3. For calendar year 2014, the maximum allowable disclosure charge was $11.50.

4. For calendar year 2015, the maximum allowable disclosure charge was $12.00.

5. For calendar year 2016, the maximum allowable disclosure charge was $12.00.

6. For calendar year 2017, the maximum allowable disclosure charge was $12.00.

7. For calendar year 2018, the maximum allowable disclosure charge was $12.00.

8. For calendar year 2019, the maximum allowable disclosure charge was $12.50.

9. For calendar year 2020, the maximum allowable disclosure charge was $12.50.

10. For calendar year 2021, the maximum allowable disclosure charge was $13.00.

11. For calendar year 2022, the maximum allowable disclosure charge was $13.50.

12. For calendar year 2023, the maximum allowable disclosure charge was $14.50.

13. For calendar year 2024, the maximum allowable disclosure charge was $15.50.

14. For calendar year 2025, the maximum allowable disclosure charge was $15.50.

15. For calendar year 2026, the maximum allowable disclosure charge is $16.00.

**Russell Vought,**

*Acting Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.*

[FR Doc. 2025–22772 Filed 12–12–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4810–AM–P**

---

## CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

## 12 CFR Part 1026

## Truth in Lending (Regulation Z) Annual Threshold Adjustments (Credit Cards, HOEPA, and Qualified Mortgages)

**AGENCY:** Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

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

**SUMMARY:** The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (Bureau) is issuing this final rule amending the regulation text and official interpretations for Regulation Z, which implements the Truth in Lending Act (TILA). The Bureau calculates the dollar amounts for provisions in Regulation Z annually; this final rule revises the amounts for provisions implementing TILA and its amendments, including the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994 (HOEPA), and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act). The Bureau adjusts these amounts based on the annual percentage change of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as of June 1, 2025.

**DATES:** This final rule is effective January 1, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dave Gettler, Paralegal Specialist, Office of Regulations, at 202–435–7700 or at: *https://reginquiries.consumerfinance.gov/*. If you require this document in an alternative electronic format, please contact *CFPB_Accessibility@cfpb.gov*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Bureau is amending the regulation text and official interpretations for Regulation Z, which implements TILA, to update the dollar amounts of various thresholds that it must adjust annually to reflect the annual percentage change in the CPI as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Specifically, for open-end consumer credit plans under TILA, the threshold that triggers requirements to disclose minimum interest charges will remain unchanged at $1.00 in 2026. For HOEPA loans, the adjusted total loan amount threshold for high-cost mortgages in 2026 will be $27,592. The adjusted points-and-fees dollar trigger for high-cost mortgages in 2026 will be $1,380. For qualified mortgages (QMs) under the General QM loan definition in § 1026.43(e)(2), the thresholds for the spread between the annual percentage rate (APR) and the average prime offer rate (APOR) [1] in 2026 will be: 2.25 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $137,958; 3.5 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $82,775 but less than $137,958; 6.5 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $82,775; 6.5 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction secured by a manufactured home with a loan amount less than $137,958; 3.5 or more percentage points for a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $82,775; or 6.5 or more percentage points for a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $82,775. For all categories of QMs, the thresholds for total points and fees in 2026 will be 3 percent of the total loan amount for a loan greater than or equal to $137,958; $4,139 for a loan amount greater than or equal to $82,775 but less than $137,958; 5 percent of the total loan amount for a loan greater than or equal to $27,592 but less than $82,775; $1,380 for a loan amount greater than or equal to $17,245 but less than $27,592; and 8 percent of the total loan amount for a loan amount less than $17,245.[2]

### I. Background

#### *A. Credit Card Annual Adjustments*

Minimum Interest Charge Disclosure Thresholds

Sections 1026.6(b)(2)(iii) and 1026.60(b)(3) of Regulation Z implement sections 127(a)(3) and 127(c)(1)(A)(ii)(II) of TILA. Sections 1026.6(b)(2)(iii) and 1026.60(b)(3) require creditors to disclose any minimum interest charge exceeding $1.00 that could be imposed during a billing cycle. These provisions also state that, for open-end consumer credit plans, the Bureau shall calculate the minimum interest charge thresholds annually using the CPI that was in effect on the preceding June 1; the Bureau uses the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI–W) for this adjustment.[3] If the cumulative change in the adjusted minimum value derived from applying the annual CPI–W level to the current amounts in §§ 1026.6(b)(2)(iii) and 1026.60(b)(3) has risen by a whole dollar, the Bureau will increase the minimum interest charge amounts set forth in the regulation by $1.00. The Bureau bases its 2026 adjustment analysis on the CPI–W index in effect on June 1, 2025, as reported by BLS on May 13, 2025.[4] As a result, the adjustment reflects the percentage change in the CPI–W from April 2024 to April 2025. The adjustment analysis accounts for a 2.1 percent increase in the CPI–W from April 2024 to April 2025. This increase in the CPI–W when applied to the current amounts in §§ 1026.6(b)(2)(iii) and 1026.60(b)(3) does not trigger an increase in the minimum interest charge threshold of at least $1.00, and the

[1] On April 20, 2023, the Bureau published a document announcing the availability of a revised version of its ''Methodology for Determining Average Prime Offer Rates,'' which describes the data and methodology used to calculate the average prime offer rate for purposes of Regulation C and Regulation Z. *See* 88 FR 24393. The methodology statement was revised to address the imminent unavailability of certain data the Bureau previously relied on to calculate average prime offer rates, as a result of a decision by Freddie Mac to make changes to its Primary Mortgage Market Survey® (PMMS). After evaluating potential sources, the Bureau determined that data from Intercontinental Exchange Mortgage Technology (ICE Mortgage Technology) is currently the most suitable option to replace PMMS. Beginning on April 24, 2023, the Bureau started using data provided by ICE Mortgage Technology and the revised methodology to calculate average prime offer rates.

[2] The QM categories in Regulation Z appear at 12 CFR 1026.43(e)(2), (e)(4), (e)(5), (e)(6), and (e)(7). Note that 12 CFR 1026.43(e)(6) applies only to covered transactions for which the application was received before April 1, 2016.

[3] The CPI–W is a subset of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U) index and represents approximately 30 percent of the U.S. population.

[4] BLS publishes Consumer Price Indices monthly, usually in the middle of each calendar month. Thus, the CPI–W reported on May 13, 2025, was the most current as of June 1, 2025.

Bureau, therefore, is not amending §§ 1026.6(b)(2)(iii) and 1026.60(b)(3).

*B. HOEPA Annual Threshold Adjustments*

Section 1026.32(a)(1)(ii) of Regulation Z implements section 1431 of the Dodd-Frank Act,[5] which amended the HOEPA points-and-fees coverage test. Under § 1026.32(a)(1)(ii)(A) and (B), in assessing whether a transaction is a high-cost mortgage due to points and fees the creditor is charging, the applicable points-and-fees coverage test depends on whether the total loan amount is for $20,000 or more, or for less than $20,000. Section 1026.32(a)(1)(ii) provides that the Bureau recalculate this threshold amount annually using the CPI index in effect on the preceding June 1; the Bureau uses the CPI–U for this adjustment.[6] The Bureau bases the 2026 adjustment on the CPI–U index in effect on June 1, 2025, as reported by BLS on May 13, 2025. As a result, the adjustment reflects the percentage change in the CPI–U from April 2024 to April 2025, which is an increase of 2.3 percent. The adjustment to $27,592 here reflects the 2.3 percent increase in the CPI–U index from April 2024 to April 2025 rounded to the nearest whole dollar amount for ease of compliance.[7]

Under § 1026.32(a)(1)(ii)(B), the HOEPA points-and-fees threshold is the lesser of 8 percent of the total loan amount or $1,000. Section 1026.32(a)(1)(ii)(B) provides that the Bureau will recalculate the dollar amount threshold annually using the CPI index in effect on the preceding June 1; the Bureau uses the CPI–U for this adjustment. The Bureau bases the 2026 adjustment on the CPI–U index in effect on June 1, 2025, as reported by BLS on May 13, 2025. As a result, the adjustment reflects the percentage change in CPI–U from April 2024 to April 2025, which is an increase of 2.3 percent. The adjustment to $1,380 here reflects the 2.3 percent increase in the CPI–U index from April 2024 to April 2025 rounded to the nearest whole dollar amount for ease of compliance.

*C. QM Annual Threshold Adjustments*

The Bureau's Regulation Z implements sections 1411 and 1412 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which generally require creditors to make a reasonable, good-faith determination of a consumer's ability to repay any consumer credit transaction secured by a dwelling and establishes certain protections from liability under this requirement for QMs.

On December 10, 2020, the Bureau issued a final rule amending the General QM loan definition in § 1026.43(e)(2).[8] The final rule established pricing thresholds in § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi)(A) through (F) based on the spread of a loan's APR compared to the APOR for a comparable transaction as of the date the interest rate is set. To satisfy the General QM loan definition, a loan's APR must be below the applicable pricing threshold and must satisfy other requirements in § 1026.43(e)(2). Specifically, under § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi), a covered transaction is a QM if the APR does not exceed the APOR for a comparable transaction as of the date the interest rate is set by: 2.25 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $110,260 (indexed for inflation); 3.5 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $66,156 (indexed for inflation) but less than $110,260 (indexed for inflation); 6.5 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $66,156 (indexed for inflation); 6.5 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction secured by a manufactured home with a loan amount less than $110,260 (indexed for inflation); 3.5 or more percentage points for a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $66,156 (indexed for inflation); or 6.5 or more percentage points for a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $66,156 (indexed for inflation).[9] The rule states that the Bureau will adjust the loan amounts in § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi) annually on January 1 by the annual percentage change in the CPI–U that was in effect on the preceding June 1.[10]

Regulation Z also contains points and fees limits applicable to all categories of QMs. Under § 1026.43(e)(3)(i), a covered transaction is not a QM if the transaction's total points and fees exceed: 3 percent of the total loan amount for a loan amount greater than or equal to $100,000 (indexed for inflation); $3,000 (indexed for inflation) for a loan amount greater than or equal to $60,000 (indexed for inflation) but less than $100,000 (indexed for inflation); 5 percent of the total loan amount for loans greater than or equal to $20,000 (indexed for inflation) but less than $60,000 (indexed for inflation); $1,000 (indexed for inflation) for a loan amount greater than or equal to $12,500 (indexed for inflation) but less than $20,000 (indexed for inflation); or 8 percent of the total loan amount for loans less than $12,500 (indexed for inflation). Section 1026.43(e)(3)(ii) provides that the Bureau will recalculate the limits and loan amounts in § 1026.43(e)(3)(i) annually for inflation using the CPI–U index in effect on the preceding June 1.

The Bureau bases the 2026 adjustment to the loan amounts applicable to the pricing thresholds for the General QM loan definition and the points and fees limits for all categories of QM on the CPI–U index in effect on June 1, 2025, as reported by BLS on May 13, 2025. As a result, the adjustment reflects the percentage change in CPI–U from April 2024 to April 2025, which is an increase of 2.3 percent. The 2026 adjustment[11] adopted here reflects a 2.3 percent increase in the CPI–U index for this period rounded to whole dollars for ease of compliance.

[5] Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Public Law 111–203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010).

[6] The CPI–U is based on all urban consumers and represents approximately 93 percent of the U.S. population.

[7] Adjusted dollar amounts throughout this final rule are calculated by applying the relevant consumer price index to the previous year's unrounded dollar amount before rounding to the nearest whole dollar. Accordingly, applying the rounded consumer price index figures to the previous year's rounded dollar amounts may not add up to the total dollar amount shown.

[8] 85 FR 86308 (Dec. 29, 2020). This final rule was initially effective on March 1, 2021, with a mandatory compliance date of July 1, 2021. On April 27, 2021, the Bureau issued a final rule effective June 30, 2021, which extended the mandatory compliance date of the final rule published on December 29, 2020, at 85 FR 86308, until October 1, 2022. 86 FR 22844 (Apr. 30, 2021).

[9] The loan amounts in the regulatory text reflect the CPI–U in effect on June 1, 2020.

[10] *See* comment 43(e)(2)(vi)–3.

[11] For 2026, a covered transaction is a qualified mortgage if the APR does not exceed the APOR for a comparable transaction as of the date the interest rate is set by: 2.25 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $137,958; 3.5 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $82,775 but less than $137,958; 6.5 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $82,775; 6.5 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction secured by a manufactured home with a loan amount less than $137,958; 3.5 or more percentage points for a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $82,775; or 6.5 or more percentage points for a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $82,775. Additionally, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage if the transaction's total points and fees exceed 3 percent of the total loan amount for a loan amount greater than or equal to $137,958; $4,139 for a loan amount greater than or equal to $82,775 but less than $137,958; 5 percent of the total loan amount for loans greater than or equal to $27,592but less than $82,775; $1,380 for a loan amount greater than or equal to $17,245 but less than $27,592; or 8 percent of the total loan amount for loans less than $17,245.

## II. Adjustment and Commentary Revision

### *A. Credit Card Annual Adjustments*

Minimum Interest Charge Disclosure Thresholds—§§ 1026.6(b)(2)(iii) and 1026.60(b)(3)

The minimum interest charge amounts for §§ 1026.6(b)(2)(iii) and 1026.60(b)(3) will remain unchanged at $1.00 for the year 2026. Accordingly, the Bureau is not amending these sections of Regulation Z.

### *B. HOEPA Annual Threshold Adjustment—Comments 32(a)(1)(ii)–1 and –3*

Effective January 1, 2026, for purposes of determining under section 1026.32(a)(1)(ii) the points-and-fees coverage test under HOEPA to which a transaction is subject, the total loan amount threshold figure is $27,592, and the adjusted points-and-fees dollar trigger under § 1026.32(a)(1)(ii)(B) is $1,380. If the total loan amount for a transaction is $27,592 or more, and the points-and-fees amount exceeds 5 percent of the total loan amount, the transaction is a high-cost mortgage. If the total loan amount for a transaction is less than $27,592, and the points-and-fees amount exceeds the lesser of the adjusted points-and-fees dollar trigger of $1,380 or 8 percent of the total loan amount, the transaction is a high-cost mortgage. The Bureau is amending comments 32(a)(1)(ii)–1 and –3, which list the adjustments for each year, to reflect for 2026 the new points-and-fees dollar trigger and the new loan amount dollar threshold, respectively.

### *C. Qualified Mortgages Annual Threshold Adjustments*

Effective January 1, 2026, to satisfy section 1026.43(e)(2)(vi) under the General QM loan definition, the annual percentage rate may not exceed the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction as of the date the interest rate is set by the following amounts: 2.25 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $137,958; 3.5 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $82,775 but less than $137,958; 6.5 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $82,775; 6.5 or more percentage points for a first-lien covered transaction secured by a manufactured home with a loan amount less than $137,958; 3.5 or more percentage points for a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $82,775; or 6.5 or more percentage points for a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $82,775. Accordingly, the Bureau is amending comment 43(e)(2)(vi)–3, which lists the adjustments for each year, to reflect the new dollar threshold amounts for § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi)(A) through (F).

Effective January 1, 2026, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage if, pursuant to § 1026.43(e)(3), the transaction's total points and fees exceed 3 percent of the total loan amount for a loan amount greater than or equal to $137,958; $4,139 for a loan amount greater than or equal to $82,775 but less than $137,958; 5 percent of the total loan amount for loans greater than or equal to $27,592 but less than $82,775; $1,380 for a loan amount greater than or equal to $17,245 but less than $27,592; or 8 percent of the total loan amount for loans less than $17,245. The Bureau is amending comment 43(e)(3)(ii)–1, which lists the adjustments for each year, to reflect the new dollar threshold amounts for 2026.

## III. Procedural Requirements

### *A. Administrative Procedure Act*

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) does not require notice and opportunity for public comment if an agency finds that notice and public comment are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.[12] Pursuant to this final rule, the Bureau adds comments 32(a)(1)(ii)–1.xii, 32(a)(1)(ii)–3.xii, 43(e)(2)(vi)–3.v, and 43(e)(3)(ii)–1.xii to update the exemption thresholds. The amendments in this final rule are technical and non-discretionary, as they merely apply the method previously established in Regulation Z for determining adjustments to the thresholds. For these reasons, the Bureau has determined that publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking and providing opportunity for public comment are unnecessary. The amendments, therefore, are 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 in the case of (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.[13] At a minimum, the Bureau has determined that 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, 2026. The amendments in this final rule are technical and non-discretionary, and apply the method previously established in the agency's regulations for determining adjustments to the threshold.

### *B. Regulatory Flexibility Act*

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) does not apply to a rulemaking where a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not required.[14] As noted previously, the Bureau has determined that it is unnecessary to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking for this final rule. Accordingly, the RFA's requirement relating to an initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis do not apply.

### *C. Paperwork Reduction Act*

The information collections contained in Regulation Z which implements TILA are approved by OMB under Control number 3170–0015. The current approval for this control number expires on May 31st, 2026. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995,[15] the Bureau reviewed this final rule. The Bureau has determined that this rule does not create any new information collections or substantially revise any existing collections.

### *D. Executive Order 12866*

The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has determined that this action is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866, as amended.

### *E. 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).

## List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 1026

Advertising, Banks, Banking, Consumer protection, Credit, Credit unions, Mortgages, National banks, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Savings associations, Truth-in-lending.

[12] 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

[13] 5 U.S.C. 553(d).

[14] 5 U.S.C. 603(a), 604(a).

[15] 44 U.S.C. 3506; 5 CFR part 1320.

**Authority and Issuance**

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Bureau amends Regulation Z, 12 CFR part 1026, as set forth below:

## PART 1026—TRUTH IN LENDING (REGULATION Z)

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1026 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 12 U.S.C. 2601, 2603–2605, 2607, 2609, 2617, 3353, 5511, 5512, 5532, 5581; 15 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*

■ 2. In Supplement I to Part 1026:
■ a. Under *Section 1026.32—Requirements for High-Cost Mortgages,* revise *paragraph 32(a)(1)(ii);* and
■ b. Under *Section 1026.43—Minimum Standards for Transactions Secured by a Dwelling,* revise p*aragraphs 43(e)(2)(vi)* and *43(e)(3)(ii).*

The revisions read as follows:

**Supplement I to Part 1026—Official Interpretations**

* * * * *

*Section 1026.32—Requirements for High-Cost Mortgages*

* * * * *

*Paragraph 32(a)(1)(ii).E.*

1. *Annual adjustment of $1,000 amount.* The $1,000 figure in § 1026.32(a)(1)(ii)(B) is adjusted annually on January 1 by the annual percentage change in the CPI that was in effect on the preceding June 1. The Bureau will publish adjustments after the June figures become available each year.

i. For 2015, $1,020, reflecting a 2 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2013 to June 2014, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

ii. For 2016, $1,017, reflecting a 0.2 percent decrease in the CPI–U from June 2014 to June 2015, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

iii. For 2017, $1,029, reflecting a 1.1 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2015 to June 2016, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

iv. For 2018, $1,052, reflecting a 2.2 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2016 to June 2017, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

v. For 2019, $1,077, reflecting a 2.5 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2017 to June 2018, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

vi. For 2020, $1,099, reflecting a 2 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2018 to June 2019, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

vii. For 2021, $1,103, reflecting a 0.3 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2019 to June 2020, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

viii. For 2022, $1,148, reflecting a 4.2 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2020 to June 2021, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

ix. For 2023, $1,243, reflecting an 8.3 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2021 to June 2022, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

x. For 2024, $1,305, reflecting a 4.9 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2022 to June 2023, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xi. For 2025, $1,348, reflecting a 3.4 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2023 to June 2024, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xii. For 2026, $1,380, reflecting a 2.3 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2024 to June 2025, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

2. *Historical adjustment of $400 amount.* Prior to January 10, 2014, a mortgage loan was covered by § 1026.32 if the total points and fees payable by the consumer at or before loan consummation exceeded the greater of $400 or 8 percent of the total loan amount. The $400 figure was adjusted annually on January 1 by the annual percentage change in the CPI that was in effect on the preceding June 1, as follows:

i. For 1996, $412, reflecting a 3 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 1994 to June 1995, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

ii. For 1997, $424, reflecting a 2.9 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 1995 to June 1996, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

iii. For 1998, $435, reflecting a 2.5 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 1996 to June 1997, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

iv. For 1999, $441, reflecting a 1.4 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 1997 to June 1998, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

v. For 2000, $451, reflecting a 2.3 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 1998 to June 1999, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

vi. For 2001, $465, reflecting a 3.1 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 1999 to June 2000, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

vii. For 2002, $480, reflecting a 3.27 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2000 to June 2001, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

viii. For 2003, $488, reflecting a 1.64 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2001 to June 2002, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

ix. For 2004, $499, reflecting a 2.22 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2002 to June 2003, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

x. For 2005, $510, reflecting a 2.29 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2003 to June 2004, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xi. For 2006, $528, reflecting a 3.51 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2004 to June 2005, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xii. For 2007, $547, reflecting a 3.55 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2005 to June 2006, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xiii. For 2008, $561, reflecting a 2.56 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2006 to June 2007, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xiv. For 2009, $583, reflecting a 3.94 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2007 to June 2008, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xv. For 2010, $579, reflecting a 0.74 percent decrease in the CPI–U from June 2008 to June 2009, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xvi. For 2011, $592, reflecting a 2.2 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2009 to June 2010, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xvii. For 2012, $611, reflecting a 3.2 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2010 to June 2011, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xviii. For 2013, $625, reflecting a 2.3 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2011 to June 2012, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xix. For 2014, $632, reflecting a 1.1 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2012 to June 2013, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

3. *Applicable threshold.* For purposes of § 1026.32(a)(1)(ii), a creditor must determine the applicable points and fees threshold based on the face amount of the note (or, in the case of an open-end credit plan, the credit limit for the plan when the account is opened). However, the creditor must apply the allowable points and fees percentage to the "total loan amount," as defined in § 1026.32(b)(4). For closed-end credit transactions, the total loan amount may be different than the face amount of the note. The $20,000 amount in § 1026.32(a)(1)(ii)(A) and (B) is adjusted annually on January 1 by the annual percentage change in the CPI that was in effect on the preceding June 1.

i. For 2015, $20,391, reflecting a 2 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2013 to June 2014, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

ii. For 2016, $20,350, reflecting a 0.2 percent decrease in the CPI–U from June 2014 to June 2015, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

iii. For 2017, $20,579, reflecting a 1.1 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2015 to June 2016, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

iv. For 2018, $21,032, reflecting a 2.2 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2016 to June 2017, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

v. For 2019, $21,549, reflecting a 2.5 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2017 to June 2018, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

vi. For 2020, $21,980, reflecting a 2 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2018 to June 2019, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

vii. For 2021, $22,052, reflecting a 0.3 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2019 to June 2020, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

viii. For 2022, $22,969, reflecting a 4.2 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2020 to June 2021, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

ix. For 2023, $24,866, reflecting an 8.3 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2021 to June 2022, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

x. For 2024, $26,092, reflecting a 4.9 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2022 to June 2023, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xi. For 2025, $26,968, reflecting a 3.4 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2023 to June 2024, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

xii. For 2026, $27,592, reflecting a 2.3 percent increase in the CPI–U from June 2024 to June 2025, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

* * * * *

*Section 1026.43—Minimum Standards for Transactions Secured by a Dwelling*

* * * * *

*Paragraph 43(e)(2)(vi).*

1. *Determining the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction as of the date*

*the interest rate is set.* For guidance on determining the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction as of the date the interest rate is set, see comments 43(b)(4)–1 through –3.

2. *Determination of applicable threshold.* A creditor must determine the applicable threshold by determining which category the loan falls into based on the face amount of the note (the ''loan amount'' as defined in § 1026.43(b)(5)). For example, for a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount of $75,000, the loan would fall into the tier for loans greater than or equal to $66,156 (indexed for inflation) but less than $110,260 (indexed for inflation), for which the applicable threshold is 3.5 or more percentage points.

3. *Annual adjustment for inflation.* The dollar amounts in § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi) will be adjusted annually on January 1 by the annual percentage change in the CPI–U that was in effect on the preceding June 1. The Bureau will publish adjustments after the June figures become available each year.

i. For 2022, reflecting a 4.2 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, to satisfy § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi), the annual percentage rate may not exceed the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction as of the date the interest rate is set by the following amounts:

A. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $114,847, 2.25 or more percentage points;

B. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $68,908 but less than $114,847, 3.5 or more percentage points;

C. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $68,908, 6.5 or more percentage points;

D. For a first-lien covered transaction secured by a manufactured home with a loan amount less than $114,847, 6.5 or more percentage points;

E. For a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $68,908, 3.5 or more percentage points;

F. For a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $68,908, 6.5 or more percentage points.

ii. For 2023, reflecting an 8.3 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, to satisfy § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi), the annual percentage rate may not exceed the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction as of the date the interest rate is set by the following amounts:

A. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $124,331, 2.25 or more percentage points;

B. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $74,599 but less than $124,331, 3.5 or more percentage points;

C. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $74,599, 6.5 or more percentage points;

D. For a first-lien covered transaction secured by a manufactured home with a loan amount less than $124,331, 6.5 or more percentage points;

E. For a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $74,599, 3.5 or more percentage points;

F. For a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $74,599, 6.5 or more percentage points.

iii. For 2024, reflecting a 4.9 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, to satisfy § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi), the annual percentage rate may not exceed the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction as of the date the interest rate is set by the following amounts:

A. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $130,461, 2.25 or more percentage points;

B. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $78,277 but less than $130,461, 3.5 or more percentage points;

C. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $78,277, 6.5 or more percentage points;

D. For a first-lien covered transaction secured by a manufactured home with a loan amount less than $130,461, 6.5 or more percentage points;

E. For a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $78,277, 3.5 or more percentage points;

F. For a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $78,277, 6.5 or more percentage points.

iv. For 2025, reflecting a 3.4 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, to satisfy § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi), the annual percentage rate may not exceed the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction as of the date the interest rate is set by the following amounts:

A. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $134,841, 2.25 or more percentage points;

B. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $80,905 but less than $134,841, 3.5 or more percentage points;

C. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $80,905, 6.5 or more percentage points;

D. For a first-lien covered transaction secured by a manufactured home with a loan amount less than $134,841, 6.5 or more percentage points;

E. For a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $80,905, 3.5 or more percentage points;

F. For a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $80,905, 6.5 or more percentage points.

v. For 2026, reflecting a 2.3 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, to satisfy § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi), the annual percentage rate may not exceed the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction as of the date the interest rate is set by the following amounts:

A. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $137,958, 2.25 or more percentage points;

B. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $82,775 but less than $137,958, 3.5 or more percentage points;

C. For a first-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $82,775, 6.5 or more percentage points;

D. For a first-lien covered transaction secured by a manufactured home with a loan amount less than $137,958, 6.5 or more percentage points;

E. For a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount greater than or equal to $82,775, 3.5 or more percentage points;

F. For a subordinate-lien covered transaction with a loan amount less than $82,775, 6.5 or more percentage points.

4. *Determining the annual percentage rate for certain loans for which the interest rate may or will change.*

i. *In general.* The commentary to § 1026.17(c)(1) and other provisions in subpart C address how to determine the annual percentage rate disclosures for closed-end credit transactions. Provisions in § 1026.32(a)(3) address how to determine the annual percentage rate to determine coverage under § 1026.32(a)(1)(i). Section 1026.43(e)(2)(vi) requires, for the purposes of § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi), a different determination of the annual percentage rate for a qualified mortgage under § 1026.43(e)(2) for which the interest rate may or will change within the first five years after the date on which the first regular periodic payment will be due. An identical special rule for determining the annual percentage rate for such a loan also applies for purposes of § 1026.43(b)(4).

ii. *Loans for which the interest rate may or will change.* Section 1026.43(e)(2)(vi) includes a special rule for determining the annual percentage rate for a loan for which the interest rate may or will change within the first five years after the date on which the first regular periodic payment will be due. This rule applies to adjustable-rate mortgages that have a fixed-rate period of five years or less and to step-rate mortgages for which the interest rate changes within that five-year period.

iii. *Maximum interest rate during the first five years.* For a loan for which the interest rate may or will change within the first five years after the date on which the first regular periodic payment will be due, a creditor must treat the maximum interest rate that could apply at any time during that five-year period as the interest rate for the full term of the loan to determine the annual percentage rate for purposes of § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi), regardless of whether the maximum interest rate is reached at the first or subsequent adjustment during the five-year period. For additional instruction on how to determine the maximum interest rate during the first five years after the date on which the first regular periodic payment will be due, see comments 43(e)(2)(iv)–3 and –4.

iv. *Treatment of the maximum interest rate in determining the annual percentage rate.* For a loan for which the interest rate may or will change within the first five years after the date on which the first regular periodic payment will be due, the creditor must determine the annual percentage rate for purposes of § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi) by treating the maximum interest rate that may apply within the first five years as the interest rate for the full term of the loan. For example, assume an adjustable-rate mortgage with a loan term of 30 years and an initial discounted rate of 5.0 percent that is fixed for the first three years. Assume that the maximum interest rate during the first five years after the date on which the first regular periodic payment will be due is 7.0 percent. Pursuant to § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi), the creditor must determine the annual percentage rate based on an interest rate of 7.0 percent applied for the full 30-year loan term.

5. *Meaning of a manufactured home.* For purposes of § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi)(D), manufactured home means any residential structure as defined under regulations of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) establishing manufactured home construction and safety standards (24 CFR 3280.2). Modular or other factory-built homes that do not meet the HUD code standards are not manufactured homes for purposes of § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi)(D).

6. *Scope of threshold for transactions secured by a manufactured home.* The threshold in § 1026.43(e)(2)(vi)(D) applies to first-lien covered transactions less than $110,260 (indexed for inflation) that are secured by a manufactured home and land, or by a manufactured home only.

* * * * *

*Paragraph 43(e)(3)(ii).*

1. *Annual adjustment for inflation.* The dollar amounts, including the loan amounts, in § 1026.43(e)(3)(i) will be adjusted annually on January 1 by the annual percentage change in the CPI–U that was in effect on the preceding June 1. The Bureau will publish adjustments after the June figures become available each year.

i. For 2015, reflecting a 2 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage unless the transactions total points and fees do not exceed;

A. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $101,953: 3 percent of the total loan amount;

B. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $61,172 but less than $101,953: $3,059;

C. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $20,391 but less than $61,172: 5 percent of the total loan amount;

D. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $12,744 but less than $20,391; $1,020;

E. For a loan amount less than $12,744: 8 percent of the total loan amount.

ii. For 2016, reflecting a 0.2 percent decrease in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage unless the transactions total points and fees do not exceed;

A. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $101,749: 3 percent of the total loan amount;

B. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $61,050 but less than $101,749: $3,052;

C. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $20,350 but less than $61,050: 5 percent of the total loan amount;

D. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $12,719 but less than $20,350; $1,017;

E. For a loan amount less than $12,719: 8 percent of the total loan amount.

iii. For 2017, reflecting a 1.1 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage unless the transactions total points and fees do not exceed:

A. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $102,894: 3 percent of the total loan amount;

B. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $61,737 but less than $102,894: $3,087;

C. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $20,579 but less than $61,737: 5 percent of the total loan amount;

D. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $12,862 but less than $20,579: $1,029;

E. For a loan amount less than $12,862: 8 percent of the total loan amount.

iv. For 2018, reflecting a 2.2 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage unless the transaction's total points and fees do not exceed:

A. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $105,158: 3 percent of the total loan amount;

B. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $63,095 but less than $105,158: $3,155;

C. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $21,032 but less than $63,095: 5 percent of the total loan amount;

D. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $13,145 but less than $21,032: $1,052;

E. For a loan amount less than $13,145: 8 percent of the total loan amount.

v. For 2019, reflecting a 2.5 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage unless the transaction's total points and fees do not exceed:

A. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $107,747: 3 percent of the total loan amount;

B. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $64,648 but less than $107,747: $3,232;

C. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $21,549 but less than $64,648: 5 percent of the total loan amount;

D. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $13,468 but less than $21,549: $1,077;

E. For a loan amount less than $13,468: 8 percent of the total loan amount.

vi. For 2020, reflecting a 2 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage unless the transaction's total points and fees do not exceed:

A. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $109,898: 3 percent of the total loan amount;

B. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $65,939 but less than $109,898: $3,297;

C. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $21,980 but less than $65,939: 5 percent of the total loan amount;

D. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $13,737 but less than $21,980: $1,099;

E. For a loan amount less than $13,737: 8 percent of the total loan amount.

vii. For 2021, reflecting a 0.3 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage unless the transaction's total points and fees do not exceed:

A. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $110,260: 3 percent of the total loan amount;

B. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $66,156 but less than $110,260: $3,308;

C. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $22,052 but less than $66,156: 5 percent of the total loan amount;

D. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $13,783 but less than $22,052: $1,103;

E. For a loan amount less than $13,783: 8 percent of the total loan amount.

viii. For 2022, reflecting a 4.2 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage unless the transaction's total points and fees do not exceed:

A. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $114,847: 3 percent of the total loan amount;

B. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $68,908 but less than $114,847: $3,445;

C. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $22,969 but less than $68,908: 5 percent of the total loan amount;

D. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $14,356 but less than $22,969: $1,148;

E. For a loan amount less than $14,356: 8 percent of the total loan amount.

ix. For 2023, reflecting an 8.3 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage unless the transaction's total points and fees do not exceed:

A. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $124,331: 3 percent of the total loan amount;

B. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $74,599 but less than $124,331: $3,730;

C. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $24,866 but less than $74,599: 5 percent of the total loan amount;

D. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $15,541 but less than $24,866: $1,243;

E. For a loan amount less than $15,541: 8 percent of the total loan amount.

x. For 2024, reflecting a 4.9 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage unless the transaction's total points and fees do not exceed:

A. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $130,461: 3 percent of the total loan amount;

B. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $78,277 but less than $130,461: $3,914;

C. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $26,092 but less than $78,277: 5 percent of the total loan amount;

D. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $16,308 but less than $26,092: $1,305;

E. For a loan amount less than $16,308: 8 percent of the total loan amount.

xi. For 2025, reflecting a 3.4 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage unless the transaction's total points and fees do not exceed:

A. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $134,841: 3 percent of the total loan amount;

B. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $80,905 but less than $134,841: $4,045;

C. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $26,968 but less than $80,905: 5 percent of the total loan amount;

D. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $16,855 but less than $26,968: $1,305;

E. For a loan amount less than $16,855: 8 percent of the total loan amount.

xii. For 2026, reflecting a 2.3 percent increase in the CPI–U that was reported on the preceding June 1, a covered transaction is not a qualified mortgage unless the transaction's total points and fees do not exceed:

A. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $137,958: 3 percent of the total loan amount;

B. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $82,775 but less than $137,958: $4,139;

C. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $27,592 but less than $82,775: 5 percent of the total loan amount;

D. For a loan amount greater than or equal to $17,245 but less than $27,592: $1,380;

E. For a loan amount less than $17,245: 8 percent of the total loan amount.

* * * * *

**Russell Vought,**

*Acting Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.*

[FR Doc. 2025–22773 Filed 12–12–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4810–AM–P**

---

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

### 14 CFR Part 33

**[Docket No. FAA–2025–0950; Special Conditions No. 33–029–SC]**

## Special Conditions: Pratt and Whitney Canada, PW220A; Flat 30-Second and 2-Minute OEI Rating.

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Final special conditions.

**SUMMARY:** These special conditions are issued for the Pratt and Whitney Canada (PWC) aircraft engine model PW220A. This engine will have a novel or unusual design feature when compared to the state of technology envisioned in the airworthiness standards for engines. This design feature is an additional one engine inoperative (OEI) power rating that combines the 30-second and 2-minute OEI power ratings into a single rating. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for this design feature. These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

**DATES:** These special conditions are effective January 14, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Philip Haberlen, Engine and Propulsion Section, AIR–625, Technical Policy Branch, Policy and Standards Division, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803; telephone 781–238–7770; email *Philip.Haberlen@faa.gov.*

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

### Background

On November 16, 2021, Pratt and Whitney Canada applied for a type certificate for the new engine model PW220A. The PW220A is a turboshaft engine designed for transport category twin-engine helicopters.

### Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) 21.17, Pratt and Whitney Canada must show that the model PW220A meets the applicable provisions of Part 33, as amended by Amendments 33–1 through 33–34.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (*e.g.,* 14 CFR part 33) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the model PW220A because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under the provisions of § 21.16.

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the type certificate for that model be amended later to include any other model that incorporates the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would also apply to the other model under § 21.101.

The FAA issues special conditions, as defined in 14 CFR 11.19, in accordance with § 11.38, and they become part of the type certification basis under § 21.17(a)(2).

### Novel or Unusual Design Features

The PW220A will incorporate the following novel or unusual design feature:

A ''Flat 30-second and 2-minute'' one engine inoperative (OEI) rating.

### Discussion

These special conditions are necessary because current Part 33 regulations do not contain airworthiness standards for extending the 2-minute OEI rating for 30 seconds. These special conditions extend the time-dependent requirements in §§ 33.87(f) and 33.88(b) applicable to the 30-second OEI and 2-minute OEI to the 2.5-minute time duration of the ''Flat 30-second and 2-minute OEI'' power. The 2.5-minute time duration for the rating may affect the engine's structural and operational characteristics that are time-dependent, such as the values for transients, the time duration for stabilization to steady state, and part growth due to deformation.

To address these aspects, the FAA proposed these special conditions on August 7, 2025 (90 FR 38076) based on §§ 33.7, 33.28(k), 33.29(c), 33.85(d), 33.87(a)(7), 33.87(f), 33.88(b), and A33.4(b).

In addition to § 33.7, an engine rating and operating limitation must be established for the flat 30-second and 2-minute OEI power rating.

The 2.5-minute time duration for the rating necessitates extending the time duration requirement of § 33.28(k) applicable to the 30-second OEI rating from 30 seconds to 2.5 minutes. This requirement is for automatic availability and control of the engine for the entire duration of the rating's usage.

The rating's 2.5-minute time duration also necessitates applying the requirements of § 33.29(c) to the flat 30-second and 2-minute OEI power rating. These special conditions will be used to ensure that the instrumentation requirements normally reserved for 30-second OEI and 2-minute OEI ratings are applied to the flat 30-second and 2-minute OEI power rating over its whole duration.

Paragraph (c)(3) of these special conditions states that the engine must provide means or provision of means to alert maintenance personnel of the use of the flat 30-second and 2-minute OEI power rating; the retrieval of the recorded data must be available after the aircraft lands, so any required maintenance actions can be completed before the next flight.

A special condition regarding calibration tests for the flat 30-second and 2-minute OEI power rating to mirror the requirements of § 33.85(d) is needed. This will permit the use of measurements taken during the endurance test, required by the special condition based on § 33.87(f), to show compliance with § 33.85(d).

The 2.5-minute time duration for the rating affects the endurance test requirements of § 33.87. For the flat 30-second and 2-minute OEI power rating, a 2.5-minute time duration is needed to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by § 33.87(f). For the 30-second OEI and 2-minute OEI, the test