

Title 7, Texas Administrative Code
Part 5. Office of Consumer Credit Commissioner
Chapter 83. Regulated Lenders and Credit Access Businesses
Subchapter A. Rules for Regulated Lenders

The Finance Commission of Texas (commission) adopts amendments to §83.301 (relating to Definitions), §83.302 (relating to Filing of New Application), §83.303 (relating to Transfer of License; New License Application on Transfer of Ownership), §83.306 (relating to Updating Application and Contact Information), §83.307 (relating to Processing of Application), §83.308 (relating to Relocation), §83.309 (relating to License Inactivation or Voluntary Surrender), §83.311 (relating to Applications and Notices as Public Records), §83.403 (relating to License Term, Renewal, and Expiration), and §83.404 (relating to Denial, Suspension, or Revocation Based on Criminal History); and adopts the repeal of §83.304 (relating to Change in Form or Proportionate Ownership), §83.305 (relating to Amendments to Pending Application), and §83.402 (relating to License Display) in 7 TAC Chapter 83, concerning Regulated Lenders and Credit Access Businesses.

The commission adopts the amendments to §83.306, §83.307, §83.309, §83.311, §83.403, and §83.404, and adopts the repeal of §83.304, §83.305, and §83.402, without changes to the proposed text as published in the November 7, 2025, issue of the *Texas Register* (50 TexReg 7172).

The commission adopts the amendments to §83.301, §83.302, §83.303, and §83.308 with changes to the proposed text as published in the November 7, 2025, issue of the *Texas Register* (50 TexReg 7172).

The rules in 7 TAC Chapter 83, Subchapter A govern regulated loans. In general, the

purposes of the rule changes to 7 TAC Chapter 83, Subchapter A are to implement the OCCC's transition to the NMLS licensing system for regulated lenders, to remove rule text that is no longer necessary, and to make other technical corrections and updates related to licensing.

Adopted amendments and repeals in §83.301 through §83.404 implement the OCCC's transition to the NMLS system. The Nationwide Multistate Licensing System (NMLS) is an online platform used by state financial regulatory agencies to manage licenses, including license applications and renewals. NMLS was created in 2008. The federal Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008 explains that the purposes of NMLS include increasing uniformity and reducing regulatory burden. SAFE Act, 12 USC §5101. Each state currently uses NMLS for licensing individual RMLOs, and states are increasingly using the system to license consumer finance companies. NMLS is managed by the Conference of State Bank Supervisors and is subject to ongoing modernization efforts and enhancements.

Under Texas Finance Code, §14.109, the OCCC is authorized to require use of NMLS for certain license and registration types, including regulated lender licenses under Texas Finance Code, Chapter 342. The OCCC has begun a phased process of migrating license groups from ALECS (the OCCC's previous licensing platform) to NMLS. In 2025, a majority of licensed regulated lenders completed their transition to NMLS. The OCCC believes that moving

to NMLS will improve the user experience of the licensing system and promote efficiency. This is particularly true for entities that hold licenses with the OCCC and with another state agency, because these entities will be able to manage multiple licenses through NMLS.

Adopted amendments to §83.301 replace the term "principal party" with "key individual" to be consistent with the terminology in NMLS. Another amendment adds a definition of "NMLS." Since the proposal, a technical change has been made to add the word "an" between "including" and "individual" in the definition of "key individual."

Adopted amendments to §83.302 streamline license application requirements and refer to instructions that the OCCC has published through NMLS. Currently, §83.302 contains a detailed list of license application items, with requirements that differ based on the applicant's entity type (e.g., partnership, corporation, limited liability company). In addition to ensuring consistency with NMLS, the amendments significantly simplify §83.302, and ensure that an applicant can easily read and understand the rule. Since the proposal, a list of items for branch license applications has been added at §83.302(c). Separate licenses for branch locations are currently required by Texas Finance Code, §342.502(b). The additional language in §83.302(c) will clarify what the OCCC generally expects a licensee to provide with a branch license application (as opposed to a company license application). Since the proposal, the reference to any assumed names or other trade names has been moved to §83.302(b)(8) for clarity. Since the proposal, references to §83.303 and required items for a transfer of ownership have been added at §83.302(b)(12) and §83.302(c)(4), in order to

provide additional clarity. An amendment at §83.302(d) explains that the OCCC may require additional, clarifying, or supplemental information to determine that the applicant meets statutory licensing requirements. An amendment at §83.302(e) explains that an applicant must immediately amend a pending application if any information changes requiring a materially different response, replacing language that will be removed from §83.306(a), as explained later in this preamble.

Adopted amendments to §83.303 streamline and simplify requirements for transfer of ownership and license transfer to ensure consistency with NMLS. In §83.303(b)(3), amendments streamline the definition of "transfer of ownership" while maintaining references to changes in management or control of a business, and also maintaining current exclusions relating to changes in proportionate ownership and relocations of transactions. The adoption maintains certain rule text in the definition of "transfer of ownership" that would have been removed in the proposed amendments. This change is based on further consideration since the proposal. In order for the OCCC to ensure that licensees operate lawfully and fairly, it may be appropriate and necessary for the OCCC to review certain changes of control of a single entity through the license application process. An amendment to §83.303(c) explains that to transfer a license, a transferor may request surrender of its license after the OCCC approves the transferee's new license application on transfer of ownership. Other amendments throughout §83.303 ensure consistency with this revised transfer process.

The adoption repeals §83.304, which currently requires licensees to notify the OCCC of changes to organizational form,

mergers resulting in creation of a new or different surviving entity, and certain changes in proportionate ownership. Going forward in NMLS, the OCCC anticipates that these changes will be handled through the advance change notice process, as explained later in this preamble in the discussion of amendments to §83.306. Therefore, §83.304 will no longer be necessary.

The adoption repeals §83.305, which currently requires license applicants to provide supplemental information to the OCCC on request. Because of the adopted amendment at §83.302(c) explaining the OCCC may require additional information, §83.305 will no longer be necessary.

Adopted amendments to §83.306 consolidate and simplify the types of required notifications that a licensee must provide to the OCCC when a change occurs. In §83.306(a), the amendments list advance change notices. NMLS uses the term "advance change notice" to refer to notifications that must be provided on or before the date of the change, in accordance with an agency's written instructions. As explained in the amendments to §83.306(a), this includes changes to the legal name of the entity, the legal status of the entity, names of key individuals, branch location addresses, and other listed items. In §83.306(b), amendments list notifications that are required not later than 30 days after the licensee has knowledge of the information. These items include bankruptcies of the licensee or its direct owners, because a bankruptcy is a significant event that may impact the financial responsibilities of a licensee and its ability to address compliance issues. These items also include notifications of data breaches affecting at least 250 Texas residents. Data security is a crucial issue. The OCCC's 2025-2029 strategic plan includes

action items to "[p]romote cybersecurity awareness and best practices among regulated entities" and "[m]onitor cybersecurity incidents and remediation efforts reported by regulated entities." Recent data breaches affecting financial institutions highlight the urgent need for vigilance in this industry. The notification amendments will help ensure that the OCCC can monitor this crucial issue.

Adopted amendments to §83.307 revise license application processing requirements to be consistent with NMLS and with the statute at Texas Finance Code, §342.104. An amendment at §83.307(d) explains that a license application may be considered withdrawn if a complete application has not been filed within 30 days after a notice of deficiency has been sent to the applicant, consistent with how license applications are processed in NMLS. Under Texas Finance Code, §342.104(b), if the OCCC finds that a license applicant has not met the eligibility requirements for a license, then the OCCC will notify the applicant. Under Texas Finance Code, §342.104(c), an applicant has 30 days after the date of the notification to request a hearing on the denial. Amendments at §83.307(d) specify that if the eligibility requirements for a license have not been met, the OCCC will send a notice of intent to deny the license application, as described by Texas Finance Code, §342.104(b). Amendments at §83.307(e) revise current language to specify that an affected applicant has 30 days from the date of the notice of intent to deny to request a hearing, as provided by Texas Finance Code, §342.104(c). An amendment removes current §83.307(e), regarding disposition of fees, because this language unnecessarily duplicates language in §83.310 (regarding Fees). Amendments to §83.307(f) clarify the 60-day target period to process a license application and the 60-day target

period to set a requested hearing on an application denial, in accordance with Texas Finance Code, §342.104(c)-(d).

Adopted amendments to §83.308 revise requirements for notice of relocation of licensed offices. The adoption removes current §83.308(a), because the requirement to notify the OCCC of a branch office relocation will be moved to §83.306(a) as an advance change notice, as discussed earlier in this preamble. Since the proposal, a technical change has been made to ensure that an internal cross-reference correctly cites subsection (b).

Adopted amendments to §83.309 revise requirements for license surrender. The amendments explain that a licensee may surrender a license by providing the information required by the OCCC's written instructions, in accordance with Texas Finance Code, §342.160, and that a surrender is effective when the OCCC approves the surrender.

Adopted amendments to §83.311 remove a sentence about the return of original documents filed with a license application. This sentence is no longer necessary because the OCCC no longer accepts original paper documents with a license application.

The adoption repeals §83.402, which describes the requirement to display a license. This section is unnecessary because it duplicates the statutory license display requirement at Texas Finance Code, §342.152. Going forward, licensees may comply with the statutory license display requirement by printing out company license information from NMLS.

Adopted amendments to §83.403 revise requirements for license renewal. An

amendment at §83.403(b) explains that a licensee must maintain an active account in NMLS (or a designated successor system) in order to maintain and renew a license, and that renewal may be unavailable to a licensee that fails to maintain an active account. An amendment at §83.403(d) specifies that the OCCC may send notice of delinquency of an annual assessment fee electronically through NMLS or by email to the primary company contact, removing current language that refers to a "master file" address under the OCCC's current system.

Adopted amendments to §83.404 revise criminal history review requirements to explain that the OCCC will obtain criminal history record information through NMLS and to use the term "key individual."

The OCCC distributed an early precomment draft of proposed changes to interested stakeholders for review, and then held a stakeholder meeting and webinar regarding the rule changes. The OCCC received one informal precomment, which was submitted by an association of regulated lenders. The OCCC appreciates the thoughtful input of stakeholders.

The OCCC received no official comments on the proposed amendments.

In its precomment, an association of regulated lenders requested that "the OCCC not expand the notice requirement in Section 83.306(b)(1) beyond items that relate to licensed activity or that would change an answer in an original application," and requested that this provision "be limited to final actions and relevant information." In response to this precomment, adopted §83.306(b)(1) states that notification is required for actions "that were not disclosed in the original application and would require

a different answer than that given in the original license application." The commission and the OCCC agree that this item should be limited to actions that are relevant to licensing and would require a different answer from the license application. However, the commission and the OCCC disagree with the suggestion to limit this provision to "final" actions, since it may be appropriate to require information about significant pending civil or regulatory actions that are relevant to licensing.

The rule changes are adopted under Texas Finance Code, §342.551, which authorizes the commission to adopt rules to enforce Texas Finance Code, Chapter 342. The rule changes are also adopted under Texas Finance Code, §14.109, which authorizes the OCCC to require that a person submit information through NMLS if the information is required under a rule adopted under Texas Finance Code, Chapter 342. In addition, Texas Finance Code, §11.304 authorizes the commission to adopt rules to ensure compliance with Texas Finance Code, Title 4.

The statutory provisions affected by the adoption are contained in Texas Finance Code, Chapter 342.

Division 3. Application Procedures

§83.301. Definitions

Words and terms used in this subchapter that are defined in Texas Finance Code, Chapter 342, have the same meanings as defined in Chapter 342. The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, will have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(1) Key individual--An individual owner, officer, director, or employee with a substantial relationship to the lending business of an applicant or licensee. The following are key individuals:

(A) any individual who is a direct owner of 10% or more of an applicant or licensee;

(B) any individual who is a control person or executive officer of an applicant or licensee, including an individual who has the power to direct management or policies of a company (e.g., president, chief executive officer, general partner, managing member, vice president, treasurer, secretary, chief operating officer, chief financial officer); and

(C) an individual designated as a key individual where necessary to fairly assess the applicant or licensee's financial responsibility, experience, character, general fitness, and sufficiency to command the confidence of the public and warrant the belief that the business will be operated lawfully and fairly.

(2) [(4)] Net assets--The total value of acceptable assets used or designated as readily available for use in the business, less liabilities, other than those liabilities secured by unacceptable assets. Unacceptable assets include, but are not limited to, goodwill, unpaid stock subscriptions, lines of credit, notes receivable from an owner, property subject to the claim of homestead or other property exemption, and encumbered real or personal property to the extent of the encumbrance. Generally, assets are available for use if they are readily convertible to cash within 10 business days. Debt that is either unsecured or secured by current assets may be subordinated to the net asset requirement

pursuant to an agreement of the parties providing that the creditor forfeits its security priority and any rights it may have to current assets in the amount of \$25,000. Debt subject to such a subordination agreement would not be an applicable liability for purposes of calculating net assets.

(3) NMLS--The Nationwide Multistate Licensing System. ~~[(2) Principal party--An adult individual with a substantial relationship to the proposed lending business of the applicant. The following individuals are principal parties:]~~

~~[(A) a proprietor;]~~

~~[(B) general partners;]~~

~~[(C) officers of privately held corporations, to include the chief executive officer or president, the chief operating officer or vice president of operations, the chief financial officer or treasurer, and those with substantial responsibility for lending operations or compliance with Texas Finance Code, Chapter 342;]~~

~~[(D) directors of privately held corporations;]~~

~~[(E) individuals associated with publicly held corporations designated by the applicant as follows:]~~

~~[(i) officers as provided by subparagraph (C) of this paragraph (as if the corporation were privately held); or]~~

~~[(ii) three officers or similar employees with significant involvement in the corporation's activities governed by Texas Finance Code, Chapter 342. One of the persons designated must be responsible for assembling and providing the information~~

~~required on behalf of the applicant and must sign the application for the applicant;]~~

~~[(F) voting members of a limited liability company;]~~

~~[(G) trustees and executors; and]~~

~~[(H) individuals designated as principal parties where necessary to fairly assess the applicant's financial responsibility, experience, character, general fitness, and sufficiency to command the confidence of the public and warrant the belief that the business will be operated lawfully and fairly as required by the commissioner.]~~

§83.302. Filing of New Application

(a) NMLS. In order to submit a regulated lender license application, an applicant must submit a complete, accurate, and truthful license application through NMLS (or a successor system designated by the OCCC), using the current form prescribed by the OCCC. An application is complete when it conforms to the OCCC's written instructions and necessary fees have been paid. The OCCC has made application checklists available through NMLS, outlining the necessary information for a license application. ~~[An application for issuance of a new regulated loan license must be submitted in a format prescribed by the OCCC at the date of filing and in accordance with the OCCC's instructions. The OCCC may accept the use of prescribed alternative formats to facilitate multistate uniformity of applications or in order to accept approved electronic submissions. Appropriate fees must be filed with the application and the application must include the following:]~~

~~[(1) Required application information. All questions must be answered.]~~

~~[(A) Application for license.]~~

~~[(i) Location. A physical street address must be listed for the applicant's proposed lending address. A post office box or a mail box location at a private mail receiving service generally may not be used. If the address has not yet been determined or if the application is for an inactive license, then the application must so indicate.]~~

~~[(ii) Responsible person. The person responsible for the day-to-day operations of the applicant's proposed offices must be named. The responsible person is also known as the location contact.]~~

~~[(iii) Signature. Electronic signatures will be accepted in a manner approved by the commissioner. Each applicant must have the application signed by an authorized individual.]~~

~~[(B) Owners and principal parties.]~~

~~[(i) Proprietorships. The applicant must disclose the name of any individual holding an ownership interest in the business and the name of any individual responsible for operating the business. If requested, the applicant must also disclose the names of the spouses of these individuals.]~~

~~[(ii) General partnerships. Each partner must be listed and the percentage of ownership stated. If a general partner is wholly or partially owned by a legal entity and not a natural person, a narrative or~~

~~diagram must be included that lists the names and titles of all meeting the definition of "managerial official," as contained in Texas Business Organizations Code, §1.002, and a description of the ownership of each legal entity must be provided. General partnerships that register as limited liability partnerships should provide the same information as that required for general partnerships.]~~

~~[(iii) Limited partnerships. Each partner, general and limited, must be listed and the percentage of ownership stated.]~~

~~[(I) General partners. The applicant should provide the complete ownership, regardless of percentage owned, for all general partners. If a general partner is wholly or partially owned by a legal entity and not a natural person, a narrative or diagram must be included that lists the names and titles of all meeting the definition of "managerial official," as contained in Texas Business Organizations Code, §1.002, and a description of the ownership of each legal entity must be provided.]~~

~~[(II) Limited partners. The applicant should provide a complete list of all limited partners owning 10% or more of the partnership.]~~

~~[(III) Limited partnerships that register as limited liability partnerships. The applicant should provide the same information as that required for limited partnerships.]~~

~~[(iv) Corporations. Each officer and director must be named. Each shareholder holding 10% or more of the voting stock must be named if the corporation is privately held. If a parent corporation is the sole or part owner of the proposed business,~~

a narrative or diagram must be included that describes each level of ownership of 10% or greater.]

~~[(v) Limited liability companies. Each "manager," "officer," and "member" owning 10% or more of the company, as those terms are defined in Texas Business Organizations Code, §1.002, and each agent owning 10% or more of the company must be listed. If a member is a legal entity and not a natural person, a narrative or diagram must be included that describes each level of ownership of 10% or greater.]~~

~~[(vi) Trusts or estates. Each trustee or executor, as appropriate, must be listed.]~~

~~[(C) Disclosure questions. All applicable questions must be answered. Questions requiring a "yes" answer must be accompanied by an explanatory statement and any appropriate documentation requested.]~~

~~[(D) Registered agent. The registered agent must be provided by each applicant. The registered agent is the person or entity to whom any legal notice may be delivered. The agent must be a Texas resident and list an address for legal service. If the registered agent is a natural person, the address must be a different address than the licensed location address. If the applicant is a corporation or a limited liability company, the registered agent should be the registered agent on file with the Office of the Texas Secretary of State. If the registered agent is not the same as the registered agent filed with the Office of the Texas Secretary of State, then the applicant must submit certification from the secretary of the company identifying the registered agent.]~~

~~[(E) Personal affidavit. Each individual meeting the definition of "principal party" as defined in §83.301 of this title (relating to Definitions) must provide a personal affidavit. All requested information must be provided.]~~

~~[(F) Personal questionnaire. Each individual meeting the definition of "principal party" as defined in §83.301 of this title must provide a personal questionnaire. Each question must be answered. If any question, except question 1, is answered "yes," an explanation must be provided.]~~

~~[(G) Employment history. Each individual meeting the definition of "principal party" as defined in §83.301 of this title must provide an employment history. Each principal party should provide a continuous 10-year history accounting for time spent as a student, unemployed, or retired. The employment history must also include the individual's association with the entity applying for the license.]~~

~~[(H) Statement of experience. Each applicant should provide a statement setting forth the details of the applicant's prior experience in the lending or credit granting business. If the applicant or its principal parties do not have significant experience in the same type of credit business as planned for the prospective licensee, the applicant must provide a written statement explaining the applicant's relevant business experience or education, why the commissioner should find that the applicant has the requisite experience, and how the applicant plans to obtain the necessary knowledge to operate lawfully and fairly.]~~

~~[(I) Business operation plan. Each applicant must provide a brief narrative to the~~

~~application explaining the type of lending operation that is planned. This narrative should discuss each of the following topics:]~~

~~[(i) the source of customers;]~~

~~[(ii) the purpose(s) of loans;]~~

~~[(iii) the size of loans;]~~

~~[(iv) the source of working capital for planned operations;]~~

~~[(v) whether the applicant will only be arranging or negotiating loans for another lender or financing entity;]~~

~~[(vi) if the applicant will only be arranging or negotiating loans for another lender or financing entity, the lender must also provide:]~~

~~[(I) a list of the lenders for whom the applicant will be arranging or negotiating loans;]~~

~~[(II) whether the loans will be collected at the location where the loans are made; and]~~

~~[(III) if the loans will not be collected at the location where the loans are made, the identification of the person or firm that will be servicing the loans, including the location at which the loans will be serviced, and a detailed description of the process to be utilized in collections.]~~

~~[(J) Financial statement and supporting financial information.]~~

~~[(i) All entity types. The financial statement must be dated no earlier than 60 days prior to the date of application. Applicants may also submit audited financial~~

~~statements dated within one year prior to the application date in lieu of completing the supporting financial information. All financial statements must be certified as true, correct, and complete. If requested, a bank confirmation to confirm account balance information with financial institutions must be submitted.]~~

~~[(ii) Sole proprietorships. Sole proprietors must complete all sections of the financial statement and supporting financial information, or provide a personal financial statement that contains all of the same information requested by the financial statement and supporting financial information. The financial statement and supporting financial information must be as of the same date.]~~

~~[(iii) Partnerships. A balance sheet for the partnership itself as well as each general partner must be submitted. In addition, the information requested in the supporting financial information must be submitted for the partnership itself and each general partner. All of the balance sheets and supporting financial information documents for the partnership and all general partners must be as of the same date.]~~

~~[(iv) Corporations and limited liability companies. Corporations and limited liability companies must file a balance sheet that complies with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The information requested in the supporting financial information must be submitted. The balance sheet and supporting financial information must be as of the same date. Financial statements are generally not required of related parties, but may be required if the commissioner believes they are relevant. The financial information for the corporate or limited liability company~~

~~applicant should contain no personal financial information.]~~

~~[(v) Trusts and estates. Trusts and estates must file a balance sheet that complies with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The information requested in the supporting financial information must be submitted. The balance sheet and supporting financial information must be as of the same date. Financial statements are generally not required of related parties, but may be required if the commissioner believes they are relevant. The financial information for the trust or estate applicant should contain no personal financial information.]~~

~~[(K) Assumed name certificates. For any applicant that does business under an "assumed name" as that term is defined in Texas Business and Commerce Code, §71.002, an assumed name certificate must be filed as provided in this subparagraph.]~~

~~[(i) Unincorporated applicants. Unincorporated applicants using or planning to use an assumed name must file an assumed name certificate with the county clerk of the county where the proposed business is located in compliance with Texas Business and Commerce Code, §71.002. An applicant must provide a copy of the assumed name certificate that shows the filing stamp of the county clerk or, alternatively, a certified copy.]~~

~~[(ii) Incorporated applicants. Incorporated applicants using or planning to use an assumed name must file an assumed name certificate in compliance with Texas Business and Commerce Code, §71.002. Evidence of the filing bearing the filing stamp of the Office of the Texas Secretary of~~

~~State must be submitted or, alternatively, a certified copy.]~~

~~[(2) Other required filings.]~~

~~[(A) Fingerprints.]~~

~~[(i) For all persons meeting the definition of "principal party" as defined in §83.301 of this title, a complete set of legible fingerprints must be provided. All fingerprints should be submitted in a format prescribed by the OCCC and approved by the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.]~~

~~[(ii) For limited partnerships, if the owners and principal parties under paragraph (1)(B)(iii)(I) of this section does not produce a natural person, the applicant must provide a complete set of legible fingerprints for individuals who are associated with the general partner as principal parties.]~~

~~[(iii) For entities with complex ownership structures that result in the identification of individuals to be fingerprinted who do not have a substantial relationship to the proposed applicant, the applicant may submit a request to fingerprint three officers or similar employees with significant involvement in the proposed business. The request should describe the relationship and significant involvement of the individuals in the proposed business. The OCCC may approve the request, seek alternative appropriate individuals, or deny the request.]~~

~~[(iv) For individuals who have previously been licensed by the OCCC and principal parties of entities currently licensed, fingerprints are generally not required if the fingerprints are on record with~~

~~the OCCC, are less than 10 years old, and have been processed by both the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Upon request, individuals and principal parties previously licensed by the OCCC may be required to submit a new set of fingerprints.]~~

~~[(v) For individuals who have previously submitted fingerprints to another state agency (e.g., Texas Department of Savings and Mortgage Lending), fingerprints are still required to be submitted to the OCCC, as per Texas Finance Code, §14.152. Fingerprints cannot be disclosed to others, except as authorized by Texas Government Code, §560.002.]~~

~~[(B) Loan forms. The applicant must provide information regarding all loan forms it intends to use.]~~

~~[(i) Custom forms. If a custom loan form is to be prepared, a preliminary draft or proof that is complete as to format and content and which indicates the number and distribution of copies to be prepared for each transaction must be submitted.]~~

~~[(ii) Stock forms. If an applicant purchases or plans to purchase stock forms from a supplier, the applicant must include a statement that includes the supplier's name and address and a list identifying the forms to be used, including the revision date of the form, if any.]~~

~~[(C) Entity documents:]~~

~~[(i) Partnerships. A partnership applicant must submit a complete and executed copy of the partnership agreement. This copy must be signed and dated by all partners. If the applicant is a limited partnership or a limited liability~~

~~partnership, provide evidence of filing with the Office of the Texas Secretary of State.]~~

~~[(ii) Corporations. A corporate applicant, domestic or foreign, must provide the following documents:]~~

~~[(I) a complete copy of the certificate of formation or articles of incorporation, with any amendments;]~~

~~[(II) a certification from the secretary of the corporation identifying the current officers and directors as listed in the owners and principal parties section of the application;]~~

~~[(III) a certificate of good standing from the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts;]~~

~~[(IV) if the registered agent is not the same as the one filed with the Office of the Texas Secretary of State, a certification from the secretary of the corporation identifying the registered agent;]~~

~~[(V) if requested, a copy of the relevant portions of the bylaws addressing the required number of directors and the required officer positions for the corporation; and]~~

~~[(VI) if requested, a copy of the minutes of corporate meetings that record the election of all current officers and directors as listed in the owners and principal parties section of the application.]~~

~~[(iii) Publicly held corporations. In addition to the items required for corporations, a publicly held corporation must file the most recent 10K or 10Q for the applicant or for the parent company.]~~

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~~[(iv) Limited liability companies. A limited liability company applicant, domestic or foreign, must provide the following documents:]~~

~~[(I) a complete copy of the articles of organization;]~~

~~[(II) a certification from the secretary of the company identifying the current officers and directors as listed in the owners and principal parties section of the application;]~~

~~[(III) a certificate of good standing from the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts;]~~

~~[(IV) if the registered agent is not the same as the one filed with the Office of the Texas Secretary of State, a certification from the secretary of the corporation identifying the registered agent;]~~

~~[(V) if requested, a copy of the relevant portions of the operating agreement or regulations addressing responsibility for operations; and]~~

~~[(VI) if requested, a copy of the minutes of company meetings that record the election of all current officers and directors a listed in the owners and principal parties section of the application.]~~

~~[(v) Trusts. A copy of the relevant portions of the instrument that created the trust addressing management of the trust and operations of the applicant must be filed with the application.]~~

~~[(vi) Estates. A copy of the instrument establishing the estate must be filed with the application.]~~

~~[(vii) Foreign entities. In addition to the items required by this section, a foreign entity must provide:]~~

~~[(I) a certificate of authority to do business in Texas, if applicable; and]~~

~~[(II) a statement of where records of Texas loan transactions will be kept. If these records will be maintained at a location outside of Texas, the applicant must acknowledge responsibility for the travel costs associated with examinations in addition to the usual assessment fee or agree to make all the records available for examination in Texas.]~~

~~[(viii) Formation document alternative. As an alternative to the entity-specific formation document applicable to the applicant's entity type (e.g., for a corporation, articles of incorporation), an applicant may submit a "certificate of formation" as defined in Texas Business Organizations Code, §1.002, if the certificate of formation provides the entity formation information required by this section for that entity type.]~~

~~[(D) Bond. The commissioner may require a bond under Texas Finance Code, §342.102, when the commissioner finds that this would serve the public interest. When a bond is required, the commissioner will give written notice to the applicant. Should a bond not be submitted within 40 calendar days of the date of the commissioner's notice, any pending application may be denied.]~~

~~[(3) Subsequent applications (branch offices). If the applicant is currently licensed and filing an application for a new office, the applicant must provide the information that is~~

~~unique to the new location including the application for license, disclosure questions, owners and principal parties, and a new financial statement as provided in paragraph (1)(J) of this section. The responsible person at the new location must be listed. Other information required by this section need not be filed if the information on file with the OCCC is current and valid.]~~

(b) Company license application. A company license application will include the following information and any other information listed in the OCCC's written instructions:

(1) A company form including the name of the applicant entity, contact information, registered agent, location of books and records, bank account information, legal status, and responses to disclosure questions.

(2) An individual form for each key individual, including name, contact information, and responses to disclosure questions.

(3) A business operating plan describing the source of consumers, purpose of loans, size of loans, and source of working capital.

(4) A management chart showing the applicant's divisions, officers, and managers.

(5) An organizational chart if the applicant is owned by another entity or entities, or has subsidiaries or affiliated entities.

(6) A statement of experience detailing prior experience relevant to the license sought.

(7) A certificate of formation or other formation document.

(8) Any assumed names or other trade names that the applicant will use, and an assumed name certificate for each assumed name or other trade name.

(9) Franchise tax account information showing that the applicant entity is authorized to do business in Texas.

(10) Financial statement and supporting financial information complying with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The OCCC may require a bank confirmation to confirm account balance information with financial institutions.

(A) If a financial statement is unaudited, then it should be dated no earlier than 60 days before the application date.

(B) If a financial statement is audited, then it should be dated no earlier than one year before the application date.

(11) Loan forms that the applicant intends to use, including disclosures and loan contracts.

(12) For a license application involving a transfer of ownership, documentation of the transfer of ownership as described by §83.303 of this title (relating to Transfer of License; New License Application on Transfer of Ownership).

(c) Branch license application. A branch license application will include the following information and any other information listed in the OCCC's written instructions:

(1) A branch form including the address of the branch, contact details, and business activities.

(2) Any assumed name or other trade name that the applicant will use, and an assumed name certificate for each assumed name or other trade name.

(3) A financial statement and supporting financial information, as described by subsection (b)(10) of this section.

(4) For a license application involving a transfer of ownership, documentation of the transfer of ownership as described by §83.303 of this title

(d) Supplemental information. The OCCC may require additional, clarifying, or supplemental information or documentation as necessary or appropriate to determine that an applicant meets the licensing requirements of Texas Finance Code, Chapter 342.

(e) Amendments to pending application. An applicant must immediately amend a pending application if any information changes requiring a materially different response from information provided in the original application.

§83.303. Transfer of License; New License Application on Transfer of Ownership

(a) Purpose. This section describes the license application requirements when a licensed entity transfers ~~[its license or]~~ ownership of the entity. If a transfer of ownership occurs, the transferee must submit ~~[either a license transfer application or]~~ a new license application on transfer of ownership under this section.

(b) Definitions. The following words and terms, when used in this section, will have the following meanings:

(1) License transfer--A sale, assignment, or transfer of a regulated loan license.

(2) Permission to operate--A temporary authorization from the OCCC, allowing a transferee to operate under a transferor's license while final approval is pending for a license transfer application or a new license application on transfer of ownership.

(3) Transfer of ownership--Any purchase or acquisition of control of a licensed entity (including acquisition by gift, devise, or descent), or a substantial portion of a licensed entity's assets, where a substantial change in management or control of the business occurs. The term does not include a change in proportionate ownership that results in the exact same owners still owning the business (unless an owner that previously held less than 10% obtains an interest of 10% or more), and does not include [as defined in §83.304 of this title (relating to Change in Form or Proportionate Ownership) or] a relocation of regulated transactions from one licensed location of the same licensee [as described by §83.308(c) of this title (relating to Relocation)]. Transfer of ownership includes the following:

(A) an existing owner of a sole proprietorship relinquishes that owner's entire interest in a license or an entirely new entity has obtained an ownership interest in a sole proprietorship license;

~~[(B) any purchase or acquisition of control of a licensed general partnership, in which a partner relinquishes that owner's~~

~~entire interest or a new general partner obtains an ownership interest;]~~

~~[(C) any change in ownership of a licensed limited partnership interest in which:]~~

~~[(i) a limited partner owning 10% or more relinquishes that owner's entire interest;]~~

~~[(ii) a new limited partner obtains an ownership interest of 10% or more;]~~

~~[(iii) a general partner relinquishes that owner's entire interest; or]~~

~~[(iv) a new general partner obtains an ownership interest (transfer of ownership occurs regardless of the percentage of ownership exchanged of the general partner);]~~

~~[(D) any change in ownership of a licensed corporation in which:]~~

~~[(i) a new stockholder obtains 10% or more of the outstanding voting stock in a privately held corporation;]~~

~~[(ii) an existing stockholder owning 10% or more relinquishes that owner's entire interest in a privately held corporation;]~~

~~[(iii) any purchase or acquisition of control of 51% or more of a company that is the parent or controlling stockholder of a licensed privately held corporation occurs; or]~~

~~[(iv) any stock ownership changes that result in a change of control (i.e.,~~

~~51% or more) for a licensed publicly held corporation occur;]~~

~~[(E) any change in the membership interest of a licensed limited liability company:]~~

~~[(i) in which a new member obtains an ownership interest of 10% or more;]~~

~~[(ii) in which an existing member owning 10% or more relinquishes that member's entire interest; or]~~

~~[(iii) in which a purchase or acquisition of control of 51% or more of any company that is the parent or controlling member of a licensed limited liability company occurs;]~~

~~(B) [(F)] any transfer of a substantial portion of the assets of a licensed entity under which a new entity controls business at a licensed location; and~~

~~(C) [(G)] any other purchase or acquisition of control of a licensed entity, or a substantial portion of a licensed entity's assets, where a substantial change in management or control of the business occurs.~~

~~(4) Transferee--The entity that controls business at a licensed location after a transfer of ownership.~~

~~(5) Transferor--The licensed entity that controls business at a licensed location before a transfer of ownership.~~

(c) License transfer approval. No regulated loan license may be sold, transferred, or assigned without the written approval of the OCCC, as provided by Texas

Finance Code, §342.163. To transfer a license, a transferor may request surrender of its license after the OCCC approves the transferee's new license application on transfer of ownership. A license transfer is complete [approved] when the OCCC has approved the transferee's new license application and the transferor's license surrender [issues its final written approval of a license transfer application].

(d) Timing. No later than 30 days after the event of a transfer of ownership, the transferee must file a complete [~~license transfer application or~~] new license application on transfer of ownership in accordance with subsection (e). A transferee may file an application before this date.

(e) Application requirements.

(1) Generally. This subsection describes the application requirements for [~~a license transfer application or~~] a new license application on transfer of ownership. A transferee must submit the application in a format prescribed by the OCCC. The OCCC may accept prescribed alternative formats to facilitate multistate uniformity of applications or in order to accept approved electronic submissions. The transferee must pay appropriate fees in connection with the application.

(2) Documentation of transfer of ownership. The application must include documentation evidencing the transfer of ownership. The documentation should include one or more of the following:

(A) a copy of the asset purchase agreement when only the assets have been purchased;

(B) a copy of the purchase agreement or other evidence relating to the acquisition of the equity interest of a licensee that has been purchased or otherwise acquired;

(C) any document that transferred ownership by gift, devise, or descent, such as a probated will or a court order; or

(D) any other documentation evidencing the transfer event.

(3) Application information for new licensee. If the transferee does not hold a regulated loan license at the time of the application, then the application must include the information required for new license applications under §83.302 of this title (relating to Filing of New Application). The instructions in §83.302 of this title apply to these filings.

(4) Application information for transferee that holds a license. If the transferee holds a regulated loan license at the time of the application, then the application must include amendments to the transferee's original license application describing the information that is unique to the transfer event, including disclosure questions, owners and principal parties, and a new financial statement, as provided in §83.302 of this title. The instructions in §83.302 of this title apply to these filings. The responsible person at the new location must file a personal affidavit, personal questionnaire, and employment history, if not previously filed. Other information required by §83.302 of this title need not be filed if the information on file with the OCCC is current and valid.

(5) Request for permission to operate. The application may include a request for

permission to operate. The request must be in writing and signed by the transferor and transferee. The request must include all of the following:

(A) a statement by the transferor granting authority to the transferee to operate under the transferor's license while final approval of the application is pending;

(B) an acknowledgement that the transferor and transferee each accept responsibility to any consumer and to the OCCC for any acts performed under the license while the permission to operate is in effect; and

(C) if the application is a new license application on transfer of ownership, an acknowledgement that the transferor will immediately surrender or inactivate its license if the OCCC approves the application.

(f) Permission to operate. If the application described by subsection (e) includes a request for permission to operate and all required information, and the transferee has paid all fees required for the application, then the OCCC may issue a permission to operate to the transferee. A request for permission to operate may be denied even if the application contains all of the required information. The denial of a request for permission to operate does not create a right to a hearing. If the OCCC grants a permission to operate, the transferor must cease operating under the authority of the license. Two companies may not simultaneously operate under a single license. A permission to operate terminates if the OCCC denies an application described by subsection (e).

(g) Transferee's authority to engage in business. If a transferee has filed a complete

application including a request for permission to operate as described by subsection (e), by the deadline described by subsection (d), then the transferee may engage in business as a regulated lender. However, the transferee must immediately cease doing business if the OCCC denies the request for permission to operate or denies the application. If the OCCC denies the application, then the transferee has a right to a hearing on the denial, as provided by §83.307(d) of this title (relating to Processing of Application).

(h) Responsibility.

(1) Responsibility of transferor. Before the transferee begins performing regulated lender activity under a license, the transferor is responsible to any consumer and to the OCCC for all regulated lender activity performed under the license.

(2) Responsibility of transferor and transferee. If a transferee begins performing regulated lender activity under a license before the OCCC's final approval of an application described by subsection (e), then the transferor and transferee are each responsible to any consumer and to the OCCC for activity performed under the license during this period.

(3) Responsibility of transferee. After the OCCC's final approval of an application described by subsection (e), the transferee is responsible to any consumer and to the OCCC for all regulated lender activity performed under the license. The transferee is responsible for any transactions that it purchases from the transferor. In addition, if the transferee receives a license transfer, then the transferee's responsibility includes all activity performed under the license before the license transfer.

~~[§83.304. *Change in Form or Proportionate Ownership*]~~

~~[(a) Organizational form. When any licensee or parent of a licensee desires to change the organizational form of its business (e.g., from corporation to limited partnership) that results in the exact same individuals or entities still owning the business, the licensee must advise the OCCC in writing of the change within 14 calendar days by filing a license amendment and paying the required fees as provided in §83.310 of this title (relating to Fees). The licensee must also submit a copy of the relevant portions of the organizational document for the new entity (e.g., articles of conversion and partnership agreement) addressing the ownership and management of the new entity.]~~

~~[(b) Merger.]~~

~~[(1) Merger of licensee. If a licensee is a party to a merger that results in a new or different surviving entity other than the licensee, then the merger is a transfer of ownership, and the licensee must file a license transfer application or a new license application on transfer of ownership pursuant to §83.303 of this title (relating to Transfer of License; New License Application on Transfer of Ownership).]~~

~~[(2) Merger of parent entity. If a licensee's parent entity is a party to a merger that leads to the creation of a new entity or results in a different surviving parent entity, the licensee must advise the OCCC in writing of the change within 14 calendar days by filing a license amendment and paying the required fees as provided in §83.310 of this title.]~~

~~[(3) Merger of entity beyond parent entity level. Mergers or transfers of other entities with a beneficial interest beyond the parent entity level only require notification within 14 calendar days in accordance with the OCCC's instructions.]~~

~~[(c) Proportionate ownership.]~~

~~[(1) A change in proportionate ownership that results in the exact same owners still owning the business, and does not meet the requirements described in paragraph (2) of this subsection, does not require a transfer. Such a proportionate change in ownership does not require the filing of a license transfer application or a new license application on transfer of ownership, but does require notification when the cumulative ownership change to a single entity or individual amounts to 10% or greater. No later than 14 calendar days following the actual change, the licensee is required to notify the OCCC in writing of the change in proportionate ownership. This section does not apply to a publicly held corporation that has filed with the OCCC the most recent 10K or 10Q filing of the licensee or the publicly held parent corporation, although a license transfer application or a new license application on transfer of ownership may be required under §83.303 of this title.]~~

~~[(2) A proportionate change in which an owner that previously held under 10% obtains an ownership interest of 10% or more, requires a transfer under §83.303 of this title.]~~

~~[§83.305. *Amendments to Pending Application*]~~

~~[Upon request, each applicant must provide information supplemental to that~~

~~contained in the applicant's original application documents.]~~

§83.306. Required Notifications [Updating Application and Contact Information]

~~(a) Advance change notice. No later than the date of the change (or an earlier date specified in the OCCC's written instructions), a licensee must notify the OCCC of a change to any of the following information provided in the original license application: [Applicant's updates to license application information. Before a license application is approved, an applicant must report to the OCCC any information that would require a materially different answer than that given in the original license application and that relates to the qualifications for license within 10 calendar days after the person has knowledge of the information.]~~

- ~~(1) legal name of entity;~~
- ~~(2) any assumed names of entity;~~
- ~~(3) legal status of entity (e.g., change in organizational form from partnership to corporation); or~~
- ~~(4) names of direct owners or indirect owners;~~
- ~~(5) names of affiliates or subsidiaries;~~
- ~~(6) names of any key individuals;~~
- ~~(7) main address; or~~
- ~~(8) address of any branch location.~~

~~(b) Other required notifications. No later than 30 days after the licensee has knowledge of the information, a licensee must report the following information to the OCCC:~~

~~[Licensee's updates to license application information. A licensee must report to the OCCC any information that would require a different answer than that given in the original license application within 30 calendar days after the licensee has knowledge of the information, if the information relates to any of the following:]~~

~~(1) any civil or regulatory actions against the licensee or key individuals that were not disclosed in the original application and would require a different answer than that given in the original license application [the names of principal parties];~~

~~(2) criminal history of the licensee or key individuals that was not disclosed in the original application;~~

~~(3) any bankruptcy of the licensee or a direct owner [actions by regulatory agencies]; or~~

~~(4) any breach of system security under Texas Business & Commerce Code, §521.053, affecting at least 250 residents of this state [court judgments].~~

~~(c) Contact information. Each applicant or licensee is responsible for ensuring that all contact information on file with the OCCC is current and correct, including all mailing addresses, all phone numbers, and all email [e-mail] addresses. The OCCC may send notices to the mailing address or email address on file. It is a best practice for licensees to regularly review contact information on file with the OCCC to ensure that it is current and correct.~~

§83.307. Processing of Application

~~(a) Initial review. A response to an incomplete application will ordinarily be~~

made within 14 calendar days of receipt stating that the application is incomplete and specifying the information required for acceptance.

(b) Complete application. An application is complete when:

(1) it conforms to the rules and published instructions;

(2) all fees have been paid; and

(3) all requests for additional information have been satisfied.

(c) Failure to complete application and deemed withdrawal. If a complete application has not been filed within 30 calendar days after notice of deficiency has been sent to the applicant, the application may be considered withdrawn [~~denied~~].

(d) Notice of intent to deny application. If an applicant files a complete license application but the OCCC does not find that the eligibility requirements for a license have been met, then the OCCC will send a notice of intent to deny the license application to the applicant.

(e) [~~(d)~~] Hearing. An [~~Whenever an application is denied, the~~] affected applicant has 30 calendar days from the date of the notice of intent to deny the license application [~~the application was denied~~] to request in writing a hearing to contest the denial. This hearing will be conducted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 2001, and the rules of procedure applicable under §9.1(a) of this title (relating to Application, Construction, and Definitions), before an administrative law judge who will recommend a decision to the commissioner.

The commissioner will then issue a final decision after review of the recommended decision.

~~[(e) Denial. If an application has been denied, the assessment fee will be refunded to the applicant. The investigation fee in §83.310 of this title (relating to Fees) will be forfeited.]~~

(f) Processing time.

(1) A license application will ordinarily be approved or denied within [a ~~maximum of~~] 60 calendar days after the date of filing of a completed application.

(2) When a hearing is requested following an initial license application denial, the hearing will ordinarily be scheduled for a date [~~held~~] within 60 calendar days after a request for a hearing is made, unless the parties agree to an extension of time. A final decision approving or denying the license application will be made after receipt of the proposal for decision from the administrative law judge.

(3) Exceptions. More time may be taken where good cause exists, as defined by Texas Government Code, §2005.004, for exceeding the established time periods in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.

§83.308. Relocation

~~[(a) Filing requirements. A licensee may move the licensed office from the licensed location to any other location by paying the appropriate fees and giving notice of intended relocation to the commissioner not less than 30 calendar days prior to the anticipated moving date. Notification must be filed on the Amendment to Regulated Loan License or an approved electronic~~

~~submission as prescribed by the commissioner. The notice must include the contemplated new address of the licensed office, the approximate date of relocation, a copy of the notice to debtors, and the applicable fee as outlined in §83.310 of this title (relating to Fees).]~~

(a) ~~(b)~~ Notice to debtors. Written notice of a relocation of an office, or of transactions as outlined in subsection (b) ~~(e)~~ of this section, must be mailed to all debtors of record at least five calendar days prior to the date of relocation. A licensee may send notice to a debtor by email in lieu of mail if the debtor has provided an email address to the licensee and has consented in writing to be contacted at the email address. Any licensee failing to give the required notice must waive all default charges on payments coming due from the date of relocation to 15 calendar days subsequent to the mailing of notices to debtors. Notices must identify the licensee, provide both old and new addresses, provide both old and new telephone numbers, and state the date relocation is effective. The notice to debtors can be waived or modified by the commissioner when it is in the public interest. A request for waiver or modification must be submitted in writing for approval. The commissioner may approve notification to debtors by signs in lieu of notification by mail, if in the commissioner's opinion, no debtors will be adversely affected.

(b) ~~(e)~~ Relocation of regulated transactions. If the licensee is only relocating or transferring regulated transactions from one licensed location to another licensed location, the licensee must comply with subsection (b) of this section and provide, if requested, a list of regulated transactions relocated or transferred. This list of relocated or transferred regulated transactions must

include the loan number and the full name of the debtor.

§83.309. License Inactivation or Voluntary Surrender

(a) Inactivation of active license. A licensee may cease operating under a regulated loan license and choose to inactivate the license. A license may be inactivated by giving notice of the cessation of operations not less than 30 calendar days prior to the anticipated inactivation date. Notification must be provided by filing a license amendment or an approved electronic submission as prescribed by the OCCC. The notice must include the new mailing address for the license, the effective date of the inactivation, and the fee for amending the license. A licensee must continue to pay the yearly renewal fees for an inactive license as outlined in §83.310 of this title (relating to Fees), or the license will expire as described by §83.403 of this title (relating to License Term and Annual Renewal).

(b) Activation of inactive license. A licensee may activate an inactive license by giving notice of the intended activation not less than 30 calendar days prior to the anticipated activation date. Notification must be provided by filing a license amendment or an approved electronic submission as prescribed by the OCCC. The notice must include the contemplated new address of the licensed office, the approximate date of activation, and the fee for amending the license as outlined in §83.310 of this title.

(c) Voluntary surrender of license. Subject to §83.406(b) of this title (relating to Effect of Revocation, Suspension, or Surrender of License), a licensee may request voluntary ~~voluntarily~~ surrender of a license by providing the information required by the

OCCC's written instructions [~~written notice of the cessation of operations, a request to surrender the license, and the license certificate~~]. A surrender is effective when the OCCC approves the surrender. A voluntary surrender will result in cancellation of the license.

§83.311. Applications and Notices as Public Records

Once a license application or notice is filed with the OCCC, it becomes a "state record" under Texas Government Code, §441.180(11), and "public information" under Government Code, §552.002. Under Government Code, §441.190, §441.191 and §552.004, the original applications and notices must be preserved as "state records" and "public information" unless destroyed with the approval of the director and librarian of the State Archives and Library Commission under Government Code, §441.187. [~~Under Government Code, §441.191, the OCCC may not return to the applicant or licensee any original documents associated with a regulated loan license application or notice.~~] An individual may request copies of a state record under the authority of the Texas Public Information Act, Government Code, Chapter 552.

Division 4. License

[§83.402. License Display]

~~[Licenses must be prominently displayed in a licensee's office in a conspicuous location visible to the general public.]~~

§83.403. License Term, Renewal, and Expiration

(a) License term and renewal. A new license is effective from the date of its

issuance until December 31. A license must be renewed annually to remain effective. After renewal, a license is effective for a term of one year, from January 1 to December 31.

(b) NMLS. To maintain and renew a license, a licensee must maintain an active account in NMLS (or a successor system designated by the OCCC). The OCCC may make renewal unavailable to a licensee that fails to maintain an active account.

(c) [(b)] Due date for annual assessment fee. The annual assessment fee is due by December 1 of each year.

(d) [(e)] Notice of delinquency. If a licensee does not pay the annual assessment fee, the OCCC will send a notice of delinquency. Notice of delinquency is given when the OCCC sends the notice electronically through NMLS or by email to the primary company contact. [∓]

~~[(1) by mail to the address on file with the OCCC as a master file address; or]~~

~~[(2) by e-mail to the address on file with the OCCC as a master file e-mail address, if the licensee has provided a master file e-mail address.]~~

(e) [(d)] Expiration. If a licensee does not pay the annual assessment fee, the license will expire on the later of:

(1) December 31 of each year; or

(2) the 16th day after notice of delinquency is given under subsection (c) of this section.

(f) [(e)] Reinstatement. As provided by Texas Finance Code, §349.301 and §349.303(a), if a license was in good standing

when it expired, a person may reinstate the expired license not later than the 180th day after its expiration date by paying the annual assessment fee and a \$1,000 late filing fee.

§83.404. Denial, Suspension, or Revocation Based on Criminal History

(a) Criminal history record information. After an applicant submits a complete license application, including all required fingerprints, and pays the fees required by §83.310 of this title (relating to Fees), the OCCC will investigate the applicant and its principal parties. The OCCC will obtain criminal history record information through NMLS [~~from the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigation based on the applicant's fingerprint submission~~]. The OCCC will continue to receive information on new criminal activity reported after the license application has [~~fingerprints have~~] been initially processed.

(b) Disclosure of criminal history. The applicant must disclose all criminal history information required to file a complete application with the OCCC. Failure to provide any information required as part of the application or requested by the OCCC reflects negatively on the belief that the business will be operated lawfully and fairly. The OCCC may request additional criminal history information from the applicant, including the following:

(1) information about arrests, charges, indictments, and convictions of the applicant and its key individuals [~~principal parties~~];

(2) reliable documents or testimony necessary to make a determination under subsection (c) of this section, including

letters of recommendation from prosecution, law enforcement, and correctional authorities;

(3) proof that the applicant has maintained a record of steady employment, has supported the applicant's dependents, and has otherwise maintained a record of good conduct; and

(4) proof that all outstanding court costs, supervision fees, fines, and restitution as may have been ordered have been paid or are current.

(c) (No change.)

(d) Crimes related to character and fitness. The OCCC may deny a license application if the OCCC does not find that the financial responsibility, experience, character, and general fitness of the applicant are sufficient to command the confidence of the public and warrant the belief that the business will be operated lawfully and fairly, as provided by Texas Finance Code, §342.104(a)(1). In conducting its review of character and fitness, the OCCC will consider the criminal history of the applicant and its key individuals [~~principal parties~~]. If the applicant or a key individual [~~principal party~~] has been convicted of an offense described by subsections (c)(1) or (f)(1) of this section, this reflects negatively on an applicant's character and fitness. The OCCC may deny a license application based on other criminal history of the applicant or its key individuals [~~principal parties~~] if, when the application is considered as a whole, the agency does not find that the financial responsibility, experience, character, and general fitness of the applicant are sufficient to command the confidence of the public and warrant the belief that the business will be operated lawfully and fairly. The OCCC will,

however, consider the factors identified in subsection (c)(2) - (3) of this section in its review of character and fitness.

(e) - (f) (No change.)

Certification

The agency certifies that legal counsel has reviewed the adoption and found it to be a valid exercise of the agency's legal authority.

Issued in Austin, Texas on December 12, 2025.

Matthew J. Nance
General Counsel
Office of Consumer Credit Commissioner