

LAW/REGULATION	Impact	Dodd-Frank §	Rules Citation	Effective Date	Comment/Summary
<b>FINAL RULES (and their associated Proposed Rules):</b>					
HMDA - Expansion of data	Major	1094	<a href="#">80 FR 66127</a> <a href="#">10/28/15</a> , corrected <a href="#">80 FR 69567</a> <a href="#">11/10/15</a>	1/1/18, with threshold test effective 1/1/17, and quarterly reporting for very large institutions (>60,000 entries) required by 5/30/20	Adds a reporting threshold test as of 1/1/17 of >=25 home purchase & refi loans in each of the prior 2 calendar years (2015 and 2016). The test adds alternative threshold as of 1/1/18 of >= 100 HELOCs in each of the prior 2 calendar years. Expands coverage to include all dwelling secured loans and HELOCs, regardless of purpose*; HI loans if dwelling-secured; business purpose loans only reportable if they meet HI, HP or refi purpose tests; and approved preapproval requests for 1-4 family home purchase loans. Reports whether lender reported GMI based on visual observation or surname, as required if applicant chooses not to provide in person applications, and allows applicant (not lender) to select disaggregated ethnic and racial categories for GMI with a sample data collection form provided. Requires web-based submission. Modifies several existing data points and adds others, such as: *additional loan purposes, including cash out refi or “another” purpose; construction method (site built or manufactured); property address; applicant’s age; credit score and model used; reasons for denial; total loan costs, or total points and fees charged; origination charges; discount points; lender credits; interest rate; prepayment penalty; debt-to-income ratio; combined loan-to-value ratio; loan term; introductory rate period; non-amortizing features; property value; whether land is included if manufactured home and borrower’s ownership of that land; total dwelling units; number of income-restricted units in the property; application channel and creditor status; NMLSR ID; and AUS results; whether a reverse mortgage, open ended, or primarily business purpose. The CFPB’s HMDA implementation resources can be found <a href="#">here</a> .
			<a href="#">82 FR 19142</a> <a href="#">4/25/17</a>	Comments due 5/25/17	Addresses some issues/questions from the final rules, including: (1) Construction-only loans that are for purposes only to sell the home <u>are</u> temporary (brings back the builder spec home exemption); (2) Loans to improve the commercial part of mixed use non-multifamily dwellings (i.e. which is primarily a dwelling) <u>are</u> HI loans; (3) corrects the drafting error that said the 25/100 threshold must be met in <i>each</i> of the prior two years to be exempt from reporting; should state <i>either</i> ; (4) Institutions can voluntarily report even if they haven’t met the thresholds (then they must report all such transactions); (5) A loan that is secured by 5 or more single family dwellings in different locations would be a multifamily loan; (6) Only the New York CEMA, the single consolidated note, is reported; and not the additional advance that is/may be consolidated with an existing extension of credit to form the NY CEMA (unless final consolidation isn’t taken in the same year as the additional advance, in which case the advance gets reported. It’s the consolidation that makes the advance be not reportable); (7) Purchased covered loans that were originated prior to 1/1/18 can report NA for loan purchase (since cash out refi/refi and “other” were not required); (8) How to report conditional approvals of accepted counteroffers; (9) Report NA for the specific component of address that is not known; (10) Report open end APR at time of closing (or as corrected if done so in the same reporting period) rather than at time of application (unless APR at closing was not provided, such as for approved by not accepted); (11) How to report composite credit score; (12) report the revised closing costs/TPFs, origination costs, interest rate, points, lender credits, and APRs, so long as revised in the same reporting period; (13) The CLTV relied on need not be attributable (solely or otherwise) to the identified property, can also include non-real property; (14) Report teaser rate in whole months without regard to remainder; minimum would be 1 month; (15) How to define securitizer; (16) Data collection form would be amended.
Regulation B/ECOA	Moderate	1094	<a href="#">81 FR 66930</a> <a href="#">9/29/16</a>	1/1/17	Officially approves this URLA format under Reg B/ECOA; allows creditors to request that applicants self-identify using disaggregated ethnic and racial categories, as set out in Appendix B to Reg. C (HMDA) and will assist with implementing HMDA’s mandate for this process that become effective 1/1/18 (see above). If a creditor chooses this option, 2017 HMDA entries should still be reported using only the aggregated race and ethnicity categories.
			<a href="#">82 FR 16307</a> <a href="#">4/4/17</a>	Comments due 5/4/17, proposed effective date of 1/1/18	Would update the model form for the new URLA and add additional forms; would allow collecting applicant information in certain circumstances where it would otherwise be prohibited (i.e., for non-mandatory HMDA reporters, it would allow data collection (a) during the first year after it meets a reporting threshold; (b) during the five years after it had filed a HMDA LAR; or (c) if it is an optional HMDA reporter; would require the collected information be retained in the institution’s records.

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TILA/Reg Z and REG E – Prepaid Accounts (includes stored value products like mobile wallets and P2P products)	Major, but isolated	n/a	<a href="#">81 FR 83934 11/22/16</a> <a href="#">82 FR 18975 4/25/17</a>	10/1/17; extended to 4/1/18 except agreements must be submitted to CFPB effective 10/1/18	Applies Regs E and Z to a wide range of prepaid consumer accounts, including traditional prepaid cards, payroll cards, student financial aid disbursement cards, certain government benefit cards, mobile wallets, P2P payment products, and other electronic prepaid accounts that can store funds (excludes open and closed loop gift cards, and health, medical and flex savings accounts). (a) Extends error resolution rights and consumer liability protections for unauthorized or fraudulent charges, other errors, or for lost or stolen devices; (b) requires long and short form “Know Before You Owe” disclosures (provides models); (c) requires periodic statements, or free account balance by phone, and 12- and 24- month transaction histories online and in writing, respectively; (d) extends CARD-Act like protections to overdraft/credit features (such as ability to repay, & independent if under age 21; monthly statements; 21 day grace period with only reasonable and proportional late fees; limits on rates & fees in the 1 <sup>st</sup> year; limits on rate increases; 30 day waiting period) and prohibits right of offset and auto-pay without consent; and (f) requires card issuers to post prepaid account agreements on their websites. The CFPB’s Prepaid implementation resources can be found <a href="#">here</a> .
CFPB - Annual Threshold Updates: (1) TILA/Reg Z Coverage; (2) HPML Appraisal exemptions (3) HMDA Total Assets threshold; (4) “Small creditor” for: escrows on HMPL loans; small-creditor balloon loans; and balloon-payment qualified mortgages.	None	n/a	(1) <a href="#">80 FR 86260 11/30/16</a> (2) <a href="#">80 FR 86250 11/30/16</a> (3) <a href="#">80 FR 93580 12/21/16</a> (4) <a href="#">81 FR 93581 12/21/16</a>	1/1/17	NO CHANGES TO THRESHOLDS FOR: (1) TILA application (stays at loans <= \$54,600); (2) exemption for appraisals on HPMLs (stays at loans <= \$25,000); (3) HMDA application (stays at institutions <=\$44 million in total assets at 12/31/16).  CHANGE TO THRESHOLD: (4) “Small creditor” is one with total assets less than \$2.069 billion at 12/31/16 (increased from \$2.052 billion).
OCC, FRB, FDIC - Annual CRA Threshold	Minor	n/a	<a href="#">82 FR 5354 1/18/17</a>	1/1/17	Small banks are those with total assets <\$1.226 billion (was \$1.216 billion) as of 12/31/16 <u>or</u> 12/31/15; intermediate small banks had total assets >=\$307 million (was \$304 million) as of 12/31/16 <u>and</u> 12/31/15. Other technical amendments.
Reg E – Correcting amendments	Minor	n/a	<a href="#">81 FR 70319 10/12/16</a>	11/14/16	No substantive changes intended. Revises model form A-37, on remittance transfer error resolutions.
Military Lending Act (MLA) Rule – Department of Defense	Major	n/a	<a href="#">80 FR 43560 7/22/15</a> Interpreted at <a href="#">81 FR 58840 8/26/16</a>	10/3/16, except non-dwelling secured open-end credit card accounts, which will be delayed until at least 10/3/17.	Expands ML protection to most forms of consumer credit, including installment loans, unsecured open-end lines of credit and credit cards, payday loans, vehicle title loans, refund anticipation loans, deposit advance loans (excludes residential mortgage loans and purchase money car or personal property loans). The Military Annual Percentage Rate (MAPR) limit cap of 36% counts all interest and fees associated with the loan, with some exceptions, and now includes charges for ancillary “add on” products such as credit default insurance and debt suspension plans. Provides safe harbor methods of initially determining military status, should creditor choose to do so: (1) the MLA database maintained by the DOD (either through the query method, which can take up to 24 hours, or through approved direct access* which may only be granted to the largest inquirers), or (2) through a nationwide consumer reporting agency (which will not include information on dependents under age 18. See our summary of the MLA and the Interpretive rule <a href="#">here</a> and Interagency exam procedures issued 10/20/16 <a href="#">here</a> .
CRA – Revisions to Q&A - OCC, FRB, FDIC	Minor	n/a	<a href="#">81 FR 48506 7/25/16</a>	7/25/16	Clarified 9 of the 10 proposed Q&A; revised 4 existing Q&As; and adopts 2 new Q&As. (1) provides examples of community development (CD) loans & activities that are considered to revitalize or stabilize an underserved nonmetropolitan middle-income geography and guidance on how to determine if services qualify; (2) provides examples of innovative or flexible lending practices; (3) clarifies economic development guidance; (4) clarifies how CD services are evaluated; and (5) provides guidance on how examiners evaluate the responsiveness and innovativeness of loans, qualified investments, and CD services.
SCRA Protection Extension Enacted	Minor	n/a	<a href="#">S. 2393</a>	3/31/16	The Foreclosure Relief and Extension of Servicemembers Act of 2015, extended the sunset of the “one year” substitution (for “90 days”) in sections 303(b) and (c) of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3953). The new sunset date is December 31, 2017. HUD SCRA delinquency notices, if changed during the period of sunset (after 1/1/16), should be changed back to state the period of protection is “one year.”
Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act); CFPB Proposed Rule implementing the FAST Act	Moderate, reg relief	n/a	<a href="#">H.R. 22; 81 FR 44801 7/11/16</a>	12/4/15; Comments due by 8/10/16	Amends GLBA to exempt institutions from the annual Privacy notice delivery requirement if they (1) only share non-public personal information within the GLBA exceptions with no opt-outs and (2) have not changed their policy since the prior annual notice. CFPB’s proposed regulations match the GLBA and provides timing requirements for a privacy notice when an institution changes their policy.

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Interagency Minimum Standards for Appraisal Management Companies OCC, FRB, FDIC, CFPB, FHFA, NCUA	Minor	1124	<a href="#">80 FR 32657 6/9/15</a>	Eff 8/10/15; mand. compl. by fed AMCs by 8/10/16	Final rule provides minimum registration and supervision requirements for states that choose to establish a regulatory structure for AMCs. Allows states 36 months to implement the requirements, after which a non-federally regulated AMC may not provide services for a federally related transaction.
RESPA/TILA - Integrated Mortgage Disclosure (TRID)  <i>(note, the original reg cite, and 4 corrective or technical publications are excluded for space constraints)</i>	Moderate	1032, 1098 and 1100A	<a href="#">81 FR 54317 8/15/16</a>	Comments due by 10/18/16	Proposed revisions to incorporate informal guidance on troubling issues, including: the “black hole” (the time for disclosing change circumstances that allow a tolerance but which occur after issuing the initial Closing disclosure (CD)); adding a tolerance for total of payments to parallel existing finance charge tolerances; sharing modified (redacted) disclosures with third parties to assist settlement but not violate privacy; disclosing on the loan estimate (LE) and closing disclosure (CD) for: construction loans, escrow accounts, cash to close, gift funds, service providers, partial payments, “In 5 years” calculation, expiration date for costs on LE, rate locks, recording fees and others.
RESPA/TILA - Mortgage Servicing  <i>(note, the original reg cite, and 4 corrective or technical publications are excluded for space constraints)</i>		1418, 1420, 1463, and 1464	<a href="#">81 FR 72160 10/19/16</a>	10/19/17; successor in interest & bankruptcy periodic statement provisions effective 4/19/18	Provides a new force-placed insurance model letter for when the borrower has insufficient coverage; clarifies and modifies early intervention and loss mitigation (LM) and prompt crediting and periodic statement requirements; and provides periodic statements for successors in interest, borrowers performing under temporary LMs and borrowers in bankruptcy. Extends TILA/RESPA protections, including servicing, LM, subsequent disclosure and escrow account rules, to Successors in Interest and other transferees of the property. Simultaneously with the final rule, the CFPB issued an <a href="#">Interpretive Rule</a> under the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act to clarify the appropriate interaction of the FDCPA and the mortgage servicing rules.
Flood – Interagency Rules on the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act (HIFAA) OCC, FRB, FCA, NCUA, FDIC	Moderate	n/a	<a href="#">80 FR 43215 7/21/15</a>	(1) 10/1/15 (2) 1/1/16	(1) Eliminates the requirement to purchase flood insurance for consumer-use non-residential structures that are detached from the primary residential structure. Clarifies that lender may charge for the cost of force-placing coverage beginning on the date when borrower’s coverage lapses or becomes insufficient, and specifies the documentation a lender must accept as evidence of borrower’s coverage. (2) Requires escrow for flood insurance premiums and fees for loans secured by residential improved real estate or mobile homes that are made, increased, extended or renewed on or after 1/1/16, unless statutorily exempt (such as, <\$1billion in assets in either of the prior 2 calendar years and no prior policy to require escrows; loans <=12 months, HELOCs, junior liens, condos, business purpose & nonperforming loans). For existing loans not statutorily exempt, requires the option to escrow for residential loans outstanding on 1/1/16; and allows until 6/30/16 to provide borrowers with notice to that effect. Includes new and revised model notice forms and clauses.
CFPB – Guidance on Production Incentives	Minor	n/a	<a href="#">82 FR 5542 1/18/17</a>	11/28/16	Compiles previous CFPB guidance given in other contexts and highlights CFPB enforcement actions in which incentives contributed to substantial consumer harm. Describes compliance management steps supervised entities should take to mitigate risks posed by incentives.
<b>PROPOSED RULES &amp; GUIDANCE (not associated with a Final Rule):</b>					
OCC, FRB, FDIC, NCUA – Loans in Areas Having Special Flood Hazards – Private insurance	Minor	n/a	<a href="#">81 FR 78063 11/7/16</a>	Comments due 1/6/17	Follow up to a 10/13 proposed rule under Biggert-Waters requiring a rule directing lending institutions to accept, and to notify borrowers of the availability of, “private flood insurance” (PFI). The proposed rule includes a “compliance aid” provision for lenders to determine whether a flood insurance policy meets the definition of PFI and must be accepted. The proposal also would clarify that lenders retain their discretion to accept PFI policies that do not meet the criteria for mandatory acceptance, provided certain conditions are met. Furthermore, the proposed rule would establish criteria to apply in determining whether coverage offered by a mutual aid society provides the type of policy or coverage that qualifies.

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CFPB – Payday Loans, Vehicle Title and Certain High Cost Installment Loans (Deposit Advance Products): (A) Proposed rule and (B) Request for Information	Moderate	1021 (UDAAP Section)	(A) <a href="#">81 FR 47863 7/22/16</a> (B) <a href="#">81 FR 47781 7/22/16</a>	(A) Comments due 10/7/16  (B) Comments due 11/7/16 (date was <a href="#">corrected on 7/28/16</a> )	(A) Proposes a “full payment” “ability to repay” test to verify upfront that consumers can repay loan, without re-borrowing and while also meeting major financial obligations and basic living expenses, like food and utilities (for 30 days after highest/balloon payment and loan payoff). For payday and single payment auto title loans, allows no more than 2 additional (rollover) loans within 30 days of the loan’s payoff, and only then upon a showing of material financial improvement; for high cost installment loans, allows no refinances for struggling borrowers unless materially improved financial situation or substantially smaller payments or lower total cost of credit. For borrowers who cannot meet the full payment test, the proposed rule specifies a “principal payoff option” that allows up to \$500 single payment loan (with up to two extensions upon 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> payoff each time) for certain low risk short-term loans (i.e., no auto title or open end loans, or chronic short-term or balloon payment borrowers), and two longer-term loan options: a limited number of (1) loans meeting the NCUA’s parameters for “payday alternative loans”, or (2) loans of 2 years or less with equal payments and all-in cost of 36% or less (plus, for any year the default rate is less than 5%, up to a \$20 application fee). Mandates verification of after-tax income, and debt/payments using a credit report; and requires reporting of basic loan information and updates to a credit reporting agency. Requires 3 days’ written notice before debiting a consumer’s account, with a specific alert to any changes to past practices; allows no more than two straight unsuccessful debit attempts without a new and specific authorization to again debit the account. (B) Seeks information on any product/practice/service concerns that are not addressed by the current proposed rule.
Interagency Policy Statement re: Assessment of Diversity Policies (OCC, FRB, FDIC, NCUA and SEC)	Minor	342	<a href="#">80 FR 33016 6/10/15</a>	fprepa6/10/15	Establishes a general statement of policy – it does not create new legal obligations - for a self-assessment of policies and practices that impact the inclusion of minorities and women in a regulated entity’s workforce, and the existence of minority-owned and women-owned businesses among a regulated entity’s suppliers of products and services. Use of the standards by a regulated entity is voluntary. The Agencies will not use their examination or supervisory processes in connection with the standards.

### EXPECTED RULES:

CFPB – Student Loan Servicing	Minor	n/a	<a href="#">80 FR 29302 5/21/15</a> <a href="#">81 FR 26529 5/3/16</a>	Comments due 6/12/16	Requests information on student loan servicing practices, practices related to loan repayment (including for borrowers in distress), the applicability of protections from other product markets (credit cards and mortgages) to student loans, and the availability of data on performance and borrower characteristics. Comments requested on samples of tested written communications to student loan borrowers.
ECOA Business Lending Data, Regulation B	Major	1071	CFPB’s Agenda 10/16 shows prerule stage	Expected per DFA	Will require age, points & fees, length of prepayment penalty period, value of collateral, length of introductory rate period, presence of interest only or neg am feature, loan term, channel received, and, perhaps: NMLS number, parcel number, and credit score.
CFPB - Overdraft Programs	Potentially major	n/a	77 FR 16817 3/22/12; 77 FR 12031 2/28/12	Rules not definite. Comment period ended 4/23/12	Continued policy analysis and further research initiatives on overdraft programs, per CFPB 10/16 regulatory agenda published 12/23/16.
CFPB – Debt Collection	Potentially Major	n/a	78 FR 67847 11/12/2013 ext’d at 79 FR 2384 1/14/14	Comment period extended to 2/28/14 (from 2/10/14).	Requests info from consumers, creditors and collectors on current debt collection practices and disclosures and potentially unfair, deceptive and abusive practices; may for the first time govern creditors collecting their own debts. Rules expected late-spring per CFPB’s 4/4/16 panel Discussion at PLI. Testing with consumers now, per 3/16 regulatory agenda published 6/9/16; <a href="#">SBREFA outline published 7/28/16</a> . Will have separate SBREFA panel in 2017 on creditors who collect their own debts, per 10/16 agenda.
FDIC – Third Party Lending	Minor	n/a	<a href="#">FIL-50-2016</a>	Comments due October 27, 2016	FDIC seeks comment on S&S and compliance concerns, and exam oversight, for any lending arrangement that “relies on third parties to perform a significant aspect of the lending process” which includes originating loans for, through or jointly with third parties, as-well-as when using platforms (LOS) developed by third parties.