained.

6.6.8. ASSET UTILIZATION

Asset Utilization may be used to determine qualifying income as the sole source of income or to supplement other income sources. See the applicable AD Product Matrix for credit score and CLTV restrictions, in the case of income combination the stricter guidelines and higher LLPAs will be applied. Qualified assets must be liquid and available to the borrower. Retirement assets are eligible at 80% of the vested balance, while all other assets must be available without a withdrawal penalty. Additional documentation may be requested to confirm withdrawal terms.

Gift funds are allowed, the borrower must contribute at least 20% from their own funds with maximum 80% CLTV. Gift funds are not allowed for CLTV above 80%.

Qualified Assets can be comprised of stocks, bonds, mutual funds, vested amount of retirement accounts and bank accounts. If a portion of the qualified assets are being used for down payment, closing costs, or reserves, those amounts must be excluded from the balance before analyzing a portfolio for income determination. Funds from foreign accounts in a verifiable financial institution along with translation and proper currency conversion rate are acceptable. Business assets and restricted stock units (RSUs) are not permitted.

The following assets are considered Qualified Assets and can be utilized to calculate income:

- 100% of checking, savings, money market accounts, and Certificate of deposit (CD)
- 100% of the remaining value of public traded stocks, bonds, and mutual funds
- 80% of retirement assets
- 3-month seasoning of assets required
- Proceeds from the sale of an asset (personal or real estate) are not eligible to be included as Qualifying Assets for Asset Utilization unless the funds have been deposited and seasoned in the borrower's account for a minimum of three months. Proceeds from cash-out transactions are also excluded from Qualifying Assets

The income calculation is as follows:

Monthly Income = Net Qualified Assets / 60 Months*

*60 months used to assume a standard rate of return and income received for 5 years

Eligible trust assets include:

- Assets held in a revocable trust where the trustee to the trust is the borrower.
- Assets in an irrevocable trust where the borrower is the beneficiary, and the borrower has immediate access to the assets of the trust.
- Based upon the assets held in the trust, the above asset percentages apply.

Borrowers must have the lesser of (a) 1.1 times the loan balance or (b) \$1mm in Qualified Assets, both of which must be net of down payment, loan costs and required reserves to qualify. When borrowers are not the only holder of the account, the letter from other parties on the account must be provided stating that 100% of the account funds can be used by the borrower. When asset utilization is used to supplement other income sources, such income must represent less than 50% of the total qualifying income, the minimum asset requirements are waived, the stricter eligibility and worse pricing will be applied.

6.6.9. RENTAL INCOME

Rental income can be used for qualifying. The following requirements apply:

- Rental income from a 1-unit primary residence or second homes may not be used
- Rental income may be used for the accessory unit subject to the following:
 - Appraisal to reflect zoning compliance is legal
 - Permit is not required to establish zoning compliance
 - Appraisal to include at least one comparable with an accessory unit
 - Income from the accessory unit from Owner-Occupied/2nd Home may not be used as qualifying income
- Required forms:
 - Single Family Comparable Rent Schedule (FNMA Form 1007) or AirDNA Rentalizer for the subject property (purchase with occupancy rate >=60)
 - 1-4 Family Rider Assignment of Rents for all investment properties (FNMA Form 3170)

If rental income from the subject property is not being used to qualify, form 1007 or AirDNA is not required.

Leases to companies owned or controlled, in whole or in part, by the borrower are prohibited and will not be accepted.

The treatment of the monthly qualifying rental income or loss in the total debt-to-income ratio varies based on occupancy of the property. If the property is a primary residence, the following applies:

- The monthly qualifying rental income must be added to the borrower's total monthly income



(income is not netted against the PITIA); and

- The full PITIA must be included in the borrower's total monthly obligations when calculating the DTI. If the rental income or loss relates to a property other than the borrower's primary residence, the following calculations apply:
 - If the monthly qualifying rental income minus the full PITIA is positive, it must be added to the borrower's total monthly income.
 - If the monthly qualifying rental income minus PITIA is negative, the monthly net rental loss must be added to the borrower's total monthly obligations.
- The full PITIA for the rental property is factored into the amount of the net rental income or loss; therefore, it should not be counted as a monthly obligation.

If a property is rented on a short-term basis through a short-term rental facilitator (such as Airbnb), rental income may be documented through statements from short-term rental facilitators. For income calculation, use 75% of the average actual short-term rental income received over the most recent 12 months, minus PITIA. If there is no lease agreement, income may be considered only for Investment program purchase transactions using one of the following:

- 75% of the short-term rental income estimate from AirDNA Rentalizer, provided the occupancy rate is 60% or greater, or
- 75% of the Form 1007 market rent, but only if 1007 includes short-term rental comparable properties.

Refer to pricing matrices for maximum CLTV on short-term rental properties.

CALCULATING GROSS RENTAL INCOME FROM THE SUBJECT PROPERTY

Rental income from the subject property owned prior to loan application should be calculated using the borrower's federal income tax returns for the most recent 1- or 2-year period (Cash Flow Analysis of Schedule E) for 1- or 2-year Full Doc loans respectively. Income should be averaged. Net rental losses should be included in ratios as a liability. Schedule E must not be provided for alternative income documentation program. Rental income must be documented using fully executed lease (not required for subject property) for alternative income programs. New lease is acceptable for purchase transaction with 2 months payments.

For income calculations on Full Doc programs (non-ADU), the below items are required:

- For purchase transactions:
 - The rental valuation on appraisal form 1007; or
 - Actual value from the current lease agreement if transferred to the borrower from the seller; or
 - New lease is acceptable for purchase transaction with 2 months payments



- For refinancing transactions:
 - cash flow analysis of the Schedule E from the most recent year's federal income tax return; or
 - if rental income is not reported on Schedule E and the borrower can document a qualifying exception according to Fannie Mae requirements, actual rent will be used (lease, 1007 actual rent value)

For income calculations on alternative income programs (non-ADU), the below items are acceptable options:

- Actual rent will be used if provided (lease, 1007 actual rent value,); or
- If actual rent is greater than 1007 by 25%, then the actual rent from a lease can be used with 2 cancelled checks provided (for ex, threshold would be 1007×1.25); or
- If there is no actual rent provided, then rental valuation on appraisal form 1007 will be used

For income calculations on the accessory unit, the below items are acceptable options:

- For purchase transactions:
 - Use the lower of the market rent on FNMA Form 1007 or actual rent.
- For refinancing transactions:
 - Use the actual rent for the accessory unit from FNMA Form 1007 supported by a copy of the current lease agreement with two (2) months proof of current receipt

RENTAL INCOME FROM OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED

Rental income from another property owned prior to loan application should be calculated using the borrower's federal income tax returns for the most recent period (Cash Flow Analysis of Schedule E) for Full Documentation program. Income should be averaged. Net rental losses should be included in ratios as a liability.

Schedule E must not be provided for an alternative income documentation program. Rental income for alternative income programs must be calculated using actual rent (lease, 1007 actual rent value) supported by 2 cancelled checks.

Rental income from ADU on other real estate properties will not be acceptable.

RENTAL INCOME FROM A DEPARTING PRIMARY RESIDENCE

A departing primary residence is the borrower's current primary residence that will become an investment property when the borrower moves into the subject property. For this rule it is treated as an investment property, so the restriction on rental income from a 1-unit primary residence does not apply. Rental income from a departing primary residence may be used for qualifying on Full Documentation and alternative income documentation programs when the following are provided:

- A fully executed lease agreement for the departing residence, signed by the borrower(s) and the tenant(s); and



- Two (2) months' proof of receipt of rent (cancelled checks, or bank statements showing the rent deposits).

The monthly qualifying rental income is 100% of the gross monthly rent shown on the lease. It is treated as rental income from a property other than the borrower's primary residence.

If the departing residence will become a second home, rental income may not be used.

Leases to relatives of the borrower, to interested parties to the transaction, or to companies owned or controlled, in whole or in part, by the borrower are not accepted.

If the departing residence was advertised for rent, the listing must be removed or marked as rented by the lease start date. AD Mortgage will review the property's rental listing history on sites such as Zillow, Realtor.com, and Redfin. Rental income may not be used if:

- the property is still listed for rent after the lease start date; or
- there is no rental listing history for the property.

If the property was rented without a public listing, include a letter of explanation with the lease.

6.6.10. VENEZUELA SPECIFIC

Income derived from business activity or employment in Venezuela, (regardless of borrowers' citizenship origin or legal status) is not eligible for qualification.

6.6.11. REDUCED DOCUMENTATION FOR A SECONDARY BUSINESS

This section applies to Full Documentation loans. For alternative documentation, secondary business may be not provided.

Business tax returns, associated schedules, and profit and loss statements may be waived when all of the following requirements are met:

- Income/loss referenced on personal tax returns is generated from a secondary business that is not the borrower's primary income source; and
- Income/loss from each separate business is $\leq 10\%$ of qualifying income for the transaction; and
- All losses are subtracted from the borrower's qualifying income.

If income from a business is used to qualify the borrower, or if business expenses are added back to income or a loss, then business tax returns, associated schedules, and profit and loss statements must be obtained. Discretion may be used whether to obtain all documentation for self-employed earnings when the secondary business may have a significant impact on the loan.

6.6.12. CASH FLOW ANALYSIS

A written evaluation must be prepared of the analysis of a self-employed borrower's personal income, including the business income or loss, reported on the borrower's federal income tax returns. A copy of the written analysis must be included in the loan file.



6.7. QUALIFYING RATIOS

Refer to the Program Matrix for specific qualifying ratios per loan program.

Back-End DTI	Apex Prime
Debt Ratio	45%

- All programs will be qualified at the greater of the fully indexed rate or the note rate.
- Transactions resulting in significant payment shock should always be considered by the underwriter. The borrower's income must clearly support the borrower's ability to make the higher monthly payment. It is at the underwriter's discretion to require additional verification of assets or a larger down payment as a compensating factor for a loan with high payment shock.
- First-time homebuyers with payment shock exceeding 300% are ineligible. Payment shock measures the increase in a borrower's monthly housing expense compared to their current housing expense. $\text{Payment Shock (\%)} = ((\text{Proposed Housing Expense} - \text{Current Housing Expense}) \div \text{Current Housing Expense}) \times 100$.
- FTHB rent-free borrowers are ineligible.
- For other properties owned, documentation to confirm the amount and/or presence or absence of liability for P&I, taxes, insurance, HOA dues, lease payments or other property-related expenses must be provided.

6.7.1. RESIDUAL INCOME

All loans must meet the residual income requirements below.

- Residual income calculation must be calculated on each loan, except on loans that fall under business purpose lending.
- Residual income equals Gross Monthly Qualifying Income less the Monthly Debt obligation.
 - \$2,000 for Apex Prime

6.7.2. CREDIT TYPES FOR QUALIFYING RATIOS

REVOLVING CHARGES /LINES OF CREDIT

If the credit report does not show a required minimum payment amount and there is no supplemental documentation to support a payment of less than 5%, the underwriter must use the greater of \$10 or 5% of the outstanding balance as the borrower's recurring monthly debt obligation.

INSTALLMENT DEBT

All installment debt that is not secured by a financial asset – including student loans, automobile loans and home equity loans – must be considered part of the borrower's recurring monthly debt obligations if there are more than 10 monthly payments remaining.



PAYOFF OF OR PAYDOWN OF DEBT

Payoff or paydown of debt solely to qualify must be carefully evaluated and considered in the overall loan analysis. The borrower's history of credit use should be a factor in determining whether the appropriate approach is to include or exclude debt for qualification. As a rule of thumb:

- Installment loans that are being paid off or paid down to 10 or fewer remaining monthly payments should generally not be included in the borrower's long-term debt.
- If a revolving account is to be paid off, a monthly payment on the current outstanding balance may not need to be included in the borrower's long-term debt, i.e., not included in the DTI ratio.
- Documentation should identify the source of funds used to pay off or pay down the debt and confirm there are sufficient verified assets remaining for the transaction.

30-DAY CHARGE ACCOUNTS

For open 30-day charge accounts that do not reflect a monthly payment on the credit report, or 30-day accounts that reflect a monthly payment that is identical to the account balance, borrower funds must be verified to cover the account balance. The verified funds must be in addition to any funds required for closing costs and reserves. The underwriter will include the balance of the 30-day charge accounts in the required funds to close and/or reserve amount.

STUDENT LOANS

For all student loans, whether deferred, in forbearance, or in repayment, a monthly payment must be included in qualifying. Copies of the borrower's payment letters, or forbearance agreements must be provided so that a monthly payment amount can be determined. The monthly payment to be used is the lesser of:

- 1% of the outstanding balance, or
- The actual documented payment.
- If the actual documented payment is less than 1% of the outstanding balance and will fully amortize the loan with no payment adjustments, the lower amortizing payment may be used in qualifying.
- If the borrower is on an income-driven payment plan, the lender may obtain student loan documentation to verify the actual monthly payment is \$0. The lender may then qualify the borrower with a \$0 payment.

AUTO LEASE PAYMENTS

Payment must be included in qualifying DTI unless:

- the account in question does not have a history of delinquency in the last 12 months, and
- the auto lease payments are paid by another party other than the borrower or out of a business account (i.e., such as 12 months of canceled company checks).

ALIMONY, CHILD SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS

Payments must be included as a liability.



REO PROPERTIES OWNED BY BUSINESS AND PAID FROM BUSINESS ACCOUNTS

Payment must be excluded as a liability.

6.7.3. BUSINESS DEBT

Business debt appearing on the borrower's individual credit report will be included in the debt calculation unless the debt can be verified as a business expense and independent of the borrower's personal obligation.

Documentation Requirements

- Twelve (12) months canceled checks; or
- Automatic drafts from the business account
- Business debt being excluded from the monthly obligation must have a paid-on time payment history.

6.8. ASSETS

Assets to be used for down payment, closing costs, debt payoff, and reserves must be seasoned or sourced for 30 days. If cash out proceeds are used for reserves most recent 1 month bank statement must be provided prior to closing where funds will be disbursed. Documentation must be provided to evidence seasoning and sourcing by any of the following:

- Most recent 1 month's account statement, or most recent quarterly account statement, indicating opening and closing balances, and reflecting a consecutive 30 days of asset verification
- Supporting documentation should be obtained for single, unexplained deposits that exceed 50% of the borrower's gross monthly qualifying income for the loan
- Documentation of large deposits is not required on refinance transactions
- Written Verification of Deposit (VOD), completed by the financial institution
- Must include the current and average balances for the most recent 1 month
- Large disparities between the current balance and the opening balances will require additional verification or supporting documentation
- Online bank statements are acceptable if they clearly identify the account holder and the URL associated with the financial institution (printouts from the financial institution printed and signed by financial institution officer are acceptable for qualification)
- Account statements must provide all of the following information:
 - Borrower as the account holder
 - Account number
 - Statement date and time-period covered
 - Current balance in US dollars
 - For new bank accounts with less than 30 days seasoning, all 'large' or 'unusual' deposits should be verified



6.8.1. PURCHASE TRANSACTION

If the deposit is being used as part of the borrower's minimum contribution requirement, the AD will verify that the funds are from an acceptable source. "Buy before you sell" funds are considered an ineligible asset source on purchase transactions.

On Purchase transactions - Earnest Money/down payment deposits can be verified by one of the following methods:

- Escrow letter from a deposit holder along with evidence the funds have cleared from the borrower's account.
- Copy of the borrower's cancelled check written out to the deposit holder plus clearance from the borrower's account.
- If the wire is going out from the borrower's account and it is clearly going to the escrow company, this can be accepted as standalone documentation. If the deduction is a generic "wire transfer", then a copy of the wire receipt or receipt from escrow is required.

Special consideration for purchases with escrow deposits made >12 months from date of application - ADM will accept Escrow deposit confirmation – Escrow letter, from a non-builder related/owned title agent holding the funds for closing.

Assignment of the purchase contract. A purchase contract may be assigned only if every buyer on the original contract stays in the transaction. New buyers may be added, but no original buyer may be removed:

- Assignment that adds individual buyers: the original buyers stay on the contract and the loan, and the new buyers are added as borrowers.
- Assignment to an entity (investment property only): each original buyer must be an owner of the entity and a guarantor on the loan. Any other owner with 25% or more ownership must also be added to the loan.

The purchase price may not increase as a result of the assignment, and no assignment fee or other payment to the assignor is permitted.

6.8.2. GIFT FUNDS

- Gift funds are acceptable on rate/term refinance transactions and no minimum borrower contribution is required. Gift funds are allowed for primary or second home purchase transactions with 80% CLTV without any contribution from the borrower. For CLTV above 80% CLTV, borrower must contribute at least 5% from their own funds. For investment transaction, the borrower must contribute at least 10% from their own funds with maximum 80% CLTV. Gift funds are not allowed for CLTV above 80% on Investment property. Other parameters can affect minimum borrower's contribution requirements, please, refer to the list below the matrix. See below matrix:



Minimum Borrower Contribution per Occupancy	<=80% CLTV	>80% CLTV
Primary Residence and Second Homes	0%	5%
Investment	10%	Not available

- Asset Utilization, the borrower must contribute at least 20% from their own funds with maximum 80% CLTV. Gift funds are not allowed for CLTV above 80%.
- The first-time homebuyers must contribute at least 5% from their own funds on Primary Residence and Second Homes and at least 10% on Investment. Gift funds are not allowed for CLTV above 80% on Investment property.
- Gift funds are allowed for down payment and closing costs. Gift funds are not allowed to be used for reserves.
- The donor must be a family member. The donor may not be an interested party to the transaction or affiliated with one. Exception: in a gift of equity, the donor may be the seller.
- An executed gift letter with the gift amount, donor's name, address, and telephone number and relationship is required.
- Proof of transfer and receipt of funds. Acceptable documentation includes the following:
 - A copy of the donor's check and the borrower's deposit slip, or
 - A copy of the donor's withdrawal slip and the borrower's deposit slip, or
 - A copy of the donor's check to the closing agent, or
 - A settlement statement showing receipt of the donor's check. When the funds are not transferred prior to settlement, the lender must document that the donor gave the closing agent the gift funds in the form of a certified check, cashier's check, other official check or wire.
- Gift Equity is allowed following the below requirements:
 - Primary Residence only.
 - Maximum 75% CLTV, subject to any lower applicable program limit.
 - All applicable AD Gift Funds requirements must be met.
 - A signed gift letter must identify the donor, relationship to the borrower, gift amount, and confirmation that no repayment is expected or required.
 - The gift-of-equity credit must be reflected on the Closing Disclosure.
 - The seller's original note and a 12-month payment history for the seller's mortgage on the subject property must be obtained and show no pattern of delinquency (if applicable). Foreclosure bailout is not allowed.
 - Properties subject to a private mortgage are not eligible for gift-of-equity transactions.
 - A soft-pull credit report for the grantor must be obtained in accordance with applicable authorization and credit-report access requirements. This report does not replace title review, mortgage payment verification, or payoff documentation.

6.8.3. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

- 100% of the vested assets in the form of stocks, bonds and mutual funds may be used for down payment, closing costs, and reserves. When used for the down payment or closing costs, if the value of the asset is at least 20% more than the portion of the amount of funds needed from the stocks, bonds, or mutual funds for the down payment and closing costs, no documentation of the borrower's actual receipt of funds realized from the sale or liquidation is required.
- Borrower ownership of the account and vesting must be documented.
- Most recent marketable securities account statement covering a minimum 1-month period.
- Non-vested or restricted stock accounts are not eligible for use as down payment, closing costs or reserves.

6.8.4. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

- 80% of the vested value of funds from a retirement account may be used for down payment, closing costs, and reserves. However, evidence of liquidation is required when funds are used for down payment or closing costs.
- Borrower ownership of the account and vesting must be documented.
- The account must allow withdrawal regardless of employment status.
- Most recent retirement account statement covering a minimum 1-month period.

6.8.5. BUSINESS FUNDS

- Business funds may be used for down payment, closing costs and reserves. Verification of business ownership is required with minimum borrower's ownership of 25% or more.
- When borrower's share in the business is less than 100% a written acknowledgment from all other owners is required to use business funds.

6.8.6. RESERVES

There must be verified PITIA reserves remaining after closing, exclusive of closing costs. Beyond the minimum reserve requirements and in an effort to fully document the borrowers' ability to meet their obligations, borrowers should disclose all other liquid assets on the 1003.

- Reserves can be held in a financial institution outside of the US.
- Minimum reserves requirements based on loan amount:
 - For a loan amount less than or equal to 2,000,000 minimum reserve requirement is 6 months
 - For a loan amount between 2,000,001 and 4,000,000 minimum reserve requirement is 12 months
 - For a loan amount of more than 4,000,000 minimum reserve requirement is 24 months
- Reserve calculation is based on the PITIA payment at the time of origination.
- Cash out proceeds can be used for reserves

6.8.7. COUNTRY SPECIFIC

AD will no longer consider any assets located in Venezuela for purposes of qualification or to complete a mortgage loan transaction. Assets/Cash/funds to close plus required reserves must be verified outside

AD Mortgage will not accept income derived from Russia or Ukraine and will not accept assets held in accounts in these countries.

No individual residing in, holding a passport from, or any company owned by a person from China, Russia, Iran, or North Korea can purchase real estate in Texas unless they are a US Citizen or lawful permanent resident (Green Card holder). VISA holders with citizenship from these “designated countries” are not eligible for a mortgage from AD in Texas. The limitation does not apply to individuals who are lawfully present and residing in the United States at the time of acquiring residential property intended for use as an owner-occupied home. Additional countries may be added to the list in the future by the Texas Governor or other relevant agencies.

6.8.8 CRYPTOCURRENCY

Down payment and closing costs: Currency must be liquidated and deposited into an established US bank account.

Reserves: Loan file must include a statement meeting the requirements under account statements to document ownership of the crypto holdings. Current valuation, within 30 days of the submission date or anticipated closing/loan Note date, can only be determined from the Coinbase exchange. 70% of the current valuation will be considered eligible funds.



7. PROPERTY TYPES

7.1. ELIGIBLE PROPERTY TYPES

- Attached / detached Single Family Residence
- Attached / detached PUDs
- 2-4 unit properties
- Properties located in a short-term rental community limited by CLTV stated on the rate sheet
- Modular homes
- Leasehold eligible per Fannie Mae guidelines considered on a case-by case basis. Leaseholds secured by Native American/Tribal land are ineligible
- Multi-parcel properties are allowed if they meet all Fannie Mae requirements

7.1.1. ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT

AD will accept a one-unit property with an accessory dwelling unit (ADU). An accessory unit must have a fully functioning kitchen and bathroom. The appraiser is required to provide a description of the accessory unit and analyze any effect it has on the value or marketability of the subject property.

If the property contains an accessory unit, the property is eligible under the following conditions:

- The property is defined as a one-unit property with an accessory unit
- Multiple accessory units are not permitted
- The appraisal report demonstrates that the improvements are typical for the market

Unpermitted ADUs, auxiliary structures and conversions are acceptable only if all of the following requirements are met:

- They are excluded from the appraised value
- They are typical for the subject market area
- The title commitment does not identify any violations related to the absence of permits

7.1.2. KITCHEN

Each property must have a fully functional kitchen. If a property has 2 or more units, each unit must contain a fully functional kitchen.

The kitchen must, at a minimum, contain the following:

- cabinets;
- a countertop;
- a sink with running water; and
- a stove or stove hookup (hotplates, microwaves, or toaster ovens are not acceptable stove substitutes).

7.2. INELIGIBLE PROPERTY TYPES

- Properties with condition rating of C5/C6 or fair/poor



- Properties with construction rating of Q6
- Model home leaseback
- Properties with a private transfer covenant
- Cross-collateralized properties (properties securing a loan that is also secured by one or more other properties) are ineligible.
- Gross living area < 500 square feet (Each unit in properties containing two or more units must have gross living area of at least 500 square feet)
- Commercial properties
- Cooperatives
- Geodesic dome homes
- Geothermal homes
- Timeshare or segmented ownership
- Acreage > 10 acres
- Unique properties
- Assisted Living Facilities
- Working farms, ranches, orchards
- Mobile home units
- Manufactured housing
- Incomplete properties
- Barndominiums
- Multifamily Property (5-8 units)
- Mixed use (2-8 units)
- Rural and agricultural properties
- Condominiums
- Condotels



8. INSURANCE AND TAXES REQUIREMENTS

COVERAGE REQUIREMENTS

Property insurance policies should be written on a "Special" coverage form or equivalent. At a minimum, the coverage must include the perils listed below:

- Fire or lightning
- Explosion
- Windstorm (including named storms designated by the U.S. National Weather Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration by a name or number)
- Hail
- Smoke
- Aircraft
- Vehicles
- Riot or civil commotion

If a property insurance policy excludes or limits coverage of any of the required perils, the borrower must obtain an acceptable stand-alone policy that provides adequate coverage for the limited or excluded peril.

All property insurance policies must provide coverage on a replacement costs basis, with the exception of roofs. Any insurance policy that is not based on replacement cost will be considered ineligible.

Roofs must be insured but do not have to be insured on a replacement cost basis. Roofs can be covered under a schedule that converts to actual cash value. Policies that provide coverage on actual cash value basis for Personal Property and structures that are not buildings, are acceptable.

Additional requirements apply to properties with solar panels that are leased from or owned by a third party under a power purchase agreement or other similar arrangement.

DEDUCTIBLES AMOUNT

The maximum allowable deductible for all required property insurance perils is 10% of the property insurance coverage amount. When a property insurance policy includes multiple deductibles, such as a separate deductible that applies to windstorms, or a separate deductible that applies to a specific property element such as the roof, the total amount for such deductibles applicable to a single occurrence must be no greater than 10% of the property insurance coverage amount.

RENT LOSS COVERAGE

Rent loss insurance is not required.

EFFECTIVE DATE REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS

The policy must be paid in full at or before closing, and the effective date must be on or before the funding date. If the premium is collected at closing, the policy effective date may not precede the closing



date by more than 30 days. If the borrower paid the premium in full prior to closing and evidence of payment is in the file, the 30-day effective date limitation does not apply.

EFFECTIVE DATE REQUIREMENTS FOR REFINANCE TRANSACTIONS

If HOI is expiring within less than 30 days from the closing date, the updated policy must be provided to be paid in full at closing.

If the policy expires within more than 30 days:

- and the escrow account for insurance is waived, then borrower shall be responsible for maintaining policy for the complete term of mortgage;
- and an escrow account for insurance is in place, AD will collect all outstanding payments, as well as the additional months required to ensure 13 months of payments at the time of renewal.

ACCEPTABLE FLOOD INSURANCE POLICIES

Flood insurance should be in the form of the standard policy issued under the NFIP or by a private insurer. The terms and conditions of the flood insurance coverage must be at least equivalent to the terms and conditions of coverage provided under the standard policy of the NFIP for the appropriate property type. The paid receipt and Policy Declaration page of a policy are acceptable evidence of coverage.

FLOOD COVERAGE FOR FIRST MORTGAGES

The minimum amount of flood insurance required for most first mortgages secured by one- to four-unit properties and individual PUD units is the lowest of:

- 100% of the replacement cost of the insurable value of the improvements;
- the maximum coverage amount available from the NFIP, which is currently \$250,000 per dwelling for 1-4 unit properties and \$500,000 per dwelling for 5+ unit properties; or
- the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage.

DEDUCTIBLE REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOOD

The maximum deductible allowed by AD for an NFIP or a private flood insurance policy:

- One- to four-unit properties: The deductible must not exceed the maximum deductible amount currently offered by NFIP for one- to four-unit properties insured under an NFIP Dwelling Form.
- PUDs: The deductible on individual attached or detached PUD units must not exceed the maximum deductible amount currently offered by NFIP for one- to four-unit properties insured under an NFIP Dwelling Form.

FLOOD PUD UNITS (attached and detached):

AD Mortgage requires the same flood insurance for individual PUD units that is required for other one- to four-unit properties (described in Coverage for First Mortgages above). A stand-alone dwelling policy may be maintained to meet these requirements.



UNACCEPTABLE FLOOD INSURANCE POLICIES

ACORD policies are not acceptable to document proof of flood insurance.

HAZARD INSURANCE

All insurance policies must meet one of the conditions below to be considered acceptable:

- Policy contains the verbiage “100% Replacement Cost”, “Guaranteed Replacement Cost”, “Replacement Cost Loss Settlement”, “Replacement Cost” for Dwelling coverage, “Extended Replacement Cost”, “Extra Replacement Cost”, “Estimated Replacement Cost” or “Functional Replacement Cost” OR
- In case individual hazard insurance policy is written on any of the following forms: HO-3, HO-5, HO-2, HO-9, DP-2, DP-3

In addition, the policy cannot contain any exclusions and must have a maximum deductible of 10%. Property insurance policies that provide for claims to be settled on an actual cash value basis are not acceptable.

8.1 PROPERTY INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR UNITS IN PROJECT DEVELOPMENTS

REQUIRED COVERAGE FOR PUD PROJECTS

This topic covers requirements for master property insurance policies covering the common elements and residential structures of project developments.

For the purposes of this topic and Individual Property Insurance Requirements for a Unit in a Project Development, the following definitions apply:

- Common elements refers to insurable, non-residential elements of a project development. Examples include, but are not limited to, clubhouses, parking areas or structures, and recreational facilities.
- Residential structures refers to the insurable elements of a building that contains one or more residences.

DETERMINING IF A MASTER PROPERTY INSURANCE POLICY IS REQUIRED

The requirements for individual property insurance policies will vary based on the homeowners' association (HOA) legal documents and the master property insurance policy. The applicable requirements are:

- **PUD Requirements** — Individual property insurance policies as described in a section above are required for each property that AD originates in a PUD project unless the project's legal documents provide for a master property insurance policy that covers both the common elements and residential structures. In that case, AD will accept the master property insurance policy in satisfaction of its insurance requirements for the subject property. The borrower may still have to maintain an

individual unit owner policy as described in Coverage Requirements in this topic.

When units located within a PUD are covered by a master property insurance policy maintained by the HOA, the underwriter must verify that the insurance provides coverage for both the common elements and residential structures.

When units located within a PUD are covered by individual property insurance policies maintained by their respective owner(s), the underwriter is not required to verify master property insurance coverage on PUD common elements.

When a master property insurance policy is required, the underwriter must verify that the master property insurance provides coverage for both the common elements and residential structures. The borrower may still have to maintain an individual unit owner policy as described in Coverage Requirements in this topic.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR A UNIT IN A PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

To the extent the master property insurance policy does not cover the interior of the unit or improvements to the unit, the borrower must maintain an individual unit owner property insurance policy.

The underwriter must verify the coverage amount is sufficient to restore the unit to its condition prior to a loss event.

Coverage sufficiency should be based on the best information known or available to the underwriter, which may include information obtained from the borrower, in collaboration with the insurer, the HOA legal documents, or other professional with appropriate resources to make such a determination.

Please, refer to the section above (INSURANCE AND TAXES REQUIREMENTS) for coverage requirements, deductible requirements and named insured when an individual property insurance policy is required for a unit in a project development.

COVERAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENTS

When required, a master property insurance policy must be maintained with premiums paid as a common expense by the HOA, as applicable. The policy must cover all insurable property elements. Common personal property and supplies should be covered, if applicable.

Master property insurance coverage policies covering project developments should be written on a "Special" coverage form or equivalent. At a minimum, the coverage must include the perils listed in the following table.

Required Perils:

- Fire
- Lightning
- Explosion
- Windstorm (including named storms designated by the U.S. National Weather Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration by a name or number)



- Hail
- Smoke
- Aircraft
- Vehicles
- Riot or civil commotion
- Vandalism
- Sprinkler leakage
- Sinkhole collapse
- Volcanic eruption
- Falling objects
- Weight of snow, ice or sleet, or water damage

The master property insurance policy must cover all of the required perils listed above. If the master policy excludes or limits coverage for any required peril, the HOA must obtain an acceptable stand-alone policy that provides adequate coverage for that peril. The stand-alone coverage must meet the Required Coverage Amount below. If the HOA does not obtain this coverage, the project is ineligible.

Individual unit owner policy (HO-6). If the master property insurance policy does not cover the interior of the unit or improvements to the unit, the borrower must maintain an individual unit owner policy (HO-6, HO-3, or another acceptable policy). If the policy excludes or limits coverage for a required peril, the borrower must obtain an acceptable stand-alone policy that provides adequate coverage for that peril.

The policy must provide for claims to be settled on a replacement cost basis. Policies written on an actual cash value basis are not acceptable.

REQUIRED COVERAGE AMOUNT

Insurance must cover at least 100% of the insurable replacement cost of the project improvements, including common elements and residential structures. An insurance policy that includes any of the following coverage, either in the policy language or in a specific endorsement to the policy, is acceptable:

- Guaranteed Replacement Cost,
- Extended Replacement Cost, or
- Replacement Cost.

When the underwriter must verify the coverage amount is not less than the minimum required as described above, the verification source may be the property insurer, an independent insurance risk specialist, or other professional with appropriate resources to make such a determination.

Roofs must be insured but do not have to be insured on a replacement cost basis. Roofs can be covered under a schedule that converts to actual cash value.

POLICIES WITH COINSURANCE

Policies with coinsurance provisions can create additional risk for an HOA in the event of a loss if the amount of insurance coverage is less than the full insurable value. Master property policies that provide



coverage at 100% of the insurable replacement cost value of the project improvements, including the individual units, alleviate the risk of a coinsurance penalty being applied in the event of a loss.

If the policy has a coinsurance clause, inclusion of an Agreed Amount Endorsement or selection of the Agreed Value Option (which waives the requirement for coinsurance) is considered acceptable evidence that the 100% insurable replacement cost requirement has been met. If an Agreed Amount/Agreed Value provision is used, the Agreed Amount must be no less than the estimated replacement cost value.

If the policy includes a coinsurance clause, but the coinsurance provision is not waived, the policy is still eligible if evidence acceptable to the underwriter confirms that the amount of coverage is at least equal to 100% of the insurable replacement cost value of the project improvements. This evidence (documentation) must be maintained by the underwriter.

MAXIMUM DEDUCTIBLE AMOUNTS

The maximum allowable deductible for master property insurance policies covering project developments:

- Per occurrence – The maximum allowable deductible for all required property insurance perils is 10% of the master property insurance coverage amount.
- Per occurrence, multiple deductibles – When a master property insurance policy includes multiple deductibles, such as a separate deductible that applies to windstorms, or a separate deductible that applies to a specific property element such as the roof, the total amount for such deductibles applicable to a single occurrence must be no greater than 10% of the insurance coverage amount.
- Per occurrence, per unit – AD will allow a per unit master property insurance policy deductible when the sum of the applicable per unit deductibles is greater than 10% of the coverage amount and all of the following requirements are met.
 - The master property insurance policy has a per unit deductible for named perils specific to a geographic area where such coverage is common and customary; and
 - The borrower's individual property insurance policy includes coverage for the applicable peril(s); coverage for master property insurance policy deductible assessments levied on the unit owner by the HOA for the applicable peril(s); and loss assessment coverage in an amount sufficient to cover assessments in excess of 10% of the master property insurance policy coverage amount, divided by the number of units

SPECIAL ENDORSEMENTS

The requirements for endorsements PUD projects are as follows:

- Building Ordinance or Law Endorsement, if the enforcement of any building, zoning, or land-use law would result in loss or damage, increased cost of repairs or reconstruction, or additional demolition and removal costs to rebuild after a covered loss event occurs. The coverage must include loss to the undamaged portion of a building, demolition costs, and increased costs of construction. The endorsement is not required if it is not applicable or the coverage is not obtainable in the insurance market available to the association; and



- Boiler and Machinery/Equipment Breakdown Endorsement, if the project has central heating or cooling. This endorsement should provide for the insurer's minimum liability per accident to at least equal the lesser of \$2 million or the insurable value of the building(s) housing the boiler or machinery. This coverage may be included in the property coverage form, obtained as an endorsement to the master property insurance policy, or the HOA may purchase a stand-alone boiler and machinery policy.

NAMED INSURED

The table below provides the requirements regarding the name of the insured entity.

COVERAGE TYPE	REQUIREMENT FOR NAMED INSURED
PUD common areas	The master property or flood insurance policy must show the HOA as the named insured.

BUILDER/DEVELOPER PROPERTY INSURANCE POLICIES

When a project is under development, it may be covered by the builder/developer's property insurance policy if the policy provides equivalent coverage to the requirements for project developments in this topic. When property coverage ceases per the terms of the builder/developer's policy, the HOA must obtain a master property insurance policy in accordance with AD's requirements.

Separate projects under development by the same developer will be considered affiliated during the period when control of the project has not yet transferred from the builder/developer to the individual owners or related HOA. The affiliated status of the subject project ends when the property coverage ceases per the terms of the builder/developer's policy.

POLICIES COVERING MULTIPLE PROJECTS

Except as described below, unaffiliated projects may not share a master property insurance policy. Each project must maintain its own policy that meets AD requirements, as detailed throughout this topic.

If a property insurance policy that covers multiple unaffiliated projects provides a dedicated coverage amount for each individual covered project, the policy structure may provide equivalent coverage to AD's coverage amount requirements. The coverage amount dedicated to the subject project must be sufficient to cover the full replacement cost value of the project improvements including the common elements and residential structures.

The underwriter must review the insurance policy and any other associated documents needed to adequately evaluate the insurance coverage. The HOA must be protected in the same manner as if it maintained a master property insurance policy. The coverage of each insured project cannot be affected by any actions or omissions of unaffiliated projects covered by the same policy. Additionally, all other master property insurance requirements for project developments must be met.

**8.2. TAXES**

1. Property taxes that are payable or due within 60 days of the first payment date must be collected in full regardless if escrowed or not.
2. The actual taxes will be used for escrow collection purposes on existing construction.
3. If the partner provides a tax estimate from the title company, assessor's office or the county or other acceptable Third-Party Vendor that is based on the fully assessed land value and improvements and is lower than the CoreLogic/Smart Fees estimator, that tax estimate may be used in lieu of the CoreLogic/Smart Fees estimate.
4. Real Estate taxes will be adjusted as per title commitment where required by the attorney's 3rd party vendor in New York unless the property is a new construction then follow the guidelines specified in the table below.
5. By Transaction Type:

STATE	Purchase Transaction (Existing Construction)	Purchase Transaction (New Construction)	Refinance Transaction (Existing Construction)	Refinance Transaction (New Construction)
California	1.25% of the sales price.	1.25% of the sales price.	The current tax amount.	1.25% of appraised value or current tax amount as long as it is not based on land value only
All other states	The current tax amount.	1.5% of the sales price.	The current tax amount.	1.5% of appraised value or current tax amount as long as it is not based on land value only

9. APPRAISAL REQUIREMENTS

Mortgaged properties must be originated with an appraisal in conformity in form and in substance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and that complies with (i) the appraisal requirements of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 and (ii) the Interagency Appraisal and Evaluation Guidelines (75 Federal Register 77450).

APPRAISAL INTEGRITY

AD Mortgage relies on appraisers to provide them with thorough, accurate, and objective appraisal reports that result in reliable opinions of market value so AD can make prudent underwriting decisions. The appraisal is used to judge the property's acceptability for the mortgage loan requested in view of its value and marketability.

Appraisers or supervisory appraisers must be state-licensed or state-certified (in accordance with the provisions of Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 and all applicable state laws). Appraisers' state license or state certification must be active as of the effective date of the appraisal report. There is no specific requirement for appraisers' E&O minimum coverage.

AD Mortgage will pay particular attention and institute extra due diligence for those loans in which the appraised value is believed to be excessive or when the value of the property has experienced significant appreciation in a short time period since the prior sale. AD Mortgage believes that one of the best ways to reduce the risk associated with excessive values or rapid appreciation is by receiving accurate appraisals from knowledgeable, experienced appraisers.

If AD Mortgage has concerns with any aspect of the appraisal that result in questions about the reliability of the opinion of market value, AD Mortgage reserves the right to reject the appraised value.

In addition to the following, refer to Fannie Mae guidelines for appraisal requirements:

- Property condition rating must be: C1, C2, C3 or C4
- Quality of construction rating: must be: Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4 or Q5
- Appraisals should not include comparable greater than six (6) months old at the time of underwriter review. If comparables are more than 6 months old, an explanation from the appraiser is required.
- Properties with values significantly in excess of the predominant value of the subject property's market area may be ineligible.
- If a loan file is closing under the name of a corporation, it is not necessary for the appraisal to be in the name of the corporation. The appraisal will only be required to reflect the borrower's full name.
- Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac Forms 1004/70, 1025/72, 1073/465 or 2090 must be used.
- Appraisals must be dated within 120 days of the Note date.
- After a 120-day period, a new appraisal is required (re-certification of value (1004D) is acceptable for residential properties if the original appraisal was ordered with AD, and re-



certification of value can be done by a different appraiser. The re-certification of value with 71A/B or narrative report is not allowed, after a 120-day period new appraisal is required).

- Appraisals from appraisers affiliated with the lender, borrower, or any party to the transaction will not be accepted.
- When two appraisals are required, the following apply:
 - Appraisals must be completed by two independent companies.
 - The CLTV will be determined by the lower of the two appraised values as long as the lower appraisal supports the value conclusion. The final inspection must be for the appraisal with the lower value.
 - The underwriter must review both reports and address any inconsistencies between the two reports and all discrepancies must be reconciled.
- When more than one appraisal is completed, the CLTV will be determined by the lowest among all appraised values within 120 days or purchase price.
- Cost to cure cannot exceed \$5,000; otherwise, a 1004D is required to remediate the repairs (not applicable to "subject to" appraisals).

Appraisals Subject to Repairs or Completion

AD accepts appraisals on an "as-is" basis. If an appraisal is made subject to the completion of repairs or alterations, satisfactory completion must be documented with either a Form 1004D or an acceptable attestation letter in accordance with the requirements below. An attestation letter may only be used for existing construction and minor repairs or alterations that do not affect the property's safety, soundness, structural integrity, functionality, or habitability. Repairs involving health or safety concerns, structural deficiencies, habitability issues, or other conditions that cannot be adequately verified through an attestation letter require completion verification through Form 1004D.

To be acceptable, an attestation letter must include, at a minimum:

- Borrower name;
- Subject property address;
- Certification that the required alteration(s) or repair(s) have been satisfactorily completed;
- Borrower's signature and date;
- Clear, visually verifiable photographic evidence or other exhibits demonstrating completion of the required work; and
- At least one of the following forms of supporting documentation:
 - Signature or certification from a qualified professional;
 - A professionally prepared report confirming completion; or
 - Paid invoice(s) evidencing completion of the required alteration(s) or repair(s).

If the property is a new construction, or the attestation letter does not meet the requirements above, or the nature of the required repairs is not eligible for attestation, a Form 1004D is required.

9.1. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

NEW CONSTRUCTION

New construction is defined as the following:

- The Certificate of Occupancy or Temporary Certificate of Occupancy was issued within the last 12 months of the AD Mortgage note date, OR
- The Homeowners Association has been in control of the developer/builder within the last 6 months, OR
- Developer is a Seller of a subject property.

9.1.1. PRIMARY RESIDENCE, SECOND HOME OR INVESTMENT – NEW CONSTRUCTION

NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS

- Degree of Development and Growth Rate: Properties designated as "rural" to be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- Trend of Property Values: "Declining" Markets allowed with maximum of 60% CLTV
- Supply of Properties in the Subject Neighborhood: Markets in "Over-supply" not allowed
- Price Range and Predominant Price: The appraised value may not exceed the highest value of the Predominant Price Range by more than 10%
- Marketing Time for Properties: "Over 6 months" Not Allowed
- Over-Improvement: The subject property may not be designated as an "over-improvement"

COMPARABLE SALES

- Minimum of 4 closed comparable sales
- All comparable sales must have occurred within the 12 months preceding the appraisal date
- At least 1 closed comparable must have occurred with 120 days of the appraisal date
- All comparable sales must be located within 4 miles of subject
- At least 1 closed comparable sales must be located within 1 mile of subject
- At least 2 closed comparable sales must be located within the same neighborhood as the subject
- At least 2 closed comparable sales must be located outside of subject project development

PROPERTY CONDITION

- Eligible Property Condition Ratings: C1, C2, C3, C4
- Eligible Quality of Construction Ratings: Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4
- Maximum Acceptable Acreage – 5 acres



ZONING

- Properties zoned as agricultural are not eligible
- Total Adjustments
- Total net adjustments should be minimal if the comparable is truly similar. Net Adjustments may not exceed 15% of the sales price of the comparable sale and gross adjustments may not exceed 25%.

9.1.2. NEW CONSTRUCTION LIMITATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

Occupancy	Property Type	Florida (Max CLTV)
Primary Residence or Second Home	PUD	80%
Investment Property	PUD	75%

No limitations on 1-4 residential properties without community and no limitations in states other than Florida.

9.2. APPRAISAL REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

9.2.1. THE FOLLOWING TRANSACTIONS REQUIRE A 2ND FULL APPRAISAL

1. Approved loan amount exceptions (when exceeding the max loan amount available per the matrix)
2. Loan amounts > \$2,000,000

9.2.2. SECONDARY VALUATION PRODUCT REQUIRED FOR EVERY LOAN

An eligible secondary valuation product is required for all loan files, unless a second full appraisal is provided. If a loan has a second full appraisal, then lower of the 2 appraisal values will be used to qualify (for purchase transactions – lesser of the purchase price and appraised values). **The secondary valuation cannot be more than 10% less than the appraised value, otherwise it is deemed ineligible.**

For files requiring a secondary valuation product, below options are available:

- Secondary valuation waterfall **for SFR/PUD/2-4 units**:
 1. FNMA SSR CU score <= 2.5
 2. If FNMA SSR CU score is > 2.5 or unavailable, then AVM with 90%+ confidence score is required.
 3. If AVM is ineligible or unavailable, CDA is required.
 4. If CDA is ineligible or unavailable, second appraisal is required & must be ordered at borrower's expense.
- Secondary valuation products may be required for certain flip transactions. Please refer to 5.1. FLIP TRANSACTIONS.

AD mortgage has no tolerance for property value speculations. In case property value is considered “high-risk” by AD’s Collateral and Appraisal Departments, the loan is expedited to the Credit Committee for additional value review, which may result in a decision to limit the loan amount or reject the transaction to manage AD’s credit risk post-origination.

9.2.3. APPRAISAL RECONSIDERATION OF VALUE

Loan Officer can request reconsideration of value from AMC per borrower’s request. The client must fill Appraisal Reconsideration Form. ROV request is available only after appraisal review has been completed and it would be validated for the sufficiency and completeness prior to sending to the appraiser.

Regardless of the outcome of the ROV, the AD is responsible for ensuring the appraisal report and opinion of market value are reliable and adequately supported, and the updated appraisal is a subject to review by Collateral Team.

The ROV process is allowed when it is believed the opinion of value is unsupported; may be deficient due to unacceptable appraisal practices; or reflects prohibited discriminatory practices.

Only one ROV is permitted per appraisal, and the decision after ROV is final. After a loan has closed, ROV request is no longer allowed to be submitted by the borrower.

9.3. TRANSFER OF APPRAISAL TO AD MORTGAGE

AD will accept transfer of 1 appraisal per loan. For acceptable appraisal transfer transactions, the appraiser may not be on any AD Mortgage ineligible list including but not limited to: FHLMC Exclusionary List or FNMA Ineligible List. AD's name does not need to appear as lender on the appraisal. The Appraisal Transfer Letter must be executed by the lender that ordered the appraisal and must be signed by an authorized officer of the company. Appraisal Transfer Letters signed by Loan officer(s), Loan Processor(s), etc., will not be acceptable. AD will not accept appraisals in broker’s name, unless the broker’s company is also a lender. Appraisals which were ordered without AMC are unacceptable.

If a purchase transaction using a transferred appraisal meets the definition of a “flip transaction” as outlined in Section 5.1 – Flip Transactions, the transferred appraisal is ineligible for use in loan funding. In such cases, a new appraisal must be ordered through the AD Appraisal Management Center in accordance with standard appraisal ordering procedures.

Similarly, refinance transactions relying on a transferred appraisal that reflects an increase in property value and meets the “flip transaction” criteria in Section 5.1 are also ineligible. A new appraisal must be obtained through the AD Appraisal Management Center following established guidelines.

Flip transaction indicators include, but are not limited to, the following thresholds:

- More than a 10% increase in the sales price when the seller/borrower acquired the property within the past 0–90 days.
- More than a 20% increase in the sales price when the seller/borrower acquired the property within the past 91–365 days.

The percentage increase in sales price is calculated and then rounded **upward to the next whole percentage**. Any fractional percentage is rounded up (e.g., 19.15% → 20%).

The transferred appraisal is subject to a full Collateral Underwriting internal value review and acceptance by the CUW. AD reserves the right to reject a transferred appraisal if the integrity and/or quality of the appraisal report are questioned.

All transferred appraisals and supporting documentation comprising the appraisal package are not subject to revisions and are reviewed as is. Underwriters hold the right to reject a transferred appraisal if any revision is required to accept the appraisal package.

APPRAISAL TRANSFER LETTER MUST INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGE

1. Provide on the lender's letterhead
2. Current date
3. Borrower name
4. Property address
5. A statement transferring all rights of the appraisal to AD Mortgage LLC
6. The "Transfer Letter" is to include the following statement:
 - a. (Transferring Lender's Name) certifies that this appraisal was prepared in accordance with and meets all requirements of the Agencies' Appraisal Independence Requirements (AIR) and is in compliance with all Lending regulations.
7. The Transfer Letter is to be signed by an employee of the transferring lender that is not in "Production" (i.e., Loan Officers, LO assistants, etc. are not eligible to sign the transfer letter)
8. The transferring lender, appraisal management company (AMC), appraiser selection, ordering policy and process, and the appraiser comply with all FNMA Appraiser Independence Requirements (AIRs), and Dodd Frank, and Consumer Protection Acts.
9. The transferring lender's name appears on the appraisal as the transferring lender / client.
10. The appraisal transferred is the only appraisal ordered by the lender for this transaction.

9.3.1. APPRAISAL TRANSFER DOCUMENTATION AND REQUIREMENTS

- Appraisal is to be submitted to AD Mortgage's ADM system.
- Appraisal effective date cannot be later than the loan submission date to AD system. Resubmission with the same appraisal is not allowed.
- Full appraisal with color photos is required in both of the following formats: Appraisal PDF and Appraisal ZIP containing the UAD 3.6 dataset or MISMO XML 2.6.
- Copies of both SSRs are required – Fannie Mae SSR and Freddie Mac SSR – even if a CU score is unavailable. Regardless of SSR CU score, an eligible form of secondary valuation (AD-pulled AVM with confidence score of 90%+ and value not more than 10% less than the appraised value) is required for each transferred appraisal.



- Borrower-Initiated Reconsideration of Value (ROV) Disclosure. The disclosure shall expressly state that the borrower is permitted to submit only one borrower-initiated ROV per transaction. This requirement may be satisfied by providing
 - the borrower with a written ROV disclosure contemporaneously with the appraisal report, or
 - documenting confirmation that such disclosure was provided, which may be reflected within the appraisal delivery certificate, the appraisal documentation, or a written confirmation issued by the lender or Appraisal Management Company
- Original appraisal invoice from the original lender. Appraisal fee will be disclosed on LE.
- Appraisal Independence Requirements (AIR) Certificate.
- If any modifications, corrections or material changes are required of the appraisal, a new appraisal must be obtained, no revisions will be accepted.
- The transferred appraisal effective date may not be more than 60 days old at the time of submission and may not be more than 120 days old at the time of note.
- After a 120-day period, a new appraisal is required (re-certification of value (1004D) is not allowed).
- Appraisal Receipt Acknowledgment from the borrower within 3 days of consummation.
- A signed and dated Transfer Letter from the original lender to AD, releasing the appraisal, is required.
- A reason why the loan did not work out with the other lender (most recent approval letter showing conditions list) may be requested, subject to underwriter discretion.
- The transferred appraisal must be from the transferring lender.
 - An appraisal transferred from one lender to another lender, then to AD Mortgage is not acceptable.

9.3.2. APPRAISAL REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

- The transferred appraisal value has to be supported with a Secondary Valuation product (AVM).
- AVM value must be higher than original value or below the original value by 10% or less with confidence score of 90%+.
- If Secondary Valuation does not support the appraised value, a new appraisal is required.



10. TITLE AND CLOSING

In addition to the following, refer to Fannie Mae guidelines for requirements related to title, insurance, and mortgagee clauses.

10.1. TITLE POLICY FORMS

The title policy must be written on one of the following forms:

- 2021 or 2024 American Land Title Association (ALTA) standard form
- an ALTA short form if it provides coverage equivalent to the 2021 or 2024 ALTA standard form
- in states in which standard ALTA forms of coverage are, by law or regulation, not used, the state-promulgated standard which provides same coverage as the equivalent ALTA form, provided that those forms do not materially impair protection to AD.

10.1.1. TITLE REQUIREMENTS

- Amount of Coverage
 - The amount of title insurance coverage must be greater than or equal to the original principal amount of the mortgage.
- Other requirements
 - The title insurance coverage must include an environmental protection lien endorsement (ALTA Endorsement 8.1-06 or equivalent state form provides the required coverage).
 - References are to the Alta 2021 or 2024 form endorsement, but state forms may be used in states in which standard ALTA forms of coverage are not used in in which the 2021 or 2024 Alta forms have not yet been adopted. However, if these forms are used, AD must ensure that those amendments do not materially impair protection to AD. As an alternative to endorsements, the requisite protections may be incorporated into the policy.
 - Title policies may not include the creditor's rights exclusion language that ALTA adopted in 1990.
- Applicable Endorsements
 - Different property types (i.e., PUDs) as well as different mortgage types may require additional title policy endorsements. AD's lien must be protected any endorsement that may be necessary to provide that protection.
- Errors and Omission Insurance
 - The title company E&O insurance must equal the loan amount, with a max amount up to \$1,000,000.

10.2. TITLE EXCEPTIONS

The title to the subject property must be good, marketable and released of all encumbrances and prior liens. AD will not fund a mortgage secured by a property that has an unacceptable title impediment, including unpair real estate taxes and survey exceptions. If surveys are not required in particular



jurisdictions, AD will require an ALTA 9 Endorsement. If it is not customary in a particular area to supply either the survey or an endorsement, the title policy must not have a survey exception.

10.3. VESTING AND OWNERSHIP

Ownership must be fee simple. Acceptable forms of vesting are:

- Individuals
- Joint tenants
- Tenants in Common
- Inter Vivos Revocable Trust
- Limited Liability Company (LLC)
- Limited and General Partnerships
- Corporations

10.3.1. INTER VIVOS REVOCABLE TRUST

Inter Vivos Revocable Trusts are allowed when the requirements outlined below are met.

The trust must be established by one or more natural persons, solely or jointly. The primary beneficiary of the trust must be the individual(s) who are establishing the trust. The trust must become effective during the lifetime of the person establishing the trust.

If the trust is established jointly, there may be more than one primary beneficiary as long as the income or assets of at least one of the individuals establishing the trust will be used to qualify for the mortgage.

The trustee must include either:

- The individual establishing the trust (or at least one of the individuals, if 2 or more); or
- An institutional trustee that customarily performs trust functions in and is authorized to act as trustee under the laws of the applicable state.
- The trustee must have the power to hold the title and mortgage the property. This must be specified in the trust. One or more of the parties establishing the trust must use personal income or assets to qualify for the mortgage.
- A copy of the trust is required, or a signed attorney's opinion may be obtained in lieu of the trust documents.
- If using an opinion letter in lieu of trust agreement, the opinion letter must indicate that the trust meets all published requirements and must also include the following:
 - name of the trust
 - date executed
 - settler(s) of the trust
 - whether it is revocable or irrevocable
 - whether the trust has multiple trustees
 - name of trustees



- manner in which vesting will be held
- The Attorney needs to also verify that the trust has not been revoked, modified, or amended in any manner that would cause the representations to be incorrect.

10.3.2. LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (LLC)

Vesting in the name of an LLC is acceptable under the Investment Property Program only. UW must ensure loans vested in an LLC are solely business-purpose loans for the purchase or refinance of an investment property. The following standards apply:

- Purpose of the LLC is for the ownership and management of real estate.
- Owners (not more than 4) must be credit qualified as if they were individual borrowers and meet all credit requirements, they must be guarantors on the transaction and sign the note and all security instruments as members/authorized persons of a company. AD requires all individuals with more than or equal to 25% ownership to be qualifying borrowers. Owners with less than 25% ownership may be excluded from the qualification process upon execution of a notarized corporate resolution, as evidence they will not be part of the 1003 application.
- Loan must be disclosed to all borrowers.
- Closing on a series LLC is not permitted.
- Layered entities are permitted up to one layer, provided the top entity owns 100% of the bottom entity (title holder/borrower). The top entity may have multiple individual owners, for example, LLC owned by LLC owned 100% by borrowers; however, all individuals with ownership rights in the top entity must be included on the loan as guarantors. A maximum of four individual guarantors/borrowers is permitted on the loan. Entities layered with trust are not eligible.
- A change in LLC's ownership during the life of the loan on the purchase transactions is prohibited.
- If ownership of the LLC or the beneficial owner is significantly changed in the past 6 months, the transaction will be treated as Quitclaim Deed with maximum 65% CLTV for refinances only. This does not apply to purchases. Examples of significant changes are below:
 - Ownership was previously less than 25% and has now increased to 25% or more.
 - Ownership for another entity has decreased below 25%.
 - Borrower's ownership stake has increased to majority-owned.
 - This also applies to beneficial owners as well in the case of LLC layering.
 - A beneficial owner natural person or persons who ultimately owns or controls an interest in a legal entity or arrangement, such as a company, a trust, or a foundation.
- If the LLC was acquired within 12 months, then signed and notarized documentation to support the acquisition is required. This includes sales contracts or equivalent
- Loans vested in the name of an LLC are not reported on personal credit report after funding, unless the loan becomes delinquent

The following LLC documentations must be provided:

- Articles of Incorporation (for single-member LLC must list the owner on Articles and most



recent filing with secretary of state to be acceptable without additional documentation)

- CPA Letter or Operating Agreement (only if Articles list owners) with Ownership Breakdown or Addendum

The ownership will be compared to government resources to verify consistency with documentation.

10.3.3. CORPORATIONS, LIMITED AND GENERAL PARTNERSHIPS

Vesting in the name of a partnership or corporation is acceptable under any Investment Property program. Sellers must ensure loans vested in a business entity are solely business-purpose loans for the purchase or refinance of an investment property. If the entity was acquired within 12 months, then signed and notarized documentation to support the acquisition is required. This includes sales contracts or equivalent. A change in the ownership structure of corporation or partnership during the life of the loan on the purchase transactions is prohibited.

Individuals with more than or equal to 25% ownership as of submission must be qualifying borrowers. Owners with less than 25% ownership may be excluded from the qualification process upon execution of a notarized corporate resolution, as evidence they will not be part of the 1003 application.

Layered entities are permitted up to one layer, provided the top entity owns 100% of the bottom entity (title holder/borrower). The top entity may have multiple individual owners; however, all individuals with ownership rights in the top entity must be included on the loan as guarantors. A maximum of four individual guarantors/borrowers is permitted on the loan. Entities layered with trust are not eligible. Loans vested in the name of a corporation are not reported on personal credit report after funding, unless the loan becomes delinquent.

If ownership of the entity or the beneficial owner is significantly changed in the past 6 months, the transaction will be treated as Quitclaim Deed with maximum 65% CLTV for refinances only. This does not apply to purchases. Examples of significant changes are below:

- Ownership was previously less than 25% and has now increased to 25% or more.
- Ownership for another entity has decreased below 25%.
- Borrower's ownership stake has increased to majority-owned.
- This also applies to beneficial owners as well in the case of entity layering.
- A beneficial owner natural person or persons who ultimately owns or controls an interest in a legal entity or arrangement, such as a company, a trust, or a foundation.

The following documentations must be provided:

- Articles of Incorporation (for single-member Corporations must list the owner on Articles and most recent filing with secretary of state to be acceptable without additional documentation)
- CPA Letter or Corporate Bylaws (only if Articles list owners), with ownership breakdown or addendum or certificate of shares reflecting total and % of ownership for each owner.

The ownership will be compared to government resources to verify consistency with documentation.



10.3.4. GUARANTY

A personal guaranty is required for loans vested under Corporate Title subject to the following requirements:

- The guarantor must be an individual person and not a business entity.
- The guarantor must be an owner of the business entity.
- The guarantor is subject to the same credit requirements and fraud checks as individual borrowers.

10.3.5. ENTITY IDENTITY REVIEW PROCESS

AD will review all entity documents to ensure the borrowing entity is duly formed with full authority to conduct real estate transactional and borrowing activity as stated in their organizational documents.

Furthermore, AD Mortgage will ensure the individual signing on behalf of the borrowing entity has the authority to bind the entity. Confirmation of good standing status must be reviewed on state websites to ensure borrowing counterparties are current on all state taxes and fees. Any entity must be in good standing and provide proper formation.

10.4. POWER OF ATTORNEY

A Power of Attorney allowed under following terms:

- US Citizen or Permanent Residents.
- Primary Residence, Second Home or Investment.
- Not allowed if vesting into LLC, General Partnership or Corporation
- Power of Attorney must be transaction specific and has subject property address.
- Purchase or Rate/term Refinance transactions.
- Embassy closing is not allowed.
- Power of Attorney must be recorded along with security instruments.
- Except as otherwise required by applicable law, or unless they are the borrower's relative, none of the following persons connected to the transaction shall sign the security instrument or note as the attorney-in-fact or agent under a power of attorney:
 - the lender;
 - any affiliate of the lender;
 - any employee of the lender or any other affiliate of the lender;
 - the loan originator;
 - the employer of the loan originator;
 - any employee of the employer of the loan originator;
 - the title insurance company providing the title insurance policy or any affiliate of such title insurance company (including, but not limited to, the title agency closing the loan), or any employee of either such title insurance company or any such affiliate; or



- any real estate agent with a financial interest in the transaction or any person affiliated with such real estate agent.



11. INTERESTED PARTY CONTRIBUTIONS

Interested party contributions include funds contributed by the property seller, builder, real estate agent/broker, mortgage lender, or their affiliates, or any other party with an interest in the real estate transaction. Interested party contributions may only be used for closing costs and prepaid expenses, and may never be applied to any portion of the down payment or contributed to the borrower's financial reserve requirements.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Interested party contributions cannot exceed:

- Primary/Second Home - CLTV > 80%: 4%
- Primary/Second Home - CLTV ≤ 80%: 6%
- Investment Property - CLTV > 80%: 4%
- Investment Property - CLTV ≤ 80%: 6%

All interested party contributions must be addressed in the sales contract, appraisal and HUD-1. If an interested party contribution is present, both the appraised value and sales price must be reduced by the contributions amount that exceeds the limits referenced above for LTV/CLTV ratios recalculation.

No interested party contributions are allowed if purchase price is greater than the list price by either 3% or \$5,001. For new construction transactions, optional upgrades do not need to be compared to the listing price. Only the base price plus lot premium will be used for comparison against the listing price.

12. COMPLIANCE

- High Priced Mortgage Loans: Eligible.
- High Cost: Federal, State and Local High Cost Loans are not permitted. Loans that meet the definition of “high cost,” “high risk,” “covered,” or any similar designation under state or local law are ineligible.
- Points and Fees: Points and Fees must be within Federal, State and Local High Cost Limits.

12.1. ADDING OR REMOVING A BORROWER

SIX PIECES OF INFORMATION

As soon as all six pieces of information that constitute a complete application are received, the file becomes an application, initial disclosures must be delivered within three business days.

REMOVING APPLICANTS

After initial disclosures have been provided to the applicant(s) on the loan application, if an applicant is subsequently removed from the loan application, the following applies:

- If removal is at the applicant’s request, prior to submission to Underwriting, the loan application must be closed for the purpose of “Withdrawn by Applicant” and a new loan application started.
- If removal of an applicant is sought due to the applicant’s credit profile, as determined by an underwriter, the loan application must be “Denied” and a new application started.

In both instances, new disclosures under the new loan number, excluding the removed applicant, are required.

ADDING AN APPLICANT

After initial disclosures have been provided to the applicant(s) on the loan application, if an applicant is subsequently added to the loan application, the following applies:

- It is not necessary to close the current loan application.
- A full set of disclosures must be sent to the new applicant within three days of adding him/her to the loan application.
 - If the new co-applicant is a spouse to an applicant who has already received disclosures, the new disclosures will have both borrowers’ names. In order to obtain proper disclosures signed by both parties, either:
 - Issue new full disclosures to the existing applicant and include the spouse for joint eSignatures (requiring both parties to eSign); or
 - Issue a full disclosure package to the spouse only for wet signatures (only the added spouse needs to sign).
 - If the new co-applicant will be a non-spouse co-mortgagor, issue a set of full disclosures to the co-applicant only (re-disclosure to the initial applicant is not necessary).
- Adding an applicant will reset the required waiting periods per TILA/MDIA/TRID.



- There must be a minimum of seven (7) business days between issuance of the initial Loan Estimate (LE) and consummation of the loan.
- There must be a minimum of three (3) business days between issuance of the final Closing Disclosure (CD) and consummation of the loan.

12.2. EXCLUSIONARY LIST/OFAC/DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

All parties involved on each transaction must be screened through any exclusionary list used by the lender. The lender should apply its exclusionary list policy to any loans originated under these guidelines.

Parties to the transaction must also be cleared through OFAC's SDN List (borrowers, property sellers, employers, banks, etc.). A search of the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List may be completed via the U.S. Department of the Treasury website: <https://sanctionssearch.ofac.treas.gov/>

Borrowers from OFAC sanctioned countries are ineligible. Access the link below for a list of sanctioned countries:

<http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/Pages/Programs.aspx>

Individuals with diplomatic immunity are not eligible due to the inability to compel payment or seek judgment. Verification the borrower does not have diplomatic immunity can be determined by reviewing the visa, passport, and/or the U.S. Department of State's Diplomatic List at <http://www.state.gov/s/cpr/rls/>.

13. BORROWER SPECIFIC TRANSACTIONS

13.1. U.S. CITIZENS

U.S. Citizens are eligible for financing

13.2. PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIENS

A permanent resident alien is a non-U.S. citizen authorized to live and work in the U.S. on a permanent basis. Permanent resident aliens are eligible for all types of financing.

AD Mortgage must make a determination of the non-US Citizen's status based upon the circumstance of the individual case, using documentation deemed necessary and acceptable per applicable US requirements.

13.3. NON-PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIENS

A Non-Permanent Resident Alien is a non-U.S. citizen authorized to live and work in the U.S. on a temporary basis. Non-Permanent Resident Alien borrowers are eligible for the following (see matrix details):

- Apex Prime

The following restrictions will apply:

- Cash out transactions are allowed with minimum 700 FICO.

13.3.1. VERIFICATION OF RESIDENCY STATUS

AD Mortgage issues mortgages to lawful non-permanent residents of the United States legally present in the US. Borrowers are legally present in the United States if:

- They have a Social Security Number (SSN); and
- They have current, verified status, which may be documented by a valid employment authorization document (EAD) showing immigration status/program (if status is unclear, the underwriter can request I-797 to verify borrower's status), or other documentation showing immigration status is current (e.g., Green Card, work visa, etc.).

Documents must be current at the time of the note date. If any document is expired as of the note date, it is acceptable to provide proof of application for renewal documented by receiving agency (e.g., Filing receipt, letter with case receipt confirmation.)

The visa classifications allowed as Non-Permanent Resident Aliens are listed in the "Exhibit 1 – VISA".

Borrowers unable to provide evidence of lawful residency status in the U.S. are not eligible for financing.

13.3.2. CREDIT REQUIREMENTS

A U.S. credit report is required, when available, for each borrower on the loan using a valid Social Security number. The credit report should provide merged credit information from the 3 major national credit repositories. If no credit score is available, eligible for financing but will be underwritten to a

lowest score eligible on the program Representative Score, or “No Score”, or “0 FICO” buckets if exist. A 2-year housing history is required.

QUALIFYING U.S. CREDIT

The Qualifying U.S. Credit designation refers to a non-U.S. citizen borrower who meets Standard Tradelines in the Tradeline Requirements section of this guide. A Qualifying U.S. Credit borrower is eligible for all products and programs available on the applicable AD Matrix.

13.3.3. EMPLOYMENT/INCOME REQUIREMENTS

Standard guidelines apply for verifying income and employment of Non-Permanent Resident Aliens.

13.3.4. ASSET VERIFICATION

Non-Permanent Resident Aliens must follow minimum reserves requirements from 6.8.6 RESERVES for the subject property, all programs.

The seasoning requirement for purchase, rate/term, and cash out refinance is 30 calendar days. Assets must be verified in U.S. Dollar equivalency at the current exchange rate via either www.xe.com or the Wall Street Journal conversion table.

A US bank account is required prior to clear to close for all non-permanent resident borrowers.

MIXED OR OVERSEAS ASSETS

Will allow overseas business funds into personal accounts. AD will need a letter from the CPA, signed and include the preparation date, covering 12 or 24 months (depending on program) explaining where overseas business is from and nature of business.

VISA EXPIRATION REQUIREMENTS

Borrower has to have active visa as of the note date or be legally present in the US.

Copies of the borrower’s passport and unexpired visa must be obtained. Acceptable alternative documentation to verify visa classification is an I-797 form (Notice of Action) with valid extension dates and an I-94 form (Arrival/Departure Record). Borrowers unable to provide evidence of lawful residency status in the U.S. are not eligible for financing.

VISA WAIVER PROGRAM AND CITIZENS OF CANADA OR BERMUDA

Borrowers who are residents of countries which participate in the State Department’s Visa Waiver Program (VWP) will not be required to provide a valid visa. Participating countries can be verified through the U.S. Department of State website at <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/tourism-visit/visa-waiver-program.html>

Following document required to confirm valid VWP status - Unexpired ESTA Authorization from U.S. Customs Border and Protection <https://esta.cbp.dhs.gov/esta/>, if authorization expires in 60 days from the application date updated authorization required to be provided prior to closing.

Citizens of Canada and Bermuda do not require ESTA.

VENEZUELA SPECIFIC

Assets located in Venezuelan financial institutions are ineligible for purposes of qualification or to complete a mortgage loan transaction.

Assets/Cash/funds to close plus required reserves must be verified outside of Venezuela.

13.4. CO-BORROWERS

Co-borrower is often used to describe any borrower other than the first borrower whose name appears on the note. All borrowers are evaluated on their ability to meet credit requirements and underwriting and eligibility standards. All co-borrowers must occupy and take title to the subject property. Co-borrowers may not be an interested party to the transaction. Possible examples include, but are not limited to, property seller, builder, realtor, appraiser (a buyer who also acts as their own buying agent is generally permitted.)

13.4.1. CO-BORROWERS WITH DIFFERENT RESIDENCY

Loans to US Citizen and Permanent Resident borrowers with Non-Permanent Resident Alien co-borrowers will be qualified based on Non-Permanent Resident eligibility criteria.

Loans to US Citizen and Permanent Resident borrowers with Foreign National co-borrowers will be ineligible.

13.5. NON-OCCUPANT CO-BORROWERS /CO-SIGNERS / GUARANTORS

Non-occupant co-borrowers are permitted on owner-occupied transactions, subject to the following requirements:

- Will be obligated on the mortgage loan but will not occupy the subject property as their primary residence.
- Must be included on title to the subject property.
- Cannot be the primary income earner.
- Must be related to at least one occupying borrower
- Are ineligible for cash-out transactions

13.6. FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER

A first-time homebuyer is defined as a borrower who had no ownership interest in a residential or mixed-use properties up to 20 units in the United States during the preceding three (3) year period before the note date. If one (1) borrower is a first-time homebuyer and the other borrower is not, then first-time homebuyer guidance does not apply. Residential properties owned under business entity are eligible with a minimum 25% entity ownership requirement.

The following requirements apply to first-time homebuyer transactions:

- Maximum loan amount of \$2,000,000
- Max 80 CLTV for Bank statement document type

- The borrower must contribute at 5% own funds for owner occupied transaction and 10% for investment
- First-time homebuyers with payment shock exceeding 300% are ineligible. Payment shock measures the increase in a borrower's monthly housing expense compared to their current housing expense. $\text{Payment Shock (\%)} = ((\text{Proposed Housing Expense} - \text{Current Housing Expense}) \div \text{Current Housing Expense}) \times 100$.

13.7. MULTIPLE FINANCED PROPERTIES AND AD EXPOSURE

AD Mortgage exposure may not exceed \$5M aggregate with a maximum of 10 loans for each individual borrower in 6 months span counting from 1st loan's note date to the most recent loan's note date. Exceptions to this policy may be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

When the subject property is a primary residence, second home or investment property, there are no limitations on the number of other properties the borrower(s) may currently have financed.

13.8. INELIGIBLE BORROWERS

The following borrowers are not eligible:

- Borrowers with diplomatic immunity or otherwise excluded from U.S. jurisdiction.
- Non-occupant co-borrowers are ineligible for cash-out transactions.
- Residents of any country not permitted to transact business with US companies are ineligible (as determined by any U.S. government authority).
- Irrevocable Trusts or Land Trusts.
- Borrowers less than 18 years old.
- FTHB rent-free borrowers
- Foreign Nationals
- ITIN

Exhibit 1 - "VISA"

Visa classifications allowed as Non-Permanent Resident Aliens

Visa	Valid EAD Card	Description
B1/A3/G5	C17	Non-immigrant domestic servant (VISA and Valid EAD Card must be combined)
BC-1	N	Broadcaster in the US employed by the International Broadcasting Bureau of the Broadcasting Board of Governors
BC-2,3	y	Spouse, child of BC-1
C-5; C-51	N	Employment creation
C-52-53	C09	Spouse or child of C-5 or C-51
DV- 1,2,3	N	Diversity immigrant, spouse, child
E-1, 2, or spouse of E-1, 2 (the spouse does not get a different number for this category)	A17	Treaty/Trade investor or spouse
E-11/EB-1	N	Person with extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business or athletics
E-12	N	Outstanding professor or researcher
E-13	N	Multinational executive or manager
E-14 /15	C09	Spouse or child of E11, 12, or 13
EB-2, E-21	N	Professional holding advanced degree or alien of exceptional ability
E-22, 23	C09	Spouse, child of E-21
E-3	N	Specialty occupation- Australia
E-31	N	Skilled worker
E-32	N	Professional holding baccalaureate degree
E-34,35	C09	Spouse or child of E31 or 32
EB-5	N	Immigrant Investor
EW-3	N	Other worker

EW-4,4	C09	Spouse or child of EW-3
G-1, 2, 3, 4, 5	N / C04 spouses and children: C04	Employees of international organizations and NATO; spouses and children
H1-B	N	Foreign nationals working in the US in a specialty occupation
H-4	N/A	Spouse or child of H type
I- 5, 51	N	Investor in employment
I-52, 53	C09	Spouse or child of 1-51
IH-3, 4	C09	Child adopted or to be adopted by US citizen
L, L-1a and L-1b	N	Intracompany transferees
L-2	N	Dependents of L-1a and L-1b visa holders
N/A	A02	Lawful temporary resident pursuant to sections 245a or 210 of the INA (temp. agricultural worker)
N/A	A03	Refugee
N/A	A05	Asylum granted
N/A	A12	Temporary protected status
N/A	A13	IMMACT Family Unity beneficiary
N/A	A14	LIFE Act Family Unity beneficiary
N/A	All	Deferred Enforced departure
N/A	A10	Granted withholding of Deportation or Removal
N/A	C12	Spouse of an E2 commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands investor, eligible for employment. In the CNMI only
N/A	C14	Alien granted deferred action
N/A	C16	Registry applicant
N/A	C19	Temporary Protected status
N/A	C31	Principal beneficiary or qualified child of approved VAWA self-petition
N/A	C33	DACA
N/A	C10	Nicaraguan Adjustment & Central American Relief act

N/A	C08	Asylum applicant, status pending
N/A	C11	An alien paroled into the United States in the public interest or temporarily for emergency reasons
N-8 OR 9	A07	Parent or child of international organization employee granted permanent residence
NATO-1-6	C07	NATO members, staffs, and families for temporary stay
O-1A, 1B	N	Extraordinary ability in science, education, the arts, business or athletics
R-1		Religious workers
R-5, 51	N	Investor in pilot program
R-52, 53	C09	Spouse or child of R-51
SD-1	N	Religious workers
SD-2, 3	C09	Spouse or child of SD-1
SE-1	N	Employees or former employees of the US Gov't abroad
SE-2, 3	C09	Spouse or child of SE-1
SF-1	N	Former employees of the Panama Canal Company or Canal Zone Gov't
SF-2	C09	Spouse or child of SF-1
SG-1	N	Former employees of the US gov't in the Panama Canal Zone
SG-2	Y	Spouse or child of SG-1
SH-1	N/A	Certain former employees of the Panama Canal Company or Canal Zone gov't on 4/1/79
SH-2	C09	Spouse or child of SH-1
SI	N	Interpreters
SJ-1	N	Foreign medical graduate
SJ-2	C09	Spouse or child of SJ-1
SK-1	N	Retired international organization employee
SK-2	C09	Spouse of SK-1

SK-3	C09	Unmarried child of an international organization employee
SK-4	C09	Surviving spouse of deceased international organization employee
SN-1	N	Retired NATO6 civilian
SN-2, 3	C09	Spouse of child of NATO6 civilian employee
SN-4	C09	Surviving spouse of deceased NATO6 civilian employee
SQ	N	Iraqi/Afghans who work on behalf of the US government
SR 2, 3	C09	Spouse or child of SRI
SR-1	N	Religious workers
T-1-4	A16 OR C25	Victim or spouse or child or parents of victim of human trafficking
T-5, 51	N	Employment creation
T-52, 53	C09	Spouse or child of T-51
TC NAFTA, TN, TD	N	Canadian or Mexican citizens working in the US
U-1-4	A19 OR A20	Victim or family member of victim of criminal activity