

temporary final rule would be contrary to the public interest for the same reasons discussed above.

As required by the Congressional Review Act, the Board will submit the final rule and other appropriate reports to Congress and the Government Accountability Office for review.

#### *C. Paperwork Reduction Act*

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) requires that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approve all collections of information by a Federal agency from the public before they can be implemented. Respondents are not required to respond to any collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

In accordance with the PRA, the information collection requirements included in this temporary final rule extension have been submitted to OMB for approval under control numbers 3133–0141, 3133–0127 and 3133–0040.

#### *D. Executive Order 13132, on Federalism*

Executive Order 13132<sup>28</sup> encourages independent regulatory agencies to consider the impact of their actions on state and local interests. The NCUA, an independent regulatory agency, as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5), voluntarily complies with the Executive order to adhere to fundamental federalism principles. The extension of the temporary final rule will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the National Government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. The Board has therefore determined that this rule does not constitute a policy that has federalism implications for purposes of the Executive order.

#### *E. Assessment of Federal Regulations and Policies on Families*

The NCUA has determined that the extension of the temporary final rule will not affect family well-being within the meaning of Section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999.<sup>29</sup>

#### *F. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)*

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires that when an agency issues a proposed rule or a final rule pursuant to the APA or another law, the

agency must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis that meets the requirements of the RFA and publish such analysis in the **Federal Register**. Specifically, the RFA normally requires agencies to describe the impact of a rulemaking on small entities by providing a regulatory impact analysis. For purposes of the RFA, the Board considers credit unions with assets less than \$100 million to be small entities.

As discussed previously, consistent with the APA, the Board has determined for good cause that general notice and opportunity for public comment is unnecessary, and therefore the Board is not issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking. Rules that are exempt from notice and comment procedures are also exempt from the RFA requirements, including conducting a regulatory flexibility analysis, when among other things the agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. Accordingly, the Board has concluded that the RFA's requirements relating to initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis do not apply.

#### **List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 701**

Aged, Civil rights, Credit, Credit unions, Fair housing, Individuals with disabilities, Insurance, Mortgages, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

By the NCUA Board, this 17th day of December 2020.

**Melane Conyers-Ausbrooks,**  
*Secretary of the Board.*

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Board amends 12 CFR part 701 as follows:

#### **PART 701—ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF CREDIT UNIONS**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 701 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 12 U.S.C. 1752(5), 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1761a, 1761b, 1766, 1767, 1782, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789. Section 701.6 is also authorized by 15 U.S.C. 3717. Section 701.31 is also authorized by 15 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 1981 and 3601–3610. Section 701.35 is also authorized by 42 U.S.C. 4311–4312.

#### **§ 701.22 [Amended]**

■ 2. In § 701.22(e), remove the date “December 31, 2020” and add in its place the date “December 31, 2021”.

#### **§ 701.23 [Amended]**

■ 3. In § 701.23(i) introductory text, remove the date “December 31, 2020” and add in its place the date “December 31, 2021”.

#### **§ 701.36 [Amended]**

■ 4. In § 701.36(c)(3), remove the date “December 31, 2020” and add in its place the date “December 31, 2021”.

[FR Doc. 2020–28279 Filed 12–21–20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7535–01–P**

### **BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION**

#### **12 CFR Part 1003**

#### **Home Mortgage Disclosure (Regulation C) Adjustment to Asset-Size Exemption Threshold**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

**ACTION:** Final rule; official interpretation.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau) is amending the official commentary that interprets the requirements of the Bureau's Regulation C (Home Mortgage Disclosure) to reflect the asset-size exemption threshold for banks, savings associations, and credit unions based on the annual percentage change in the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). Based on the 1.3 percent increase in the average of the CPI-W for the 12-month period ending in November 2020, the exemption threshold is adjusted to \$48 million from \$47 million. Therefore, banks, savings associations, and credit unions with assets of \$48 million or less as of December 31, 2020, are exempt from collecting data in 2021.

**DATES:** This rule is effective on January 1, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Willie Williams, Paralegal Specialist; Rachel Ross, Attorney-Advisor; Office of Regulations, at (202) 435–7700. If you require this document in an alternative electronic format, please contact [CFPB\\_Accessibility@cfpb.gov](mailto:CFPB_Accessibility@cfpb.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Bureau is amending Regulation C, which implements the HMDA asset thresholds, to establish the asset-sized exemption threshold for depository financial institution for 2021. The asset threshold will be \$48 million for 2021.

#### **I. Background**

The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 (HMDA)<sup>1</sup> requires most mortgage lenders located in metropolitan areas to collect data about their housing related lending activity. Annually, lenders must

<sup>28</sup> Executive Order 13132 on Federalism, was signed by former President Clinton on August 4, 1999, and subsequently published in the **Federal Register** on August 10, 1999 (64 FR 43255).

<sup>29</sup> Public Law 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 (1998).

<sup>1</sup> 12 U.S.C. 2801–2810.

report their data to the appropriate Federal agencies and make the data available to the public. The Bureau's Regulation C<sup>2</sup> implements HMDA.

Prior to 1997, HMDA exempted certain depository institutions as defined in HMDA (*i.e.*, banks, savings associations, and credit unions) with assets totaling \$10 million or less as of the preceding year-end. In 1996, HMDA was amended to expand the asset-size exemption for these depository institutions.<sup>3</sup> The amendment increased the dollar amount of the asset-size exemption threshold by requiring a one-time adjustment of the \$10 million figure based on the percentage by which the CPI-W for 1996 exceeded the CPI-W for 1975, and it provided for annual adjustments thereafter based on the annual percentage increase in the CPI-W, rounded to the nearest multiple of \$1 million.

The definition of "financial institution" in § 1003.2(g) provides that the Bureau will adjust the asset threshold based on the year-to-year change in the average of the CPI-W, not seasonally adjusted, for each 12-month period ending in November, rounded to the nearest \$1 million. For 2020, the threshold was \$47 million. During the 12-month period ending in November 2020, the average of the CPI-W increased by 1.3 percent. As a result, the exemption threshold is increased to \$48 million for 2021. Thus, banks, savings associations, and credit unions with assets of \$48 million or less as of December 31, 2020, are exempt from collecting data in 2021. An institution's exemption from collecting data in 2021 does not affect its responsibility to report data it was required to collect in 2020.

## II. Procedural Requirements

### A. Administrative Procedure Act

Under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), notice and opportunity for public comment are not required if the Bureau finds that notice and public comment are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.<sup>4</sup> Pursuant to this final rule, comment 2(g)–2 in Regulation C, supplement I, is amended to update the exemption threshold. The amendment in this final rule is technical and non-discretionary, and it merely applies the formula established by Regulation C for determining any adjustments to the exemption threshold. For these reasons, the Bureau has determined that publishing a notice of proposed

rulemaking and providing opportunity for public comment are unnecessary. Therefore, the amendment is adopted in final form.

Section 553(d) of the APA generally requires publication of a final rule not less than 30 days before its effective date, except (1) a substantive rule which grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction; (2) interpretive rules and statements of policy; or (3) as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule.<sup>5</sup> At a minimum, the Bureau believes the amendments fall under the third exception to section 553(d). The Bureau finds that there is good cause to make the amendments effective on January 1, 2021. The amendment in this final rule is technical and non-discretionary, and it applies the method previously established in the agency's regulations for determining adjustments to the threshold.

### B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required, the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not require an initial or final regulatory flexibility analysis.<sup>6</sup>

### C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Bureau has determined that this final rule does not impose any new or revise any existing recordkeeping, reporting, or disclosure requirements on covered entities or members of the public that would be collections of information requiring approval by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act.<sup>7</sup>

### D. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), the Bureau will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to the rule taking effect. The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has designated this rule as not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

## III. Signing Authority

The Acting Associate Director for Research, Markets and Regulations, Dan S. Sokolov, having reviewed and approved this document, is delegating the authority to electronically sign this document to Grace Feola, a Bureau

Federal Register Liaison, for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

### List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 1003

Banks, banking, Credit unions, Mortgages, National banks, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Savings associations.

### Authority and Issuance

For the reasons set forth above, the Bureau amends Regulation C, 12 CFR part 1003, as set forth below:

## PART 1003—HOME MORTGAGE DISCLOSURE (REGULATION C)

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1003 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 12 U.S.C. 2803, 2804, 2805, 5512, 5581.

■ 2. In supplement I to part 1003, under *Section 1003.2—Definitions*, 2(g) *Financial Institution* is revised to read as follows:

### Supplement I to Part 1003—Official Interpretations

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Section 1003.2—Definitions

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 2(g) Financial Institution

1. *Preceding calendar year and preceding December 31.* The definition of financial institution refers both to the preceding calendar year and the preceding December 31. These terms refer to the calendar year and the December 31 preceding the current calendar year. For example, in 2021, the preceding calendar year is 2020, and the preceding December 31 is December 31, 2020. Accordingly, in 2021, Financial Institution A satisfies the asset-size threshold described in § 1003.2(g)(1)(i) if its assets exceeded the threshold specified in comment 2(g)–2 on December 31, 2020. Likewise, in 2021, Financial Institution A does not meet the loan-volume test described in § 1003.2(g)(1)(v)(A) if it originated fewer than 100 closed-end mortgage loans during either 2019 or 2020.

2. *Adjustment of exemption threshold for banks, savings associations, and credit unions.* For data collection in 2021, the asset-size exemption threshold is \$48 million. Banks, savings associations, and credit unions with assets at or below \$48 million as of December 31, 2020, are exempt from collecting data for 2021.

3. *Merger or acquisition—coverage of surviving or newly formed institution.* After a merger or acquisition, the surviving or newly formed institution is a financial institution under § 1003.2(g)

<sup>2</sup> 12 CFR part 1003.

<sup>3</sup> 12 U.S.C. 2808(b).

<sup>4</sup> 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

<sup>5</sup> 5 U.S.C. 553(d).

<sup>6</sup> 5 U.S.C. 603(a), 604(a).

<sup>7</sup> 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521.

if it, considering the combined assets, location, and lending activity of the surviving or newly formed institution and the merged or acquired institutions or acquired branches, satisfies the criteria included in § 1003.2(g). For example, A and B merge. The surviving or newly formed institution meets the loan threshold described in § 1003.2(g)(1)(v)(B) if the surviving or newly formed institution, A, and B originated a combined total of at least 500 open-end lines of credit in each of the two preceding calendar years. Likewise, the surviving or newly formed institution meets the asset-size threshold in § 1003.2(g)(1)(i) if its assets and the combined assets of A and B on December 31 of the preceding calendar year exceeded the threshold described in § 1003.2(g)(1)(i). Comment 2(g)–4 discusses a financial institution’s responsibilities during the calendar year of a merger.

4. *Merger or acquisition—coverage for calendar year of merger or acquisition.* The scenarios described below illustrate a financial institution’s responsibilities for the calendar year of a merger or acquisition. For purposes of these illustrations, a “covered institution” means a financial institution, as defined in § 1003.2(g), that is not exempt from reporting under § 1003.3(a), and “an institution that is not covered” means either an institution that is not a financial institution, as defined in § 1003.2(g), or an institution that is exempt from reporting under § 1003.3(a).

i. Two institutions that are not covered merge. The surviving or newly formed institution meets all of the requirements necessary to be a covered institution. No data collection is required for the calendar year of the merger (even though the merger creates an institution that meets all of the requirements necessary to be a covered institution). When a branch office of an institution that is not covered is acquired by another institution that is not covered, and the acquisition results in a covered institution, no data collection is required for the calendar year of the acquisition.

ii. A covered institution and an institution that is not covered merge. The covered institution is the surviving institution, or a new covered institution is formed. For the calendar year of the merger, data collection is required for covered loans and applications handled in the offices of the merged institution that was previously covered and is optional for covered loans and applications handled in offices of the merged institution that was previously not covered. When a covered institution

acquires a branch office of an institution that is not covered, data collection is optional for covered loans and applications handled by the acquired branch office for the calendar year of the acquisition.

iii. A covered institution and an institution that is not covered merge. The institution that is not covered is the surviving institution, or a new institution that is not covered is formed. For the calendar year of the merger, data collection is required for covered loans and applications handled in offices of the previously covered institution that took place prior to the merger. After the merger date, data collection is optional for covered loans and applications handled in the offices of the institution that was previously covered. When an institution remains not covered after acquiring a branch office of a covered institution, data collection is required for transactions of the acquired branch office that take place prior to the acquisition. Data collection by the acquired branch office is optional for transactions taking place in the remainder of the calendar year after the acquisition.

iv. Two covered institutions merge. The surviving or newly formed institution is a covered institution. Data collection is required for the entire calendar year of the merger. The surviving or newly formed institution files either a consolidated submission or separate submissions for that calendar year. When a covered institution acquires a branch office of a covered institution, data collection is required for the entire calendar year of the merger. Data for the acquired branch office may be submitted by either institution.

5. *Originations.* Whether an institution is a financial institution depends in part on whether the institution originated at least 100 closed-end mortgage loans in each of the two preceding calendar years or at least 500 open-end lines of credit in each of the two preceding calendar years. Comments 4(a)–2 through –4 discuss whether activities with respect to a particular closed-end *mortgage loan* or *open-end line of credit* constitute an *origination* for purposes of § 1003.2(g).

6. *Branches of foreign banks—treated as banks.* A Federal branch or a State-licensed or insured branch of a foreign bank that meets the definition of a “bank” under section 3(a)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(a)) is a bank for the purposes of § 1003.2(g).

7. *Branches and offices of foreign banks and other entities—treated as nondepository financial institutions.* A

Federal agency, State-licensed agency, State-licensed uninsured branch of a foreign bank, commercial lending company owned or controlled by a foreign bank, or entity operating under section 25 or 25A of the Federal Reserve Act, 12 U.S.C. 601 and 611 (Edge Act and agreement corporations) may not meet the definition of “bank” under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and may thereby fail to satisfy the definition of a depository financial institution under § 1003.2(g)(1). An entity is nonetheless a financial institution if it meets the definition of nondepository financial institution under § 1003.2(g)(2).

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated: December 17, 2020.

**Grace Feola,**

*Federal Register Liaison, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.*

[FR Doc. 2020–28230 Filed 12–21–20; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4810-AM-P**

## **BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION**

### **12 CFR Part 1026**

#### **Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z) Adjustment to Asset-Size Exemption Threshold**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

**ACTION:** Final rule; official interpretation.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (Bureau) is amending the official commentary that interprets the requirements of the Bureau’s Regulation Z (Truth in Lending) to reflect a change in the asset-size threshold for certain creditors to qualify for an exemption to the requirement to establish an escrow account for a higher-priced mortgage loan. This amendment is based on the annual percentage change in the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI–W). Based on the 1.3 percent increase in the average of the CPI–W for the 12-month period ending in November 2020, the exemption threshold is adjusted to \$2.230 billion from \$2.202 billion. Therefore, creditors with assets of less than \$2.230 billion (including assets of certain affiliates) as of December 31, 2020, are exempt, if other requirements of Regulation Z also are met, from establishing escrow accounts for higher-priced mortgage loans in 2021.

**DATES:** This rule is effective on January 1, 2021.