§ 226.2

administrative enforcement and civil liability provisions of sections 108 and 130 of the act.

[75 FR 7792, Feb. 22, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 58533, Sept. 24, 2010]

§ 226.2 Definitions and rules of construction.

- (a) *Definitions*. For purposes of this regulation, the following definitions apply:
- (1) Act means the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).
- (2) Advertisement means a commercial message in any medium that promotes, directly or indirectly, a credit transaction.
 - (3) [Reserved]²
- (4) Billing cycle or cycle means the interval between the days or dates of regular periodic statements. These intervals shall be equal and no longer than a quarter of a year. An interval will be considered equal if the number of days in the cycle does not vary more than four days from the regular day or date of the periodic statement.
- (5) Board means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
- (6) Business day means a day on which the creditor's offices are open to the public for carrying on substantially all of its business functions. However, for purposes of rescission under §§ 226.15 and 226.23, and for purposes of $\S 226.19(a)(1)(ii)$, 226.19(a)(2), 226.31, and 226.46(d)(4), the term means all calendar days except Sundays and the legal public holidays specified in 5 U.S.C. 6103(a), such as New Year's Day. the Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.
- (7) Card issuer means a person that issues a credit card or that person's agent with respect to the card.
- (8) Cardholder means a natural person to whom a credit card is issued for consumer credit purposes, or a natural person who has agreed with the card issuer to pay consumer credit obligations arising from the issuance of a credit card to another natural person. For purposes of §226.12(a) and (b), the term includes any person to whom a

credit card is issued for any purpose, including business, commercial or agricultural use, or a person who has agreed with the card issuer to pay obligations arising from the issuance of such a credit card to another person.

- (9) Cash price means the price at which a creditor, in the ordinary course of business, offers to sell for cash property or service that is the subject of the transaction. At the creditor's option, the term may include the price of accessories, services related to the sale, service contracts and registration. The term does not include any finance charge.
- (10) Closed-end credit means consumer credit other than "open-end credit" as defined in this section.
- (11) Consumer means a cardholder or natural person to whom consumer credit is offered or extended. However, for purposes of rescission under §§ 226.15 and 226.23, the term also includes a natural person in whose principal dwelling a security interest is or will be retained or acquired, if that person's ownership interest in the dwelling is or will be subject to the security interest.
- (12) Consumer credit means credit offered or extended to a consumer primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
- (13) Consummation means the time that a consumer becomes contractually obligated on a credit transaction.
- (14) *Credit* means the right to defer payment of debt or to incur debt and defer its payment.
- (15)(i) *Credit card* means any card, plate, or other single credit device that may be used from time to time to obtain credit.
- (ii) Credit card account under an openend (not home-secured) consumer credit plan means any open-end credit account that is accessed by a credit card, except:
- (A) A home-equity plan subject to the requirements of §226.5b that is accessed by a credit card; or
- (B) An overdraft line of credit that is accessed by a debit card or an account number.
- (iii) Charge card means a credit card on an account for which no periodic rate is used to compute a finance charge.

²[Reserved]

- (16) Credit sale means a sale in which the seller is a creditor. The term includes a bailment or lease (unless terminable without penalty at any time by the consumer) under which the consumer—
- (i) Agrees to pay as compensation for use a sum substantially equivalent to, or in excess of, the total value of the property and service involved; and
- (ii) Will become (or has the option to become), for no additional consideration or for nominal consideration, the owner of the property upon compliance with the agreement.
 - (17) Creditor means:
- (i) A person who regularly extends consumer credit³ that is subject to a finance charge or is payable by written agreement in more than four installments (not including a down payment), and to whom the obligation is initially payable, either on the face of the note or contract, or by agreement when there is no note or contract.
- (ii) For purposes of §§ 226.4(c)(8) (Discounts), 226.9(d) (Finance charge imposed at time of transaction), and 226.12(e) (Prompt notification of returns and crediting of refunds), a person that honors a credit card.
- (iii) For purposes of subpart B, any card issuer that extends either openend credit or credit that is not subject to a finance charge and is not payable by written agreement in more than four installments.
- (iv) For purposes of subpart B (except for the credit and charge card disclosures contained in §\$226.5a and 226.9(e) and (f), the finance charge disclosures contained in §226.6(a)(1) and (b)(3)(i) and §226.7(a)(4) through (7) and (b)(4) through (6) and the right of rescission set forth in §226.15) and subpart C, any card issuer that extends closed-end credit that is subject to a finance charge or is payable by written agreement in more than four installments.
- (v) A person regularly extends consumer credit only if it extended credit (other than credit subject to the requirements of §226.32) more than 25 times (or more than 5 times for transactions secured by a dwelling) in the preceding calendar year. If a person did not meet these numerical standards in

the preceding calendar year, the numerical standards shall be applied to the current calendar year. A person regularly extends consumer credit if, in any 12-month period, the person originates more than one credit extension that is subject to the requirements of \$226.32 or one or more such credit extensions through a mortgage broker.

- (18) Downpayment means an amount, including the value of property used as a trade-in, paid to a seller to reduce the cash price of goods or services purchased in a credit sale transaction. A deferred portion of a downpayment may be treated as part of the downpayment if it is payable not later than the due date of the second otherwise regularly scheduled payment and is not subject to a finance charge.
- (19) Dwelling means a residential structure that contains one to four units, whether or not that structure is attached to real property. The term includes an individual condominium unit, cooperative unit, mobile home, and trailer, if it is used as a residence.
- (20) Open-end credit means consumer credit extended by a creditor under a plan in which:
- (i) The creditor reasonably contemplates repeated transactions;
- (ii) The creditor may impose a finance charge from time to time on an outstanding unpaid balance; and
- (iii) The amount of credit that may be extended to the consumer during the term of the plan (up to any limit set by the creditor) is generally made available to the extent that any outstanding balance is repaid.
- (21) *Periodic rate* means a rate of finance charge that is or may be imposed by a creditor on a balance for a day, week, month, or other subdivision of a year.
- (22) *Person* means a natural person or an organization, including a corporation, partnership, proprietorship, association, cooperative, estate, trust, or government unit.
- (23) Prepaid finance charge means any finance charge paid separately in cash or by check before or at consummation of a transaction, or withheld from the proceeds of the credit at any time.

^{3[}Reserved]

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- (24) Residential mortgage transaction means a transaction in which a mortgage, deed of trust, purchase money security interest arising under an installment sales contract, or equivalent consensual security interest is created or retained in the consumer's principal dwelling to finance the acquisition or initial construction of that dwelling.
- (25) Security interest means an interest in property that secures performance of a consumer credit obligation and that is recognized by state or federal law. It does not include incidental interests such as interests in proceeds, accessions, additions, fixtures, insurance proceeds (whether or not the creditor is a loss payee or beneficiary), premium rebates, or interests in after-acquired property. For purposes of disclosures under §§ 226.6 and 226.18, the term does not include an interest that arises solely by operation of law. However, for purposes of the right of rescission under §§ 226.15 and 226.23, the term does include interests that arise solely by operation of law.
- (26) State means any state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.
- (b) Rules of construction. For purposes of this regulation, the following rules of construction apply:
- (1) Where appropriate, the singular form of a word includes the plural form and plural includes singular.
- (2) Where the words obligation and transaction are used in the regulation, they refer to a consumer credit obligation or transaction, depending upon the context. Where the word credit is used in the regulation, it means consumer credit unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.
- (3) Unless defined in this regulation, the words used have the meanings given to them by state law or contract.
- (4) Footnotes have the same legal effect as the text of the regulation.
- (5) Where the word *amount* is used in this regulation to describe disclosure requirements, it refers to a numerical amount.

[75 FR 7793, Feb. 22, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 22998, Apr. 25, 2011]

§ 226.3 Exempt transactions.

This regulation does not apply to the following: 4

- (a) Business, commercial, agricultural, or organizational credit. (1) An extension of credit primarily for a business, commercial or agricultural purpose.
- (2) An extension of credit to other than a natural person, including credit to government agencies or instrumentalities.
- (b) Credit over applicable threshold amount—(1) Exemption—(i) Requirements. An extension of credit in which the amount of credit extended exceeds the applicable threshold amount or in which there is an express written commitment to extend credit in excess of the applicable threshold amount, unless the extension of credit is:
- (A) Secured by any real property, or by personal property used or expected to be used as the principal dwelling of the consumer; or
- (B) A private education loan as defined in $\S 226.46(b)(5)$.
- (ii) Annual adjustments. The threshold amount in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section is adjusted annually to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, as applicable. See the official staff commentary to this paragraph (b) for the threshold amount applicable to a specific extension of credit or express written commitment to extend credit.
- (2) Transition rule for open-end accounts exempt prior to July 21, 2011. An open-end account that is exempt on July 20, 2011 based on an express written commitment to extend credit in excess of \$25,000 remains exempt until December 31, 2011 unless:
- (i) The creditor takes a security interest in any real property, or in personal property used or expected to be used as the principal dwelling of the consumer; or
- (ii) The creditor reduces the express written commitment to extend credit to \$25,000 or less.
- (c) Public utility credit. An extension of credit that involves public utility services provided through pipe, wire, other connected facilities, or radio or similar transmission (including extensions of such facilities), if the charges

^{4[}Reserved]