

## IMPORTANT TERMS of our 12 Month Introductory Rate HOME EQUITY LINE OF CREDIT

**THIS DISCLOSURE CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT OUR HOME EQUITY LINES OF CREDIT. YOU SHOULD READ IT CAREFULLY AND KEEP THIS COPY FOR YOURSELF. THE TERMS FOR ALL PLANS ARE THE SAME EXCEPT FOR WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED.**

### Availability of Terms

All terms described below are subject to change. If these terms change, other than the Annual Percentage Rate, and you decide, as a result, not to enter into an agreement with us, you are entitled to a refund of any fees you paid to us or anyone else in connection with your application.

### Security Interest

We will take a Deed of Trust/Mortgage on your home ("Security Property"). You could lose your home if you do not meet certain obligations in your agreement with us.

### Possible Actions

#### Termination

If you fail to meet the terms of repayment, or if you act or fail to act in a way that adversely affects our security interest or other rights in the Security Property, or if you have committed fraud or made a material misrepresentation in connection with the account, we may, subject to the governing law, terminate the plan, require payment in full of the entire outstanding balance in a single payment or cause the Security Property to be sold and the proceeds of such sale to be applied to your obligation to us. You agree to pay any reasonable costs of protecting, retaking, repairing or selling the Security Property.

#### Suspension

Your right to request additional advances may be suspended, or your maximum credit limit reduced, at our option, in the following instances: (1) you fail to make the scheduled payments due to us; (2) you fail to make timely payments to the holders of Deeds of Trust/Mortgages senior to ours; (3) you fail to pay real property taxes prior to delinquency; (4) you fail to maintain the required property insurance; (5) the value of the Security Property declines significantly below the appraised value upon which we relied in approving your application; (6) we reasonably believe that your ability to meet your payment obligations is impaired because of a material change in your financial circumstances; (7) governmental action precludes our imposing the interest rate provided herein or adversely affects the priority of our security interest such that the value of our interest is less than 120% of your maximum credit limit; (8) the maximum interest rate under the plan is reached; or (9) government regulatory authorities find that further advances under this plan constitute an unsafe and unsound practice. When the condition which caused the suspension of advances or reduction of your maximum credit limit no longer exists, the original terms of your agreement will be reinstated. You understand that if your right to request additional advances is suspended or your maximum credit limit is reduced, you still owe us whatever sums you have already borrowed, all other charges under your agreement and applicable Finance Charges.

### Home Equity Plans

We offer two (2) Home Equity Line of Credit plans. These plans differ based on the way that interest is charged. Our No Introductory Rate Plan has a variable rate that can change each month for the duration of plan. Our 12-Month Introductory Rate Plan has an introductory discount rate during the first 12 months the plan is open, followed by a variable rate that can change each month thereafter for the remainder of the plan. Except for the way that interest is charged, the features of both Plans are the same. Not all applicants may qualify for all Plans.

### Minimum Payment Requirements

You can obtain credit advances for 18 months (the draw period). During the draw period, payments will be due on a monthly basis. Your Minimum Periodic Payment will be established at the close of each billing cycle at an amount equal to all accrued but unpaid finance charges.

After the draw period ends, you will no longer be able to obtain credit advances and must repay the outstanding balance (the repayment period). The length of the repayment period will depend on the date and the amount of your last advance but in no event will exceed 240 months. During the repayment period, your minimum periodic payment will be established at the close of each billing cycle. Your minimum periodic payment will equal the sum of: (i) all accrued yet unpaid finance charges due; plus (ii) the greater of: (a) a fixed amount equal to 1/240th of the principal balance outstanding on the first day of the repayment period; or (b) \$50.00. If your account balance is less than the amount described in the preceding sentence, your minimum periodic payment will equal your account balance.

### Minimum Payment Examples

#### No Introductory Rate

If you made only the minimum payments and took no other credit advances, it would take 318 months to pay off a credit advance of \$10,000.00 at an **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** of 7.50%. During that period, you would make 118 monthly payments of \$62.51, followed by 199 monthly payments varying between \$112.51 and \$50.63, and a final payment of \$50.31.

#### 12 Month Introductory Rate

If you made only the minimum payments and took no other credit advances, it would take 318 months to pay off a credit advance of \$10,000.00 at an **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** of 7.50%. During that period, you would make 118 monthly payments of \$62.51, followed by 199 monthly payments varying between \$112.51 and \$50.63, and a final payment of \$50.31.

### Fees and Charges

To open and maintain a line of credit, you will be required to pay us an annual fee of \$50.00 (due each year beginning when your account is opened).\* You may also have to pay certain fees to third parties. These fees generally total from \$70.00 to \$2,000.00. If you ask, we will give you an itemization of the fees you will have to pay to third parties.

\*The annual fee may be waived under certain circumstances. Please ask a representative for details.

### Insurance

You must carry insurance on the property that secures this plan.

### Minimum Draw and Balance Requirements

For plans with an introductory rate, the minimum initial credit advance you can receive is \$\_\_\_\_\_ (such amount must be used to pay existing debt owed to third parties).

### Tax Deductibility

You should consult a tax advisor regarding the deductibility of interest and charges for the line of credit.

## Other Products

If you ask, we will provide you with information on any other home equity products we offer.

## Variable Rate Feature

Your account will be subject to a variable rate. If your account has an introductory rate feature, it will be subject to a variable rate upon the expiration of the introductory rate period. The Annual Percentage Rate (corresponding to the periodic rate), the number and amount of your minimum payments during the draw and the repayment periods can change as a result. The Annual Percentage Rate includes only interest and no other costs. The Annual Percentage Rate is based on the value of an index. The index is the highest Prime Rate as published in the Money Rates Section of The Wall Street Journal in effect on the day that your account is established (or on the day that any introductory rate period expires), and subsequently, on the last business day of each calendar month of each year. To determine the Annual Percentage Rate that will apply to your line of credit, we add a margin to the value of the index, then divide that sum by 365 and multiply the resulting value by the number of days in the applicable year. Ask us for the current index value, margin, discount and Annual Percentage Rate. After you open a line of credit, rate information will be provided in periodic statements that we send you.

## Rate Changes

Your Annual Percentage Rate can change monthly. If your account has an introductory rate feature, your Annual Percentage Rate can change on the day the introductory rate period expires and then monthly thereafter. There is no limit on the amount by which the interest rate can change during any one year period other than the minimum and maximum Annual Percentage Rates that can apply at any time to this account. Except for during any introductory rate period, the minimum **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** at any time is 2.75%. The maximum **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** at any time is 18.00%.

## Introductory Rate

If you elect to have your payments made automatically, you will receive a 5.99%\* introductory **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE**. Subsequently, your account will be subject to the Variable Rate provisions described herein. The initial Annual Percentage Rate is an introductory rate; it is not based on the index and margin used for later adjustments.

\*This represents an introductory rate that we have used recently.

## Preferred Rate

Except for accounts that do not meet our underwriting requirements for qualifying for a preferred rate feature, if you agree to establish a \_\_\_\_\_ account, your margin will be reduced by \_\_\_\_\_ percentage points (\_\_\_\_%), or, if you agree to establish a \_\_\_\_\_ account, your margin will be reduced by \_\_\_\_\_ percentage points (\_\_\_\_%).

## Maximum Rate and Payment Examples

### No Introductory Rate

If you had an outstanding balance of \$10,000.00 during the draw period, the minimum payment at the maximum **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** of 18.00% would be \$150.02. This Annual Percentage Rate could be reached during the 1st month of the draw period.

If you had an outstanding balance of \$10,000.00 during the repayment period, the minimum payment at the maximum **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** of 18.00% would be \$200.02. This Annual Percentage Rate could be reached during the 1st month of the repayment period.

### 12 Month Introductory Rate

If you had an outstanding balance of \$10,000.00 during the draw period the minimum payment at the maximum **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** of 18.00% would be \$150.02. This Annual Percentage Rate could be reached during the 7th month of the draw period.

If you had an outstanding balance of \$10,000.00 during the repayment period, the minimum payment at the maximum **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** of 18.00% would be \$200.02. This Annual Percentage Rate could be reached during the 1st month of the repayment period.

## Historical Example

The following table shows how the Annual Percentage Rate and the monthly payments for a single \$10,000.00 credit advance would have changed based on changes in the index since 2011. The indexes are from The Wall Street Journal and the Federal Reserve Bulletin and are calculated on the 1st business day of May of each year. While only one payment amount per year is shown, payments may have varied during the year. The table assumes that no additional credit advances were taken, that only the minimum payments were made, and that the rate remained constant during the year. It does not necessarily indicate how the index or your payments will change in the future.

Year	Index	Margin (1)	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE		Payment Period	Minimum Payment	
			(2)	(3)		(2)	(3)
2011	3.25%	0.00	3.25%	5.99% (4)	DRAW	\$27.09	\$49.92
2012	3.25%	0.00	3.25%	3.25%	DRAW	\$27.09	\$27.09
2013	3.25%	0.00	3.25%	3.25%	DRAW	\$27.09	\$27.09
2014	3.25%	0.00	3.25%	3.25%	DRAW	\$27.09	\$27.09
2015	3.25%	0.00	3.25%	3.25%	DRAW	\$27.09	\$27.09
2016	3.50%	0.00	3.50%	3.50%	DRAW	\$29.17	\$29.17
2017	4.00%	0.00	4.00%	4.00%	DRAW	\$33.34	\$33.34
2018	4.75%	0.00	4.75%	4.75%	DRAW	\$39.59	\$39.59
2019	5.50%	0.00	5.50%	5.50%	DRAW	\$45.84	\$45.84
2020	3.25%	0.00	3.25%	3.25%	DRAW	\$27.09	\$27.09
2021	3.25%	0.00	3.25%	3.25%	REPAYMENT	\$76.82	\$76.82
2022	3.50%	0.00	3.50%	3.50%	REPAYMENT	\$77.13	\$77.13
2023	8.00%	0.00	8.00%	8.00%	REPAYMENT	\$108.01	\$108.01
2024	8.50%	0.00	8.50%	8.50%	REPAYMENT	\$107.38	\$107.38
2025	7.50%	0.00	7.50%	7.50%	REPAYMENT	\$96.88	\$96.88

(1) This represents the Margin (which we have recently used).

(2) This represents the annual percentage rate and minimum payments for our lines of credit that do not have an introductory rate.

(3) This represents the annual percentage rate and minimum payments for our lines of credit that have a 12 month introductory rate.

(4) This represents the introductory rate for our lines of credit with a 12 month introductory rate.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT

# Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)

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Borrowing from the  
value of your home



Consumer Financial  
Protection Bureau



An official publication of the U.S. government

## How to use the booklet

When you and your lender discuss home equity lines of credit, often referred to as HELOCs, you receive a copy of this booklet. It helps you explore and understand your options when borrowing against the equity in your home.

You can find more information from the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) about home loans at [cfpb.gov/mortgages](https://www.cfpb.gov/mortgages). You'll also find other mortgage-related CFPB resources, facts, and tools to help you take control of your borrowing options.

## About the CFPB

The CFPB is a 21st century agency that implements and enforces federal consumer financial law and ensures that markets for consumer financial products are fair, transparent, and competitive.

This pamphlet, titled What you should know about home equity lines of credit, was created to comply with federal law pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1637a(e) and 12 CFR 1026.40(e).

## How can this booklet help you?

This booklet can help you decide whether home equity line of credit is the right choice for you, and help you shop for the best available option.

A home equity line of credit (HELOC) is a loan that allows you to borrow, spend, and repay as you go, using your home as collateral.

Typically, you can borrow up to a specified percentage of your equity. Equity is the value of your home minus the amount you owe on your mortgage.

**Consider a HELOC if you are confident you can keep up with the loan payments. If you fall behind or can't repay the loan on schedule, you could lose your home.**

## After you finish this booklet:

- You'll understand the effect of borrowing against your home
- You'll think through your borrowing and financing options, besides a HELOC
- You'll see how to shop for your best HELOC offer
- You'll see what to do if the economy or your situation changes

## Compare a HELOC to other money sources

Before you decide to take out a HELOC, it might make sense to consider other options that might be available to you, like the ones below.

### TIP

Renting your home out to other people may be prohibited under the terms of your line of credit.

MONEY SOURCE	HOW MUCH CAN YOU BORROW	VARIABLE OR FIXED RATE	IS YOUR HOME AT RISK?	TYPICAL ADVANTAGES	TYPICAL DISADVANTAGES
<b>HELOC</b> <i>You borrow against the equity in your home</i>	Generally a percentage of the appraised value of your home, minus the amount you owe on your mortgage	Variable, typically	Yes	Continue repaying and borrowing for several years without additional approvals or paperwork	Repayment amount varies; repayment is often required when you sell your home
<b>SECOND MORTGAGE OR HOME EQUITY LOAN</b> <i>You borrow against the equity in your home</i>	Generally a percentage of the appraised value of your home, minus the amount you owe on your mortgage	Fixed	Yes	Equal payments that pay off the entire loan	If you need more money, you need to apply for a new loan; repayment is often required when you sell your home
<b>CASH-OUT REFINANCE</b> <i>You replace your existing mortgage with a bigger mortgage and take the difference in cash</i>	Generally a percentage of the appraised value of your home; the amount of your existing loan plus the amount you want to cash out	Variable or fixed	Yes	Continue to make just one mortgage payment	Closing costs are generally higher; it may take longer to pay off your mortgage; interest rate may be higher than your current mortgage
<b>PERSONAL LINE OF CREDIT</b> <i>You borrow based on your credit, without using your home as collateral</i>	Up to your credit limit, as determined by the lender	Variable, typically	No	Continue repaying and borrowing for several years without additional approvals or paperwork	Solid credit is required; you may need to pay the entire amount due once a year; higher interest rate than a loan that uses your home as collateral

## Compare a HELOC to other money sources

MONEY SOURCE	HOW MUCH CAN YOU BORROW	VARIABLE OR FIXED RATE	IS YOUR HOME AT RISK?	TYPICAL ADVANTAGES	TYPICAL DISADVANTAGES
<b>RETIREMENT PLAN LOAN</b> <i>You borrow from your retirement savings in a 401(k) or similar plan through your current employer</i>	Generally, up to 50% of your vested balance or \$50,000, whichever is less	Fixed	No	Repay through paycheck deductions; paperwork required but no credit check and no impact on your credit score	If you leave or lose your job, repay the whole amount at that time or pay taxes and penalties; spouse may need to consent
<b>HOME EQUITY CONVERSION MORTGAGE (HECM)</b> <i>You must be age 62 or older, and you borrow against the equity in your home</i>	Depends on your age, the interest rate on your loan, and the value of your home	Fixed or variable	Yes	You don't make monthly loan payments—instead, you typically repay the loan when you move out, or your survivors repay it after you die	The amount you owe grows over time; you might not have any value left in your home if you want to leave it to your heirs
<b>CREDIT CARD</b> <i>You borrow money from the credit card company and repay as you go</i>	Up to the amount of your credit limit, as determined by the credit card company	Fixed or variable	No	No minimum purchase; consumer protections in the case of fraud or lost or stolen card	Higher interest rate than a loan that uses your home as collateral
<b>FRIENDS AND FAMILY</b> <i>You borrow money from someone you are close to</i>	Agreed on by the borrower and lender	Variable, fixed or other	No	Reduced waiting time, fees, and paperwork compared to a formal loan	Forgiven loans and unreported or forgiven interest can complicate taxes, especially for large loans; can jeopardize important personal relationships if something goes wrong

## How HELOCs work

### PREPARE FOR UP-FRONT COSTS

Some lenders waive some or all of the up-front costs for a HELOC. Others may charge fees. For example, you might get charged:

- A fee for a property **appraisal**, which is a formal estimate of the value of your home
- An application fee, which might not be refunded if you are turned down
- Closing costs, including fees for attorneys, title search, mortgage preparation and filing, property and title insurance, and taxes

### PULL MONEY FROM YOUR LINE OF CREDIT

Once approved for a HELOC, you can generally spend up to your credit limit whenever you want. When your line of credit is open for spending, you are in the **borrowing period**, also called the **draw period**. Typically, you use special checks or a credit card to draw on your line. Some plans require you to borrow a minimum amount each time (for example, \$300) or keep a minimum amount outstanding. Some plans require you to take an initial amount when the credit line is set up.

### MAKE REPAYMENTS DURING THE “DRAW PERIOD”

Some plans set a minimum monthly payment that includes a portion of the **principal** (the amount you borrow) plus accrued interest. The portion of your payment that goes toward principal typically does not repay the principal by the end of the term. Other plans may allow payment of the interest only, during the draw period, which means that you pay nothing toward the principal.

If your plan has a variable interest rate, your monthly payments may change even if you don't draw more money.

### ENTER THE “REPAYMENT PERIOD”

Whatever your payment arrangements during the draw period—whether you pay some, a little, or none of the principal amount of the loan—when the draw period ends you enter a repayment period. Your lender may set a schedule so that you repay the full amount, often over ten or 15 years.

Or, you may have to pay the entire balance owed, all at once, which might be a large amount called a **balloon payment**. You must be prepared to make this **balloon payment** by refinancing it with the lender, getting a loan from another lender, or some other means. If you are unable to pay the balloon payment in full, you could lose your home.

### RENEW OR CLOSE OUT THE LINE OF CREDIT

At the end of the repayment period, your lender might encourage you to leave the line of credit open. This way you don't have to go through the cost and expense of a new loan, if you expect to borrow again. Be sure you understand if annual maintenance fees or other fees apply, even if you are not actively using the credit line.

### TIP

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If you sell your home, you are generally required to pay off your HELOC in full immediately. If you are likely to sell your home in the near future, consider whether or not to pay the up-front costs of setting up a line of credit.

**GET THREE HELOC ESTIMATES**

*Shopping around lets you compare costs and features, so you can feel confident you're making the best choice for your situation.*

		OFFER A	OFFER B	OFFER C
Initiating the HELOC				
Credit limit	\$			
First transaction	\$			
Minimum transaction	\$			
Minimum balance	\$			
Fixed annual percentage rate	%			
Variable annual percentage rate	%			
» Index used and current value				
» Amount of margin				
» Frequency of rate adjustments				
» Amount/length of discount rate (if any)				
» Interest rate cap and floor				
Length of plan				
» Draw period				
» Repayment period				
Initial fees				
» Appraisal fee	\$			
» Application fee	\$			

**GET THREE HELOC ESTIMATES**

Shopping around lets you compare costs and features, so you can feel confident you're making the best choice for your situation.

		OFFER A	OFFER B	OFFER C
» Up-front charges, including points	\$			
» Early termination fee	\$			
» Closing costs				
During the draw period				
» Interest and principal payments	\$			
» Interest-only payments?	\$			
» Fully amortizing payments	\$			
» Annual fee (if applicable)	\$			
» Transaction fee (if applicable)	\$			
» Inactivity fee	\$			
» Prepayment and other penalty fees	\$			
During the repayment period				
» Penalty for overpayments?				
» Fully amortizing payment amount?				
» Balloon repayment of full balance owed?				
» Renewal available?				
» Refinancing of balance by lender?				
» Conversion to fixed-term loan?				

**My best HELOC offer is:** \_\_\_\_\_

## How variable interest rates work

Home equity lines of credit typically involve variable rather than fixed interest rates.

A variable interest rate generally has two parts: the index and the margin.

An **index** is a measure of interest rates generally that reflects trends in the overall economy. Different lenders use different indexes in their loans. Common indexes include the U.S. prime rate and the Constant Maturity Treasury (CMT) rate. Talk with your lender to find out more about the index they use.

The **margin** is an extra percentage that the lender adds to the index.

Lenders sometimes offer a temporarily discounted interest rate for home equity lines—an introductory or **teaser rate** that is unusually low for a short period, such as six months.

## Rights and responsibilities

Lenders are required to disclose the terms and costs of their home equity lines of credit. They need to tell you:

- Annual percentage rate (APR)
- Information about variable rates
- Payment terms
- Requirements on transactions, such as minimum draw amounts and number of draws allowed per year

- Annual fees
- Miscellaneous charges

You usually get these disclosures when you receive a loan application, and you get additional disclosures before the line of credit is opened. In general, the lender cannot charge a nonrefundable fee as part of your application until three days after you have received the disclosures.

If the lender changes the terms before the loan is made, you can decide not to go forward with it, and the lender must return all fees. There is one exception: the variable interest rate might change, and in that case if you decide not to go ahead with the loan, your fees are not refunded.

Lenders must give you a list of HUD-approved housing counselors in your area. You can talk to counselor about how HELOCs work and get free or low-cost help with budgeting and money management.

### **Right to cancel (also called right to rescind)**

If you change your mind for any reason, under federal law, you can cancel the credit line in the first three days. Notify the lender in writing within the first three days after the account was opened. The lender must then cancel the loan and return the fees you paid, including application and appraisal fees.

### **TIP**

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Some HELOCs let you convert some of your balance to a fixed interest rate. The fixed interest rate is typically higher than the variable rate, but it means more predictable payments.

## If something changes during the course of the loan

HELOCs generally permit the lender to freeze or reduce your credit line if the value of your home falls or if they see a change for the worse in your financial situation. If this happens, you can:

- **Talk with your lender.** Find out the reason for the freeze or reduction. You might need to check your credit reports for errors that might have caused a downgrade in your credit. Or, you might need to talk with your lender about a new appraisal on your home and make sure the lender agrees to accept a new appraisal as valid.
- **Shop for another line of credit.** If another lender offers you a line of credit, you may be able to use that to pay off your original line of credit. Application fees and other fees may apply for the new loan.

### WELL DONE!

For most people, a home is their most valuable asset. A HELOC can help you make the most of this asset, when you understand the ins and outs and know what to expect.

## In this booklet:

### **ASK YOURSELF**

Have I considered other sources of money and loans, besides a HELOC?

Have I shopped around for HELOC features and fees?

Am I comfortable with the worst-case scenario, where I could lose my home?

### **ONLINE TOOLS**

**CFPB website**  
[cfpb.gov](https://www.cfpb.gov)

**Answers to common questions**  
[cfpb.gov/askcfpb](https://www.cfpb.gov/askcfpb)

**Tools and resources for home buyers**  
[cfpb.gov/owning-a-home](https://www.cfpb.gov/owning-a-home)

**Talk to a HUD-approved housing counselor**  
[cfpb.gov/find-a-housing-counselor](https://www.cfpb.gov/find-a-housing-counselor)

**Submit a complaint**  
[cfpb.gov/complaint](https://www.cfpb.gov/complaint)

## HAZARD INSURANCE AUTHORIZATION, REQUIREMENTS AND DISCLOSURE

Borrower(s):

Date:

Loan Number:

Property Address:

Lender: **The Washington Trust Company**

Loan Originator:

NMLS #: **414726**

NMLS #:

Connecticut Gen. Stat. § 36a-757 provides:

No mortgage lender shall, in connection with any application for a mortgage loan in this state which is secured by mortgage on residential real estate located in this state, require any prospective mortgagor to obtain by purchase or otherwise a fire insurance policy, flood insurance policy, other extended coverage policy, or any combination thereof, in excess of the replacement value of the covered premises as a condition for the granting of such mortgage.

Listed below are your Lender's policies and procedures and minimum requirements for Hazard Insurance which must be provided covering the subject property unless otherwise provided by applicable state law:

1. Coverage must equal the lesser of the following:
  - 100% of the insurable value of the improvements, as established by the property insurer, or
  - the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage, as long as it equals the minimum amount--80% of the insurable value of the improvements--required to compensate for damage or loss on a replacement cost basis. If it does not, then coverage that does provide the minimum required amount must be obtained.
2. The insurance company providing coverage must have an "A" rating or better in the latest edition of "Best's Insurance Guide," must be licensed in the State in which the property described above is located, and must be licensed to transact the lines of insurance required in the transaction.
3. Policy shall provide at least "Broad Form" coverage on properties of one to four units, and at least "Vandalism & Malicious Mischief" on properties with over four units, with no deviation. Homeowners policies must provide coverage equal to "HO 2" form.
4. The maximum deductible must not exceed % of the face amount of the insurance policy.
5. Policy must provide coverage for a term of at least one year. Premiums may be paid on an annual installment basis only if the policy provides that the Lender will be notified in writing of cancellation 30 days prior to expiration of coverage, for any cause. Binders are not acceptable, unless otherwise mandated by state law.
6. If any existing policy is provided which will expire within six months from the date of the recording of this loan, said policy must be renewed for the required term as noted in #5 above.
7. All forms and endorsements pertaining to the Lender's requirements must appear on the "Declaration Page" of the policy.
8. New policies must be accompanied by a signed "Broker of Record Authorization" if borrower(s) have changed Insurance Agents.
9. Verification of renewal of insurance policies must be in the Lender's office at least thirty days prior to the expiration date of the existing policy. If this requirement is not met, the LENDER OR ITS SUCCESSORS OR ASSIGNS MAY AT THEIR OPTION, BUT WITHOUT OBLIGATION TO DO SO, PROVIDE COVERAGE TO REPLACE ANY EXPIRING POLICIES WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN PROPERLY RENEWED. The premium for such coverage will be remitted promptly by the undersigned, or Lender may charge borrower's account for the cost thereof.
10. The policy must include a standard "mortgagee loss payee clause" (Lenders Loss Payable Endorsement form 438 BFU or equivalent) in favor of:

**LOAN #:**

11. Property address and insureds' names must be designated on the policy as on the ALTA Title Policy.
12. The Lender's loan number must appear on the policy and any subsequent endorsements.
13. Effective date of new policies, endorsements, and/or assignments shall be as of, or prior to, the date of recording this loan.
14. If the security property is a condominium, the master insurance policy must contain a minimum of \$1,000,000.00 coverage for "Directors & Officers" liability as well as "walls-in" coverage policy (commonly known as HO-6 policy). The policy must include replacement of improvements and betterment coverage to cover any improvements that you may have made to the unit. A copy of the master policy must be submitted to the Lender prior to funding.

**AN ACCEPTABLE POLICY, WITH ENDORSEMENTS AND/OR ASSIGNMENTS, MUST BE FORWARDED TO AND RECEIVED BY LENDER BEFORE THIS LOAN CAN BE FUNDED: OTHERWISE, LENDER MAY BE FORCED TO PLACE INTERIM COVERAGE ON THE PROPERTY AT AN ADDITIONAL COST TO THE BORROWER(S).**

Each of the undersigned acknowledges that he or she has read and understands the foregoing provisions and insurance requirements. This authorization will remain irrevocable for the undersigned as owner(s) of the subject property, and for any assignees, for as long as this loan remains on subject property.

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**DATE**

## CONNECTICUT LEGAL REPRESENTATION NOTICE

Borrower(s):

Date:

Loan Number:

Property Address:

Lender: **The Washington Trust Company**

Loan Originator:

**NMLS #: 414726**

**NMLS #:**

This disclosure is provided to you pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 49-6d.

1. You may have legal interests that differ from the Lender.
2. Lender may not require that you be represented by the Lender's attorney.
3. You may waive the right to be represented by an attorney.
4. You may direct any complaints concerning a violation of your rights as set forth in this notice to:

Connecticut Department of Banking  
Consumer Credit Division  
260 Constitution Plaza  
Hartford, CT 06103-1800

Phone: (860) 240-8200 or (800) 831-7225

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

**By signing below, you hereby acknowledge reading and understanding all of the information disclosed above, and receiving a copy of this disclosure on the date indicated below.**

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**DATE**