

Truth in Lending - Regulation Z

Sec. 226.1 Authority, purpose, coverage, organization, enforcement and liability.

- (a) Authority.** This regulation, known as Regulation Z, is issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to implement the Federal Truth in Lending Act, which is contained in title I of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.). This regulation also implements title XII, section 1204 of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 (Pub. L. 100-86, 101 Stat. 552). Information-collection requirements contained in this regulation have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. and have been assigned OMB number 7100-0199.
- (b) The purpose** of this regulation is to promote the informed use of consumer credit by requiring disclosures about its terms and cost. The regulation gives consumers the right to cancel certain credit transactions that involve a lien on a consumer's principal dwelling, regulates certain credit card practices, and provides a means for fair and timely resolution of credit billing disputes. The regulation does not govern charges for consumer credit. The regulation requires a maximum interest rate to be stated in variable-rate contracts secured by the consumer's dwelling. It also imposes limitations on home equity plans that are subject to the requirements of Sec. 226.5b and mortgages that are subject to the requirements of Sec. 226.32.
- (c) Coverage.** (1) In general, this regulation applies to each individual or business that offers or extends credit when four conditions are met: (i) The credit is offered or extended to consumers; (ii) the offering or extension of credit is done regularly;¹ (iii) the credit is subject to a finance charge or is payable by a written agreement in more than 4 installments; and (iv) the credit is primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. ¹The meaning of regularly is explained in the definition of creditor in Sec. 226.2(a). (2) If a credit card is involved, however, certain provisions apply even if the credit is not subject to a finance charge, or is not payable by a written agreement in more than 4 installments, or if the credit card is to be used for business purposes. (3) In addition, certain requirements of Sec. 226.5b apply to persons who are not creditors but who provide applications for home equity plans to consumers.
- (d) Organization.** The regulation is divided into subparts and appendices as follows: (1) Subpart A contains general information. It sets forth: (i) The authority, purpose, coverage, and organization of the regulation; (ii) the definitions of basic terms; (iii) the transactions that are exempt from coverage; and (iv) the method of determining the finance charge. (2) Subpart B contains the rules for open-end credit. It requires that initial disclosures and

periodic statements be provided, as well as additional disclosures for credit and charge card applications and solicitations and for home equity plans subject to the requirements of Secs. 226.5a and 226.5b, respectively. (3) Subpart C relates to closed-end credit. It contains rules on disclosures, treatment of credit balances, annual percentage rate calculations, rescission requirements, and advertising. (4) Subpart D contains rules on oral disclosures, Spanish language disclosure in Puerto Rico, record retention, effect on state laws, state exemptions, and rate limitations. (5) Subpart E relates to mortgage transactions covered by Sec. 226.32 and reverse mortgage transactions. It contains rules on disclosures, fees, and total annual loan cost rates. [[Page 195]] (6) Several appendices contain information such as the procedures for determinations about state laws, state exemptions and issuance of staff interpretations, special rules for certain kinds of credit plans, a list of enforcement agencies, and the rules for computing annual percentage rates in closed-end credit transactions and total annual loan cost rates for reverse mortgage transactions.

- (e) Enforcement and liability.** Section 108 of the act contains the administrative enforcement provisions. Sections 112, 113, 130, 131, and 134 contain provisions relating to liability for failure to comply with the requirements of the act and the regulation. Section 1204(c) of title XII of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987, Pub. L. 100-86, 101 Stat. 552, incorporates by reference administrative enforcement and civil liability provisions of sections 108 and 130 of the act. [Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 52 FR 43181, Nov. 9, 1987; 54 FR 13865, Apr. 6, 1989; 54 FR 24686, June 9, 1989; 60 FR 15471, Mar. 24, 1995]

Sec. 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\ \2\ [Reserved] (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 4 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 Secs. 226.15 and 226.23, and for purposes of Sec. 226.31, 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 Sec. 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 the 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 taxes and fees for license, title, 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 a natural person to whom consumer credit is offered or extended. However, for purposes of rescission under Secs. 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. [[Page 196]] (14) Credit means the right to defer payment of debt or to incur debt and defer its payment. (15) Credit card means any card, plate, coupon book, or other single credit device that may be used from time to time to obtain credit. Charge card means a credit card on an account for which no periodic rate is used to compute a finance charge. (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 services 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 (A) who regularly extends consumer credit 3 that is subject to a finance charge or is payable by written agreement in more than 4 installments (not including a downpayment), and (B) 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. \3\ A person regularly extends consumer credit only if it extended credit (other than credit subject to the requirements of Sec. 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 Sec. 226.32 or one or more such credit extensions through a mortgage broker. (ii) For purposes of Secs. 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 open-end credit or credit that is not subject to a finance charge and is not payable by written agreement in more than 4 installments. (iv) For purposes of subpart B (except for the credit and charge card disclosures contained in Secs. 226.5(a) and 226.9 (e) and (f), the finance charge disclosures contained in Secs. 226.6(a) and 226.7 (d) through (g) and the right of rescission set forth in Sec. 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 4 installments. (18) Downpayment means an amount, including the value of any 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 1 to 4 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 [[Page 197]] of a transaction, or withheld from the proceeds of the credit at any time. (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 disclosure under Secs. 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 Secs. 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 this regulation, they refer to a consumer credit obligation or transaction, depending upon the context. Where the word credit is used in this 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. [Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981; 46 FR 29246, June 1, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 7392, Feb. 19, 1982; 48 FR 14886, Apr. 6, 1983; 54 FR 13865, Apr. 6, 1989; 60 FR 15471, Mar. 24, 1995; 61 FR 49245, Sept. 19, 1996]

Sec. 226.3 Exempt transactions.

This regulation does not apply to the following:¹⁴ \4\ The provisions in Sec. 226.12 (a) and (b) governing the issuance of credit cards and the liability for their unauthorized use apply to all credit cards, even if the credit cards are issued for use in connection with extensions of credit that otherwise are exempt under this section. (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 \$25,000 not secured by real property or a dwelling. An extension of credit not secured by real property, or by personal property used or expected to be used as the principal dwelling of the consumer, in which the amount financed exceeds \$25,000 or in which there is an express written commitment to extend credit in excess of \$25,000. (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 for service, delayed payment, or any discounts for prompt payment are filed with or regulated by any government unit. The financing of durable goods or home improvements by a public utility is not exempt. (d) Securities or commodities accounts. Transactions in securities or commodities accounts in which credit is extended by a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. (e) Home fuel budget plans. An installment agreement for the purchase of home fuels in which no finance charge is imposed. (f) Student loan programs. Loans made, insured, or guaranteed pursuant to a program authorized by title IV of [[Page 198]] the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.). [46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 14886, Apr. 6, 1983; 49 FR 46991, Nov. 30, 1984]

Sec. 226.4 Finance charge. (a) Definition. The finance charge is the cost of consumer credit as a dollar amount. It includes any charge payable directly or indirectly by the consumer and imposed directly or indirectly by the creditor as an incident to or a condition of the extension of credit. It does not include any charge of a type payable in a comparable cash transaction. (1) Charges by third parties. The finance charge includes fees and amounts charged by someone other than the creditor, unless otherwise excluded under this section, if the creditor: (i) requires the use of a third party as a condition of or an incident to the extension of credit, even if the consumer can choose the third party; or (ii) retains a portion of the third-party charge, to the extent of the portion retained. (2) Special rule; closing agent charges. Fees charged by a third party that conducts the loan closing (such as a settlement agent, attorney, or escrow or title company) are finance charges only if the creditor: (i) Requires the particular services for which the consumer is charged; (ii) Requires the imposition of the charge; or (iii) Retains a portion of the third-party charge, to the extent of the portion retained. (3) Special rule; mortgage broker fees. Fees charged by a mortgage broker (including fees paid by the consumer directly to the broker or to the creditor for delivery to the broker) are finance charges even if the creditor does not require the consumer to use a mortgage broker and even if the creditor does not retain any portion of the charge. (b) Example of finance charge. The finance charge includes the following types of charges, except for charges specifically excluded by paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section: (1) Interest, time price differential, and any amount payable under an add-on or discount system of additional charges. (2) Service, transaction, activity, and carrying charges, including any charge imposed on a checking or other transaction account to the extent that the charge exceeds the charge for a similar account without a credit feature. (3) Points, loan fees, assumption fees, finder's fees, and similar charges. (4) Appraisal, investigation, and credit report fees. (5) Premiums or other charges for any guarantee or insurance protecting the creditor against the consumer's default or other credit loss. (6) Charges imposed on a creditor by another person for

purchasing or accepting a consumer's obligation, if the consumer is required to pay the charges in cash, as an addition to the obligation, or as a deduction from the proceeds of the obligation. (7) Premiums or other charges for credit life, accident, health, or loss-of-income insurance, written in connection with a credit transaction. (8) Premiums or other charges for insurance against loss of or damage to property, or against liability arising out of the ownership or use of property, written in connection with a credit transaction. (9) Discounts for the purpose of inducing payment by a means other than the use of credit. (10) Debt cancellation fees. Charges or premiums paid for debt cancellation coverage written in connection with a credit transaction, whether or not the debt cancellation coverage is insurance under applicable law. (c) Charges excluded from the finance charge. The following charges are not finance charges: (1) Application fees charged to all applicants for credit, whether or not credit is actually extended. (2) Charges for actual unanticipated late payment, for exceeding a credit limit, or for delinquency, default, or a similar occurrence. (3) Charges imposed by a financial institution for paying items that overdraw an account, unless the payment of such items and the imposition of the [[Page 199]] charge were previously agreed upon in writing. (4) Fees charged for participation in a credit plan, whether assessed on an annual or other periodic basis. (5) Seller's points. (6) Interest forfeited as a result of an interest reduction required by law on a time deposit used as security for an extension of credit. (7) Real-estate related fees. The following fees in a transaction secured by real property or in a residential mortgage transaction, if the fees are bona fide and reasonable in amount: (i) Fees for title examination, abstract of title, title insurance, property survey, and similar purposes. (ii) Fees for preparing loan-related documents, such as deeds, mortgages, and reconveyance or settlement documents. (iii) Notary and credit report fees. (iv) Property appraisal fees or fees for inspections to assess the value or condition of the property if the service is performed prior to closing, including fees related to pest infestation or flood hazard determinations. (v) Amounts required to be paid into escrow or trustee accounts if the amounts would not otherwise be included in the finance charge. (8) Discounts offered to induce payment for a purchase by cash, check, or other means, as provided in section 167(b) of the Act. (d) Insurance and debt cancellation coverage--(1) Voluntary credit insurance premiums. Premiums for credit life, accident, health or loss- of-income insurance may be excluded from the finance charge if the following conditions are met: (i) The insurance coverage is not required by the creditor, and this fact is disclosed in writing. (ii) The premium for the initial term of insurance coverage is disclosed. If the term of insurance is less than the term of the transaction, the term of insurance also shall be disclosed. The premium may be disclosed on a unit-cost basis only in open-end credit transactions, closed-end credit transactions by mail or telephone under Sec. 226.17(g), and certain closed-end credit transactions involving an insurance plan that limits the total amount of indebtedness subject to coverage. (iii) The consumer signs or initials an affirmative written request for the insurance after receiving the disclosures specified in this paragraph. Any

consumer in the transaction may sign or initial the request. (2) Premiums for insurance against loss of or damage to property, or against liability arising out of the ownership or use of property,⁵ may be excluded from the finance charge if the following conditions are met: \5\ This includes single interest insurance if the insurer waives all right of subrogation against the consumer. (i) The insurance coverage may be obtained from a person of the consumer's choice,⁶ and this fact is disclosed. \6\ A creditor may reserve the right to refuse to accept, for reasonable cause, an insurer offered by the consumer. (ii) If the coverage is obtained from or through the creditor, the premium for the initial term of insurance coverage shall be disclosed. If the term of insurance is less than the term of the transaction, the term of insurance shall also be disclosed. The premium may be disclosed on a unit-cost basis only in open-end credit transactions, closed-end credit transactions by mail or telephone under Sec. 226.17(g), and certain closed-end credit transactions involving an insurance plan that limits the total amount of indebtedness subject to coverage. (3) Voluntary debt cancellation fees. (i) Charges or premiums paid for debt cancellation coverage of the type specified in paragraph (d)(3)(ii) of this section may be excluded from the finance charge, whether or not the coverage is insurance, if the following conditions are met: (A) The debt cancellation agreement or coverage is not required by the creditor, and this fact is disclosed in writing; (B) The fee or premium for the initial term of coverage is disclosed. If the term of coverage is less than the term of the credit transaction, the term of coverage also shall be disclosed. The fee or premium may be disclosed on a unit-cost basis only in open-end credit [[Page 200]] transactions, closed-end credit transactions by mail or telephone under Sec. 226.17(g), and certain closed-end credit transactions involving a debt cancellation agreement that limits the total amount of indebtedness subject to coverage; (C) The consumer signs or initials an affirmative written request for coverage after receiving the disclosures specified in this paragraph. Any consumer in the transaction may sign or initial the request. (ii) Paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section applies to fees paid for debt cancellation coverage that provides for cancellation of all or part of the debtor's liability for amounts exceeding the value of the collateral securing the obligation, or in the event of the loss of life, health, or income or in case of accident. (e) Certain security interest charges. If itemized and disclosed, the following charges may be excluded from the finance charge: (1) Taxes and fees prescribed by law that actually are or will be paid to public officials for determining the existence of or for perfecting, releasing, or satisfying a security interest. (2) The premium for insurance in lieu of perfecting a security interest to the extent that the premium does not exceed the fees described in paragraph (e)(1) of this section that otherwise would be payable. (3) Taxes on security instruments. Any tax levied on security instruments or on documents evidencing indebtedness if the payment of such taxes is a requirement for recording the instrument securing the evidence of indebtedness. (f) Prohibited offsets. Interest, dividends, or other income received or to be received by the consumer on deposits or investments shall not

be deducted in computing the finance charge. [Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 61 FR 49245, Sept. 19, 1996]

Sec. 226.5 General disclosure requirements. (a) Form of disclosures. (1) The creditor shall make the disclosures required by this subpart clearly and conspicuously in writing,⁷ in a form that the consumer may keep.⁸ ----- \7\ The disclosure required by Sec. 226.9(d) when a finance charge is imposed at the time of a transaction need not be written. \8\ The disclosures required under Sec. 226.5a for credit and charge card applications and solicitations, the home equity disclosures required under Sec. 226.5b(d), the alternative summary billing rights statement provided for in Sec. 226.9(a)(2), the credit and charge card renewal disclosures required under Sec. 226.9(e), and the disclosures made under Sec. 226.10(b) about payment requirements need not be in a form that the consumer can keep. ----- (2) The terms finance charge and annual percentage rate, when required to be disclosed with a corresponding amount or percentage rate, shall be more conspicuous than any other required disclosure.⁹ ----- \9\ The terms need not be more conspicuous when used under Sec. 226.5a for credit and charge card applications and solicitations under Sec. 226.7(d) on periodic statements, under Sec. 226.9(e) in credit and charge card renewal disclosures, and under Sec. 226.16 in advertisements. ----- (3) Certain disclosures required under Sec. 226.5a for credit and charge card applications and solicitations must be provided in a tabular format or in a prominent location in accordance with the requirements of that section. (4) For rules governing the form of disclosures for home equity plans, see Sec. 226.5b(a). (b) Time of disclosures. (1) Initial disclosures. The creditor shall furnish the initial disclosure statement required by Sec. 226.6 before the first transaction is made under the plan. (2) Periodic statements. (i) The creditor shall mail or deliver a periodic statement as required by Sec. 226.7 for each billing cycle at the end of which an account has a debit or credit balance of more than \$1 or on which a finance charge has been imposed. A periodic statement need not be sent for an account if the creditor deems it uncollectible, or if delinquency collection proceedings have been instituted, or if furnishing the statement would violate Federal law. (ii) The creditor shall mail or deliver the periodic statement at least 14 days prior to any date or the end of any time period required to be disclosed [[Page 201]] under Sec. 226.7(j) in order for the consumer to avoid an additional finance or other charge.¹⁰ A creditor that fails to meet this requirement shall not collect any finance or other charge imposed as a result of such failure. ----- \10\ This timing requirement does not apply if the creditor is unable to meet the requirement because of an act of God, war, civil disorder, natural disaster, or strike. ----- (3) Credit and charge card application and solicitation disclosures. The card issuer

shall furnish the disclosures for credit and charge card applications and solicitations in accordance with the timing requirements of Sec. 226.5a. (4) Home equity plans. Disclosures for home equity plans shall be made in accordance with the timing requirements of Sec. 226.5b(b). (c) Basis of disclosures and use of estimates. Disclosures shall reflect the terms of the legal obligation between the parties. If any information necessary for accurate disclosure is unknown to the creditor, it shall make the disclosure based on the best information reasonably available and shall state clearly that the disclosure is an estimate. (d) Multiple creditors; multiple consumers. If the credit plan involves more than one creditor, only one set of disclosures shall be given, and the creditors shall agree among themselves which creditor must comply with the requirements that this regulation imposes on any or all of them. If there is more than one consumer, the disclosures may be made to any consumer who is primarily liable on the account. If the right of rescission under Sec. 226.15 is applicable, however, the disclosures required by Secs. 226.6 and 226.15(b) shall be made to each consumer having the right to rescind. (e) Effect of subsequent events. If a disclosure becomes inaccurate because of an event that occurs after the creditor mails or delivers the disclosures, the resulting inaccuracy is not a violation of this regulation, although new disclosures may be required under Sec. 226.9(c). [Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 54 FR 13865, Apr. 6, 1989; 54 FR 24686, June 9, 1989]

Sec. 226.5a Credit and charge card applications and solicitations. (a) General rules. The card issuer shall provide the disclosures required under this section on or with a solicitation or an application to open a credit or charge card account. (1) Definition of solicitation. For purposes of this section, the term solicitation means an offer by the card issuer to open a credit or charge card account that does not require the consumer to complete an application. (2) Form of disclosures. (i) The disclosures in paragraphs (b) (1) through (7) of this section shall be provided in a prominent location on or with an application or a solicitation, or other applicable document, and in the form of a table with headings, content, and format substantially similar to any of the applicable tables found in appendix G. (ii) The disclosures in paragraphs (b) (8) through (10) of this section shall be provided either in the table containing the disclosures in paragraphs (b) (1) through (7), or clearly and conspicuously elsewhere on or with the application or solicitation. (iii) The disclosure required under paragraph (b)(5) of this section shall contain the term grace period. (iv) The terminology in the disclosures under paragraph (b) of this section shall be consistent with that to be used in the disclosures under Secs. 226.6 and 226.7. (3) Exceptions. This section does not apply to home equity plans accessible by a credit or charge card that are subject to the requirements of Sec. 226.5b; (4) Fees based on a percentage. If the amount of any fee required to be disclosed under this section is determined on the basis of a percentage of another amount, the percentage used and the identification of the amount against which the percentage is applied may be disclosed instead of the amount of the fee. (5) Certain fees that vary by state. If the

amount of any fee referred to in paragraphs (b) (8) through (10) of this section varies from state to state, the card issuer may disclose the range of the fees instead of the amount for each state, if the disclosure includes a statement that the amount of the fee varies from state to state. [[Page 202]]

(b) Required disclosures. The card issuer shall disclose the items in this paragraph on or with an application or a solicitation in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (c), (d) or (e) of this section. A credit card issuer shall disclose all applicable items in this paragraph except for paragraph (b)(7) of this section. A charge card issuer shall disclose the applicable items in paragraphs (b) (2), (4), and (7) through (10) of this section.

(1) Annual percentage rate. Each periodic rate that may be used to compute the finance charge on an outstanding balance for purchases, expressed as an annual percentage rate (as determined by Sec. 226.14(b)). When more than one rate applies, the range of balances to which each rate is applicable shall also be disclosed.

(i) If the account has a variable rate, the card issuer shall also disclose the fact that the rate may vary and how the rate is determined.

(ii) When variable rate disclosures are provided under paragraph (c) of this section, an annual percentage rate disclosure is accurate if the rate was in effect within 60 days before mailing the disclosures. When variable rate disclosures are provided under paragraph (e) of this section, an annual percentage rate disclosure is accurate if the rate was in effect within 30 days before printing the disclosures.

(2) Fees for issuance or availability. Any annual or other periodic fee, expressed as an annualized amount, or any other fee that may be imposed for the issuance or availability of a credit or charge card, including any fee based on account activity or inactivity.

(3) Minimum finance charge. Any minimum or fixed finance charge that could be imposed during a billing cycle.

(4) Transaction charges. Any transaction charge imposed for the use of the card for purchases.

(5) Grace period. The date by which or the period within which any credit extended for purchases may be repaid without incurring a finance charge. If no grace period is provided, that fact must be disclosed. If the length of the grace period varies, the card issuer may disclose the range of days, the minimum number of days, or the average number of days in the grace period, if the disclosure is identified as a range, minimum, or average.

(6) Balance computation method. The name of the balance computation method listed in paragraph (g) of this section that is used to determine the balance for purchases on which the finance charge is computed, or an explanation of the method used if it is not listed. The explanation may appear outside the table if the table contains a reference to the explanation. In determining which balance computation method to disclose, the card issuer shall assume that credit extended for purchases will not be repaid within the grace period, if any.

(7) Statement on charge card payments. A statement that charges incurred by use of the charge card are due when the periodic statement is received.

(8) Cash advance fee. Any fee imposed for an extension of credit in the form of cash.

(9) Late payment fee. Any fee imposed for a late payment.

(10) Over-the-limit fee. Any fee imposed for exceeding a credit limit.

(c) Direct mail applications and solicitations. The card issuer shall disclose the applicable items in paragraph (b)

of this section on or with an application or solicitation that is mailed to consumers. (d) Telephone applications and solicitations--(1) Oral disclosure. The card issuer shall orally disclose the information in paragraphs (b) (1) through (7) of this section, to the extent applicable, in a telephone application or solicitation initiated by the card issuer. (2) Alternative disclosure. The oral disclosure under paragraph (d)(1) of this section need not be given if the card issuer either does not impose a fee described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section or does not impose such a fee unless the consumer uses the card, and the card issuer discloses in writing within 30 days after the consumer requests the card (but in no event later than the delivery of the card) the following: (i) The applicable information in paragraph (b) of this section; and (ii) The fact that the consumer need not accept the card or pay any fee disclosed unless the consumer uses the card. [[Page 203]] (e) Applications and solicitations made available to general public. The card issuer shall provide disclosures, to the extent applicable, on or with an application or solicitation that is made available to the general public, including one contained in a catalog, magazine, or other generally available publication. The disclosures shall be provided in accordance with paragraph (e) (1), (2) or (3) of this section. (1) Disclosure of required credit information. The card issuer may disclose in a prominent location on the application or solicitation the following: (i) The applicable information in paragraph (b) of this section; (ii) The date the required information was printed, including a statement that the required information was accurate as of that date and is subject to change after that date; and (iii) A statement that the consumer should contact the card issuer for any change in the required information since it was printed, and a toll-free telephone number or a mailing address for that purpose. (2) Inclusion of certain initial disclosures. The card issuer may disclose on or with the application or solicitation the following: (i) The disclosures required under Sec. 226.6 (a) through (c); and (ii) A statement that the consumer should contact the card issuer for any change in the required information, and a toll-free telephone number or a mailing address for that purpose. (3) No disclosure of credit information. If none of the items in paragraph (b) of this section is provided on or with the application or solicitation, the card issuer may state in a prominent location on the application or solicitation the following: (i) There are costs associated with the use of the card; and (ii) The consumer may contact the card issuer to request specific information about the costs, along with a toll-free telephone number and a mailing address for that purpose. (4) Prompt response to requests for information. Upon receiving a request for any of the information referred to in this paragraph, the card issuer shall promptly and fully disclose the information requested. (f) Special charge card rule--card issuer and person extending credit not the same person. If a cardholder may by use of a charge card access an open-end credit plan that is not maintained by the charge card issuer, the card issuer need not provide the disclosures in paragraphs (c), (d) or (e) of this section for the open-end credit plan if the card issuer states on or with an application or a solicitation the following: (1) The card issuer will make an independent decision whether to issue the card; (2) The charge card may arrive before the decision is made

about extending credit under the open-end credit plan; and (3) Approval for the charge card does not constitute approval for the open-end credit plan. (g) Balance computation methods defined. The following methods may be described by name. Methods that differ due to variations such as the allocation of payments, whether the finance charge begins to accrue on the transaction date or the date of posting the transaction, the existence or length of a grace period, and whether the balance is adjusted by charges such as late fees, annual fees and unpaid finance charges do not constitute separate balance computation methods. (1)(i) Average daily balance (including new purchases). This balance is figured by adding the outstanding balance (including new purchases and deducting payments and credits) for each day in the billing cycle, and then dividing by the number of days in the billing cycle. (ii) Average daily balance (excluding new purchases). This balance is figured by adding the outstanding balance (excluding new purchases and deducting payments and credits) for each day in the billing cycle, and then dividing by the number of days in the billing cycle. (2)(i) Two-cycle average daily balance (including new purchases). This balance is the sum of the average daily balances for two billing cycles. The first balance is for the current billing cycle, and is figured by adding the outstanding balance (including new purchases and deducting payments and credits) for each day in the billing cycle, and then dividing by the number of days in the billing cycle. The second [[Page 204]] balance is for the preceding billing cycle. (ii) Two-cycle average daily balance (excluding new purchases). This balance is the sum of the average daily balances for two billing cycles. The first balance is for the current billing cycle, and is figured by adding the outstanding balance (excluding new purchases and deducting payments and credits) for each day in the billing cycle, and then dividing by the number of days in the billing cycle. The second balance is for the preceding billing cycle. (3) Adjusted balance. This balance is figured by deducting payments and credits made during the billing cycle from the outstanding balance at the beginning of the billing cycle. (4) Previous balance. This balance is the outstanding balance at the beginning of the billing cycle. [Reg. Z, 54 FR 13865, Apr. 6, 1989, as amended at 54 FR 24686, June 9, 1989; 54 FR 32954, Aug. 11, 1989]

Sec. 226.5b Requirements for home equity plans. The requirements of this section apply to open-end credit plans secured by the consumer's dwelling. For purposes of this section, an annual percentage rate is the annual percentage rate corresponding to the periodic rate as determined under Sec. 226.14(b). (a) Form of disclosures--(1) General. The disclosures required by paragraph (d) of this section shall be made clearly and conspicuously and shall be grouped together and segregated from all unrelated information. The disclosures may be provided on the application form or on a separate form. The disclosure described in paragraph (d)(4)(iii), the itemization of third-party fees described in paragraph (d)(8), and the variable-rate information described in paragraph (d)(12) of this section may be provided separately from the other required disclosures. (2) Precedence of certain disclosures. The disclosures described in paragraph (d)(1)

through (4)(ii) of this section shall precede the other required disclosures. (b) Time of disclosures. The disclosures and brochure required by paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section shall be provided at the time an application is provided to the consumer.10 a -----

----- \10 a\ The disclosures and the brochure may be delivered or placed in the mail not later than three business days following receipt of a consumer's application in the case of applications contained in magazines or other publications, or when the application is received by telephone or through an intermediary agent or broker. -----

----- (c) Duties of third parties. Persons other than the creditor who provide applications to consumers for home equity plans must provide the brochure required under paragraph (e) of this section at the time an application is provided. If such persons have the disclosures required under paragraph (d) of this section for a creditor's home equity plan, they also shall provide the disclosures at such time.10 a (d) Content of disclosures. The creditor shall provide the following disclosures, as applicable: (1) Retention of information. A statement that the consumer should make or otherwise retain a copy of the disclosures. (2) Conditions for disclosed terms. (i) A statement of the time by which the consumer must submit an application to obtain specific terms disclosed and an identification of any disclosed term that is subject to change prior to opening the plan. (ii) A statement that, if a disclosed term changes (other than a change due to fluctuations in the index in a variable-rate plan) prior to opening the plan and the consumer therefore elects not to open the plan, the consumer may receive a refund of all fees paid in connection with the application. (3) Security interest and risk to home. A statement that the creditor will acquire a security interest in the consumer's dwelling and that loss of the dwelling may occur in the event of default. (4) Possible actions by creditor. (i) A statement that, under certain conditions, the creditor may terminate the plan and require payment of the outstanding balance in full in a single payment and impose fees upon termination; prohibit additional extensions of credit or reduce the credit limit; [[Page 205]] and, as specified in the initial agreement, implement certain changes in the plan. (ii) A statement that the consumer may receive, upon request, information about the conditions under which such actions may occur. (iii) In lieu of the disclosure required under paragraph (d)(4)(ii) of this section, a statement of such conditions. (5) Payment terms. The payment terms of the plan, including: (i) The length of the draw period and any repayment period. (ii) An explanation of how the minimum periodic payment will be determined and the timing of the payments. If paying only the minimum periodic payments may not repay any of the principal or may repay less than the outstanding balance, a statement of this fact, as well as a statement that a balloon payment may result.10 b ----- \10

b\ A balloon payment results if paying the minimum periodic payments does not fully amortize the outstanding balance by a specified date or time, and the consumer must repay the entire outstanding balance at such time. ----- (iii)

An example, based on a \$10,000 outstanding balance and a recent annual percentage rate,10 c

showing the minimum periodic payment, any balloon payment, and the time it would take to repay the \$10,000 outstanding balance if the consumer made only those payments and obtained no additional extensions of credit. ----- \10 c\

For fixed-rate plans, a recent annual percentage rate is a rate that has been in effect under the plan within the twelve months preceding the date the disclosures are provided to the consumer. For variable-rate plans, a recent annual percentage rate is the most recent rate provided in the historical example described in paragraph (d)(12)(xi) of this section or a rate that has been in effect under the plan since the date of the most recent rate in the table. If different payment terms may apply to the draw and any repayment period, or if different payment terms may apply within either period, the disclosures shall reflect the different payment terms. (6) Annual percentage rate. For fixed-rate plans, a recent annual percentage rate^{10 c} imposed under the plan and a statement that the rate does not include costs other than interest. (7) Fees imposed by creditor. An itemization of any fees imposed by the creditor to open, use, or maintain the plan, stated as a dollar amount or percentage, and when such fees are payable. (8) Fees imposed by third parties to open a plan. A good faith estimate, stated as a single dollar amount or range, of any fees that may be imposed by persons other than the creditor to open the plan, as well as a statement that the consumer may receive, upon request, a good faith itemization of such fees. In lieu of the statement, the itemization of such fees may be provided. (9) Negative amortization. A statement that negative amortization may occur and that negative amortization increases the principal balance and reduces the consumer's equity in the dwelling. (10) Transaction requirements. Any limitations on the number of extensions of credit and the amount of credit that may be obtained during any time period, as well as any minimum outstanding balance and minimum draw requirements, stated as dollar amounts or percentages. (11) Tax implications. A statement that the consumer should consult a tax advisor regarding the deductibility of interest and charges under the plan. (12) Disclosures for variable-rate plans. For a plan in which the annual percentage rate is variable, the following disclosures, as applicable: (i) The fact that the annual percentage rate, payment, or term may change due to the variable-rate feature. (ii) A statement that the annual percentage rate does not include costs other than interest. (iii) The index used in making rate adjustments and a source of information about the index. (iv) An explanation of how the annual percentage rate will be determined, including an explanation of how the index is adjusted, such as by the addition of a margin. (v) A statement that the consumer should ask about the current index value, margin, discount or premium, and annual percentage rate. (vi) A statement that the initial annual percentage rate is not based on the index and margin used to make [[Page 206]] later rate adjustments, and the period of time such initial rate will be in effect. (vii) The frequency of changes in the annual percentage rate. (viii) Any rules relating to changes in the index value and the annual percentage rate and resulting changes in the payment amount, including, for example, an explanation of payment limitations and rate carryover. (ix) A statement

of any annual or more frequent periodic limitations on changes in the annual percentage rate (or a statement that no annual limitation exists), as well as a statement of the maximum annual percentage rate that may be imposed under each payment option. (x) The minimum periodic payment required when the maximum annual percentage rate for each payment option is in effect for a \$10,000 outstanding balance, and a statement of the earliest date or time the maximum rate may be imposed. (xi) An historical example, based on a \$10,000 extension of credit, illustrating how annual percentage rates and payments would have been affected by index value changes implemented according to the terms of the plan. The historical example shall be based on the most recent 15 years of index values (selected for the same time period each year) and shall reflect all significant plan terms, such as negative amortization, rate carryover, rate discounts, and rate and payment limitations, that would have been affected by the index movement during the period. (xii) A statement that rate information will be provided on or with each periodic statement.

(e) Brochure. The home equity brochure published by the Board or a suitable substitute shall be provided. (f) Limitations on home equity plans. No creditor may, by contract or otherwise:

- (1) Change the annual percentage rate unless:
 - (i) Such change is based on an index that is not under the creditor's control; and
 - (ii) Such index is available to the general public.
- (2) Terminate a plan and demand repayment of the entire outstanding balance in advance of the original term (except for reverse mortgage transactions that are subject to paragraph (f)(4) of this section) unless:
 - (i) There is fraud or material misrepresentation by the consumer in connection with the plan;
 - (ii) The consumer fails to meet the repayment terms of the agreement for any outstanding balance;
 - (iii) Any action or inaction by the consumer adversely affects the creditor's security for the plan, or any right of the creditor in such security; or
 - (iv) Federal law dealing with credit extended by a depository institution to its executive officers specifically requires that as a condition of the plan the credit shall become due and payable on demand, provided that the creditor includes such a provision in the initial agreement.
- (3) Change any term, except that a creditor may:
 - (i) Provide in the initial agreement that it may prohibit additional extensions of credit or reduce the credit limit during any period in which the maximum annual percentage rate is reached. A creditor also may provide in the initial agreement that specified changes will occur if a specified event takes place (for example, that the annual percentage rate will increase a specified amount if the consumer leaves the creditor's employment).
 - (ii) Change the index and margin used under the plan if the original index is no longer available, the new index has an historical movement substantially similar to that of the original index, and the new index and margin would have resulted in an annual percentage rate substantially similar to the rate in effect at the time the original index became unavailable.
 - (iii) Make a specified change if the consumer specifically agrees to it in writing at that time.
 - (iv) Make a change that will unequivocally benefit the consumer throughout the remainder of the plan.
 - (v) Make an insignificant change to terms.
 - (vi) Prohibit additional extensions of credit or reduce the credit limit applicable to an agreement during any

period in which: [[Page 207]] (A) The value of the dwelling that secures the plan declines significantly below the dwelling's appraised value for purposes of the plan; (B) The creditor reasonably believes that the consumer will be unable to fulfill the repayment obligations under the plan because of a material change in the consumer's financial circumstances; (C) The consumer is in default of any material obligation under the agreement; (D) The creditor is precluded by government action from imposing the annual percentage rate provided for in the agreement; (E) The priority of the creditor's security interest is adversely affected by government action to the extent that the value of the security interest is less than 120 percent of the credit line; or (F) The creditor is notified by its regulatory agency that continued advances constitute an unsafe and unsound practice. (4) For reverse mortgage transactions that are subject to Sec. 226.33, terminate a plan and demand repayment of the entire outstanding balance in advance of the original term except: (i) In the case of default; (ii) If the consumer transfers title to the property securing the note; (iii) If the consumer ceases using the property securing the note as the primary dwelling; or (iv) Upon the consumer's death. (g) Refund of fees. A creditor shall refund all fees paid by the consumer to anyone in connection with an application if any term required to be disclosed under paragraph (d) of this section changes (other than a change due to fluctuations in the index in a variable-rate plan) before the plan is opened and, as a result, the consumer elects not to open the plan. (h) Imposition of nonrefundable fees. Neither a creditor nor any other person may impose a nonrefundable fee in connection with an application until three business days after the consumer receives the disclosures and brochure required under this section.10 d -----
----- \10 d\ If the disclosures and brochure are mailed to the consumer, the consumer is considered to have received them three business days after they are mailed. [Reg. Z, 54 FR 24686, June 9, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 38312, Sept. 18, 1990; 55 FR 42148, Oct. 17, 1990; 57 FR 34681, Aug. 6, 1992; 60 FR 15471, Mar. 24, 1995]

Sec. 226.6 Initial disclosure statement. The creditor shall disclose to the consumer, in terminology consistent with that to be used on the periodic statement, each of the following items, to the extent applicable: (a) Finance charge. The circumstances under which a finance charge will be imposed and an explanation of how it will be determined, as follows: (1) A statement of when finance charges begin to accrue, including an explanation of whether or not any time period exists within which any credit extended may be repaid without incurring a finance charge. If such a time period is provided, a creditor may, at its option and without disclosure, impose no finance charge when payment is received after the time period's expiration. (2) A disclosure of each periodic rate that may be used to compute the finance charge, the range of balances to which it is applicable,¹¹ and the corresponding annual percentage rate.¹² When different periodic rates apply to different types of transactions, the types of transactions to which the periodic rates apply shall also be disclosed. ----- \11\ A creditor is

not required to adjust the range of balances disclosure to reflect the balance below which only a minimum charge applies. \12\ If a creditor is offering a variable rate plan, the creditor shall also disclose: (1) The circumstances under which the rate(s) may increase; (2) any limitations on the increase; and (3) the effect(s) of an increase. -----

----- (3) An explanation of the method used to determine the balance on which the finance charge may be computed. (4) An explanation of how the amount of any finance charge will be determined,¹³ including a description of how [[Page 208]] any finance charge other than the periodic rate will be determined. ----- \13\

If no finance charge is imposed when the outstanding balance is less than a certain amount, no disclosure is required of that fact or of the balance below which no finance charge will be imposed. ----- (b) Other charges. The

amount of any charge other than a finance charge that may be imposed as part of the plan, or an explanation of how the charge will be determined. (c) Security interests. The fact that the creditor has or will acquire a security interest in the property purchased under the plan, or in other property identified by item or type. (d) Statement of billing rights. A statement that outlines the consumer's rights and the creditor's responsibilities under Secs. 226.12(c) and 226.13 and that is substantially similar to the statement found in appendix G. (e) Home equity plan information. The following disclosures described in Sec. 226.5b(d), as applicable: (1) A statement of the conditions under which the creditor may take certain action, as described in Sec. 226.5b(d)(4)(i), such as terminating the plan or changing the terms. (2) The payment information described in Sec. 226.5b(d)(5) (i) and (ii) for both the draw period and any repayment period. (3) A statement that negative amortization may occur as described in Sec. 226.5b(d)(9). (4) A statement of any transaction requirements as described in Sec. 226.5b(d)(10). (5) A statement regarding the tax implications as described in Sec. 226.5b(d)(11). (6) A statement that the annual percentage rate imposed under the plan does not include costs other than interest as described in Secs. 226.5b(d)(6) and (d)(12)(ii). (7) The variable-rate disclosures described in Sec. 226.5b(d)(12) (viii), (x), (xi), and (xii), as well as the disclosure described in Sec. 226.5b(d)(5)(iii), unless the disclosures provided with the application were in a form the consumer could keep and included a representative payment example for the category of payment option chosen by the consumer. [Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 54 FR 24688, June 9, 1989]

Sec. 226.7 Periodic statement. The creditor shall furnish the consumer with a periodic statement that discloses the following items, to the extent applicable: (a) Previous balance. The account balance outstanding at the beginning of the billing cycle. (b) Identification of transactions. An identification of each credit transaction in accordance with Sec. 226.8. (c) Credits. Any credit to the account during the billing cycle, including the amount and the date of crediting. The date need not be provided if a delay in crediting does not result in any finance or other charge. (d) Periodic

rates. Each periodic rate that may be used to compute the finance charge, the range of balances to which it is applicable,¹⁴ and the corresponding annual percentage rate.¹⁵ If different periodic rates apply to different types of transactions, the types of transactions to which the periodic rates apply shall also be disclosed. ----- \14\ See footnotes 11 and 13. \15\ If a variable rate plan is involved, the creditor shall disclose the fact that the periodic rate(s) may vary. ----- (e) Balance on which finance charge computed. The amount of the balance to which a periodic rate was applied and an explanation of how that balance was determined. When a balance is determined without first deducting all credits and payments made during the billing cycle, that fact and the amount of the credits and payments shall be disclosed. (f) Amount of finance charge. The amount of any finance charge debited or added to the account during the billing cycle, using the term finance charge. The components of the finance charge shall be individually itemized and identified to show the amount(s) due to the application of any periodic rates and the amount(s) of any other type of finance charge. If there periodic rate, the amount of the finance charge attributable to each rate need not be separately itemized and identified. (g) Annual percentage rate. When a finance charge is imposed during the billing cycle, the annual percentage rate(s) determined under Sec. 226.14, using the term annual percentage rate. [[Page 209]] (h) Other charges. The amounts, itemized and identified by type, of any charges other than finance charges debited to the account during the billing cycle. (i) Closing date of billing cycle; new balance. The closing date of the billing cycle and the account balance outstanding on that date. (j) Free-ride period. The date by which or the time period within which the new balance or any portion of the new balance must be paid to avoid additional finance charges. If such a time period is provided, a creditor may, at its option and without disclosure, impose no finance charge when payment is received after the time period's expiration. (k) Address for notice of billing errors. The address to be used for notice of billing errors. Alternatively, the address may be provided on the billing rights statement permitted by Sec. 226.9(a)(2). [46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981; 46 FR 29246, June 1, 1981]

Sec. 226.8 Identification of transactions. The creditor shall identify credit transactions on or with the first periodic statement that reflects the transaction by furnishing the following information, as applicable.¹⁶ ----- \16\ Failure to disclose the information required by this section shall not be deemed a failure to comply with the regulation if: (1) The creditor maintains procedures reasonably adapted to obtain and provide the information; and (2) the creditor treats an inquiry for clarification or documentation as a notice of a billing error, including correcting the account in accordance with Sec. 226.13(e). This applies to transactions that take place outside a state, as defined in Sec. 226.2(a), whether or not the creditor maintains procedures reasonably adapted to obtain the required information. -----

----- (a) Sale credit. For each credit transaction involving the sale of property or services, the following rules shall apply: (1) Copy of credit document provided. When an actual copy of the receipt or other credit document is provided with the first periodic statement reflecting the transaction, the transaction is sufficiently identified if the amount of the transaction and either the date of the transaction or the date of debiting the transaction to the consumer's account are disclosed on the copy or on the periodic statement. (2) Copy of credit document not provided--creditor and seller same or related person(s). When the creditor and the seller are the same person or related persons, and an actual copy of the receipt or other credit document is not provided with the periodic statement, the creditor shall disclose the amount and date of the transaction, and a brief identification 17 of the property or services purchased.18 -----

----- \17\ As an alternative to the brief identification, the creditor may disclose a number or symbol that also appears on the receipt or other credit document given to the consumer, if the number or symbol reasonably identifies that transaction with that creditor, and if the creditor treats an inquiry for clarification or documentation as a notice of a billing error, including correcting the account in accordance with Sec. 226.13(e). \18\ An identification of property or services may be replaced by the seller's name and location of the transaction when: (1) The creditor and the seller are the same person; (2) the creditor's open-end plan has fewer than 15,000 accounts; (3) the creditor provides the consumer with point-of-sale documentation for that transaction; and (4) the creditor treats an inquiry for clarification or documentation as a notice of a billing error, including correcting the account in accordance with Sec. 226.13(e). -----

----- (3) Copy of credit document not provided--creditor and seller not same or related person(s). When the creditor and seller are not the same person or related persons, and an actual copy of the receipt or other credit document is not provided with the periodic statement, the creditor shall disclose the amount and date of the transaction; the seller's name; and the city, and state or foreign country where the transaction took place.19 ----- \19\ The creditor may omit the address or provide any suitable designation that helps the consumer to identify the transaction when the transaction (1) took place at a location that is not fixed; (2) took place in the consumer's home; or (3) was a mail or telephone order. -----

----- (b) Nonsale credit. A nonsale credit transaction is sufficiently identified if the first periodic statement reflecting [[Page 210]] the transaction discloses a brief identification of the transaction;20 the amount of the transaction; and at least one of the following dates: the date of the transaction, the date of debiting the transaction to the consumer's account, or, if the consumer signed the credit document, the date appearing on the document. If an actual copy of the receipt or other credit document is provided and that copy shows the amount and at least one of the specified dates, the brief identification may be omitted. -----

----- \20\ See Footnote 17. [46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981; 46 FR 29246, June 1, 1981]

Sec. 226.9 Subsequent disclosure requirements. (a) Furnishing statement of billing rights--(1) Annual statement. The creditor shall mail or deliver the billing rights statement required by Sec. 226.6(d) at least once per calendar year, at intervals of not less than 6 months nor more than 18 months, either to all consumers or to each consumer entitled to receive a periodic statement under Sec. 226.5(b)(2) for any one billing cycle. (2) Alternative summary statement. As an alternative to paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the creditor may mail or deliver, on or with each periodic statement, a statement substantially similar to that in appendix G. (b) Disclosures for supplemental credit devices and additional features--(1) If a creditor, within 30 days after mailing or delivering the initial disclosures under Sec. 226.6(a), adds a credit feature to the consumer's account or mails or delivers to the consumer a credit device for which the finance charge terms are the same as those previously disclosed, no additional disclosures are necessary. After 30 days, if the creditor adds a credit feature or furnishes a credit device (other than as a renewal, resupply, or the original issuance of a credit card) on the same finance charge terms, the creditor shall disclose, before the consumer uses the feature or device for the first time, that it is for use in obtaining credit under the terms previously disclosed. (2) Whenever a credit feature is added or a credit device is mailed or delivered, and the finance charge terms for the feature or device differ from disclosures previously given, the disclosures required by Sec. 226.6(a) that are applicable to the added feature or device shall be given before the consumer uses the feature or device for the first time. (c) Change in terms--(1) Written notice required. Whenever any term required to be disclosed under Sec. 226.6 is changed or the required minimum periodic payment is increased, the creditor shall mail or deliver written notice of the change to each consumer who may be affected. The notice shall be mailed or delivered at least 15 days prior to the effective date of the change. The 15-day timing requirement does not apply if the change has been agreed to by the consumer, or if a periodic rate or other finance charge is increased because of the consumer's delinquency or default; the notice shall be given, however, before the effective date of the change. (2) Notice not required. No notice under this section is required when the change involves late payment charges, charges for documentary evidence, or over-the-limit charges; a reduction of any component of a finance or other charge; suspension of future credit privileges or termination of an account or plan; or when the change results from an agreement involving a court proceeding, or from the consumer's default or delinquency (other than an increase in the periodic rate or other finance charge). (3) Notice for home equity plans. If a creditor prohibits additional extensions of credit or reduces the credit limit applicable to a home equity plan pursuant to Sec. 226.5b(f)(3)(i) or Sec. 226.5b(f)(3)(vi), the creditor shall mail or deliver written notice of the action to each consumer who will be affected. The notice must be provided not later

than three business days after the action is taken and shall contain specific reasons for the action. If the creditor requires the consumer to request reinstatement of credit privileges, the notice also shall state that fact. (d) Finance charge imposed at time of transaction. (1) Any person, other than the card issuer, who imposes a finance charge at the time of honoring a consumer's credit card, shall disclose the [[Page 211]] amount of that finance charge prior to its imposition. (2) The card issuer, if other than the person honoring the consumer's credit card, shall have no responsibility for the disclosure required by paragraph (d)(1) of this section, and shall not consider any such charge for purposes of Secs. 226.5a, 226.6 and 226.7. (e) Disclosures upon renewal of credit or charge card-- (1) Notice prior to renewal. Except as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, a card issuer that imposes any annual or other periodic fee to renew a credit or charge card account of the type subject to Sec. 226.5a, including any fee based on account activity or inactivity, shall mail or deliver written notice of the renewal to the cardholder. The notice shall be provided at least 30 days or one billing cycle, whichever is less, before the mailing or the delivery of the periodic statement on which the renewal fee is initially charged to the account. The notice shall contain the following information: (i) The disclosures contained in Sec. 226.5a(b) (1) through (7) that would apply if the account were renewed;20 a and -----
----- \20 a) These disclosures need not be provided in tabular format or in a prominent location. ----- (ii) How and when the cardholder may terminate credit availability under the account to avoid paying the renewal fee. (2) Delayed notice. The disclosures required by paragraph (e)(1) of this section may be provided later than the time in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, but no later than the mailing or the delivery of the periodic statement on which the renewal fee is initially charged to the account, if the card issuer also discloses at that time that: (i) The cardholder has 30 days from the time the periodic statement is mailed or delivered to avoid paying the fee or to have the fee recredited if the cardholder terminates credit availability under the account; and (ii) The cardholder may use the card during the interim period without having to pay the fee. (3) Notification on periodic statements. The disclosures required by this paragraph may be made on or with a periodic statement. If any of the disclosures are provided on the back of a periodic statement, the card issuer shall include a reference to those disclosures on the front of the statement. (f) Change in credit card account insurance provided--(1) Notice prior to change. If a credit card issuer plans to change the provider of insurance for repayment of all or part of the outstanding balance of an open-end credit card account of the type subject to Sec. 226.5a, the card issuer shall mail or deliver the cardholder written notice of the change not less than 30 days before the change in providers occurs. The notice shall also include the following items, to the extent applicable: (i) Any increase in the rate that will result from the change; (ii) Any substantial decrease in coverage that will result from the change; and (iii) A statement that the cardholder may discontinue the insurance. (2) Notice when change in provider occurs. If a change described in paragraph (f)(1) of

this section occurs, the card issuer shall provide the cardholder with a written notice no later than 30 days after the change, including the following items, to the extent applicable: (i) The name and address of the new insurance provider; (ii) A copy of the new policy or group certificate containing the basic terms of the insurance, including the rate to be charged; and (iii) A statement that the cardholder may discontinue the insurance. (3) Substantial decrease in coverage. For purposes of this paragraph, a substantial decrease in coverage is a decrease in a significant term of coverage that might reasonably be expected to affect the cardholder's decision to continue the insurance. Significant terms of coverage include, for example, the following: (i) Type of coverage provided; (ii) Age at which coverage terminates or becomes more restrictive; (iii) Maximum insurable loan balance, maximum periodic benefit payment, maximum number of payments, or other term affecting the dollar amount of coverage or benefits provided; [[Page 212]] (iv) Eligibility requirements and number and identity of persons covered; (v) Definition of a key term of coverage such as disability; (vi) Exclusions from or limitations on coverage; and (vii) Waiting periods and whether coverage is retroactive. (4) Combined notification. The notices required by paragraph (f) (1) and (2) of this section may be combined provided the timing requirement of paragraph (f)(1) of this section is met. The notices may be provided on or with a periodic statement. [Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981; 46 FR 29246, June 1, 1981, as amended at 54 FR 13867, Apr. 6, 1989; 54 FR 24688, June 9, 1989; 54 FR 32954, Aug. 11, 1989; 55 FR 38312, Sept. 18, 1990; 55 FR 42148, Oct. 17, 1990]

Sec. 226.10 Prompt crediting of payments. (a) General rule. A creditor shall credit a payment to the consumer's account as of the date of receipt, except when a delay in crediting does not result in a finance or other charge or except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section. (b) Specific requirements for payments. If a creditor specifies, on or with the periodic statement, requirements for the consumer to follow in making payments, but accepts a payment that does not conform to the requirements, the creditor shall credit the payment within 5 days of receipt. (c) Adjustment of account. If a creditor fails to credit a payment, as required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, in time to avoid the imposition of finance or other charges, the creditor shall adjust the consumer's account so that the charges imposed are credited to the consumer's account during the next billing cycle.

Sec. 226.11 Treatment of credit balances. When a credit balance in excess of \$1 is created on a credit account (through transmittal of funds to a creditor in excess of the total balance due on an account, through rebates of unearned finance charges or insurance premiums, or through amounts otherwise owed to or held for the benefit of a consumer), the creditor shall: (a) Credit the amount of the credit balance to the consumer's account; (b) Refund any part of the remaining credit balance within 7 business days from receipt of a written request from the consumer; and (c)

Make a good faith effort to refund to the consumer by cash, check, or money order, or credit to a deposit account of the consumer, any part of the credit balance remaining in the account for more than 6 months. No further action is required if the consumer's current location is not known to the creditor and cannot be traced through the consumer's last known address or telephone number.

Sec. 226.12 Special credit card provisions. (a) Issuance of credit cards. Regardless of the purpose for which a credit card is to be used, including business, commercial, or agricultural use, no credit card shall be issued to any person except: (1) In response to an oral or written request or application for the card; or (2) As a renewal of, or substitute for, an accepted credit card.²¹ -----

----- \21\ For purposes of this section, accepted credit card means any credit card that a cardholder has requested or applied for and received, or has signed, used, or authorized another person to use to obtain credit. Any credit card issued as a renewal or substitute in accordance with this paragraph becomes an accepted credit card when received by the cardholder. ----- (b) Liability of cardholder for unauthorized use--

(1) Limitation on amount. The liability of a cardholder for unauthorized use ²² of a credit card shall not exceed the lesser of \$50 or the amount of money, property, labor, or services obtained by the unauthorized use before notification to the card issuer under paragraph (b)(3) of this section. -----

\22\ Unauthorized use means the use of a credit card by a person, other than the cardholder, who does not have actual, implied, or apparent authority for such use, and from which the cardholder receives no benefit. ----- (2) Conditions of liability. A cardholder shall be liable for unauthorized use of a credit card only if: (i) The credit card is an accepted credit card; [[Page 213]] (ii) The card issuer has provided adequate notice ²³ of the cardholder's maximum potential liability and of means by which the card issuer may be notified of loss or theft of the card. The notice shall state that the cardholder's liability shall not exceed \$50 (or any lesser amount) and that the cardholder may give oral or written notification, and shall describe a means of notification (for example, a telephone number, an address, or both); and ----- \23\ Adequate notice means

a printed notice to a cardholder that sets forth clearly the pertinent facts so that the cardholder may reasonably be expected to have noticed it and understood its meaning. The notice may be given by any means reasonably assuring receipt by the cardholder. -----

----- (iii) The card issuer has provided a means to identify the cardholder on the account or the authorized user of the card. (3) Notification to card issuer. Notification to a card issuer is given when steps have been taken as may be reasonably required in the ordinary course of business to provide the card issuer with the pertinent information about the loss, theft, or possible unauthorized use of a credit card, regardless of whether any particular officer, employee, or agent of the card issuer does, in fact, receive the information. Notification may be

given, at the option of the person giving it, in person, by telephone, or in writing. Notification in writing is considered given at the time of receipt or, whether or not received, at the expiration of the time ordinarily required for transmission, whichever is earlier. (4) Effect of other applicable law or agreement. If state law or an agreement between a cardholder and the card issuer imposes lesser liability than that provided in this paragraph, the lesser liability shall govern. (5) Business use of credit cards. If 10 or more credit cards are issued by one card issuer for use by the employees of an organization, this section does not prohibit the card issuer and the organization from agreeing to liability for unauthorized use without regard to this section. However, liability for unauthorized use may be imposed on an employee of the organization, by either the card issuer or the organization, only in accordance with this section. (c) Right of cardholder to assert claims or defenses against card issuer 24--(1) General rule. When a person who honors a credit card fails to resolve satisfactorily a dispute as to property or services purchased with the credit card in a consumer credit transaction, the cardholder may assert against the card issuer all claims (other than tort claims) and defenses arising out of the transaction and relating to the failure to resolve the dispute. The cardholder may withhold payment up to the amount of credit outstanding for the property or services that gave rise to the dispute and any finance or other charges imposed on that amount.25 ----- \24\ This paragraph does not apply to the use of a check guarantee card or a debit card in connection with an overdraft credit plan, or to a check guarantee card used in connection with cash advance checks. \25\ The amount of the claim or defense that the cardholder may assert shall not exceed the amount of credit outstanding for the disputed transaction at the time the cardholder first notifies the card issuer or the person honoring the credit card of the existence of the claim or defense. To determine the amount of credit outstanding for purposes of this section, payments and other credits shall be applied to: (1) Late charges in the order of entry to the account; then to (2) finance charges in the order of entry to the account; and then to (3) any other debits in the order of entry to the account. If more than one item is included in a single extension of credit, credits are to be distributed pro rata according to prices and applicable taxes. ----- (2) Adverse credit reports prohibited. If, in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the cardholder withholds payment of the amount of credit outstanding for the disputed transaction, the card issuer shall not report that amount as delinquent until the dispute is settled or judgment is rendered. (3) Limitations. The rights stated in paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section apply only if: (i) The cardholder has made a good faith attempt to resolve the dispute with the person honoring the credit card; and (ii) The amount of credit extended to obtain the property or services that result in the assertion of the claim or defense by the cardholder exceeds \$50, and the disputed transaction occurred [[Page 214]] in the same state as the cardholder's current designated address or, if not within the same state, within 100 miles from that address.26 ----- \26\ The

limitations stated in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section shall not apply when the person honoring the credit card: (1) Is the same person as the card issuer; (2) is controlled by the card issuer directly or indirectly; (3) is under the direct or indirect control of a third person that also directly or indirectly controls the card issuer; (4) controls the card issuer directly or indirectly; (5) is a franchised dealer in the card issuer's products or services; or (6) has obtained the order for the disputed transaction through a mail solicitation made or participated in by the card issuer. -----

----- (d) Offsets by card issuer prohibited. (1) A card issuer may not take any action, either before or after termination of credit card privileges, to offset a cardholder's indebtedness arising from a consumer credit transaction under the relevant credit card plan against funds of the cardholder held on deposit with the card issuer. (2) This paragraph does not alter or affect the right of a card issuer acting under state or Federal law to do any of the following with regard to funds of a cardholder held on deposit with the card issuer if the same procedure is constitutionally available to creditors generally: obtain or enforce a consensual security interest in the funds; attach or otherwise levy upon the funds; or obtain or enforce a court order relating to the funds. (3) This paragraph does not prohibit a plan, if authorized in writing by the cardholder, under which the card issuer may periodically deduct all or part of the cardholder's credit card debt from a deposit account held with the card issuer (subject to the limitations in Sec. 226.13(d)(1)). (e) Prompt notification of returns and crediting of refunds. (1) When a creditor other than the card issuer accepts the return of property or forgives a debt for services that is to be reflected as a credit to the consumer's credit card account, that creditor shall, within 7 business days from accepting the return or forgiving the debt, transmit a credit statement to the card issuer through the card issuer's normal channels for credit statements. (2) The card issuer shall, within 3 business days from receipt of a credit statement, credit the consumer's account with the amount of the refund. (3) If a creditor other than a card issuer routinely gives cash refunds to consumers paying in cash, the creditor shall also give credit or cash refunds to consumers using credit cards, unless it discloses at the time the transaction is consummated that credit or cash refunds for returns are not given. This section does not require refunds for returns nor does it prohibit refunds in kind. (f) Discounts; tie-in arrangements. No card issuer may, by contract or otherwise: (1) Prohibit any person who honors a credit card from offering a discount to a consumer to induce the consumer to pay by cash, check, or similar means rather than by use of a credit card or its underlying account for the purchase of property or services; or (2) Require any person who honors the card issuer's credit card to open or maintain any account or obtain any other service not essential to the operation of the credit card plan from the card issuer or any other person, as a condition of participation in a credit card plan. If maintenance of an account for clearing purposes is determined to be essential to the operation of the credit card plan, it may be required only if no service charges or minimum balance requirements are imposed. (g) Relation to Electronic Fund Transfer Act and Regulation E. For guidance on whether Regulation Z or

Regulation E applies in instances involving both credit and electronic fund transfer aspects, refer to Regulation E, 12 CFR 205.5(c) regarding issuance and 205.6(d) regarding liability for unauthorized use. On matters other than issuance and liability, this section applies to the credit aspects of combined credit/electronic fund transfer transactions, as applicable. [[Page 215]]

Sec. 226.13 Billing error resolution.\27\ -----

\27\ A creditor shall not accelerate any part of the consumer's indebtedness or restrict or close a consumer's account solely because the consumer has exercised in good faith rights provided by this section. A creditor may be subject to the forfeiture penalty under section 161(e) of the Act for failure to comply with any of the requirements of this section. -----

----- (a) Definition of billing error. For purposes of this section, the term billing error means: (1) A reflection on or with a periodic statement of an extension of credit that is not made to the consumer or to a person who has actual, implied, or apparent authority to use the consumer's credit card or open-end credit plan. (2) A reflection on or with a periodic statement of an extension of credit that is not identified in accordance with the requirements of Secs. 226.7(b) and 226.8. (3) A reflection on or with a periodic statement of an extension of credit for property or services not accepted by the consumer or the consumer's designee, or not delivered to the consumer or the consumer's designee as agreed. (4) A reflection on a periodic statement of the creditor's failure to credit properly a payment or other credit issued to the consumer's account. (5) A reflection on a periodic statement of a computational or similar error of an accounting nature that is made by the creditor. (6) A reflection on a periodic statement of an extension of credit for which the consumer requests additional clarification, including documentary evidence. (7) The creditor's failure to mail or deliver a periodic statement to the consumer's last known address if that address was received by the creditor, in writing, at least 20 days before the end of the billing cycle for which the statement was required. (b) Billing error notice.²⁸ A billing error notice is a written notice ²⁹ from a consumer that: -----

\28\ The creditor need not comply with the requirements of paragraphs (c) through (g) of this section if the consumer concludes that no billing error occurred and voluntarily withdraws the billing error notice. \29\ The creditor may require that the written notice not be made on the payment medium or other material accompanying the periodic statement if the creditor so stipulates in the billing rights statement required by Secs. 226.6(d) and 226.9(a). -----

----- (1) Is received by a creditor at the address disclosed under Sec. 226.7(k) no later than 60 days after the creditor transmitted the first periodic statement that reflects the alleged billing error; (2) Enables the creditor to identify the consumer's name and account number; and (3) To the extent possible, indicates the consumer's belief and the reasons for the belief that a billing error exists, and the type, date, and amount of the error. (c) Time for resolution; general procedures. (1) The creditor shall mail or deliver written acknowledgment to

the consumer within 30 days of receiving a billing error notice, unless the creditor has complied with the appropriate resolution procedures of paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section, as applicable, within the 30-day period; and (2) The creditor shall comply with the appropriate resolution procedures of paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section, as applicable, within 2 complete billing cycles (but in no event later than 90 days) after receiving a billing error notice. (d) Rules pending resolution. Until a billing error is resolved under paragraph (e) or (f) of this section, the following rules apply: (1) Consumer's right to withhold disputed amount; collection action prohibited. The consumer need not pay (and the creditor may not try to collect) any portion of any required payment that the consumer believes is related [[Page 216]] to the disputed amount (including related finance or other charges).³⁰ If the cardholder maintains a deposit account with the card issuer and has agreed to pay the credit card indebtedness by periodic deductions from the cardholder's deposit account, the card issuer shall not deduct any part of the disputed amount or related finance or other charges if a billing error notice is received any time up to 3 business days before the scheduled payment date. ----- \30\

A creditor is not prohibited from taking action to collect any undisputed portion of the item or bill; from deducting any disputed amount and related finance or other charges from the consumer's credit limit on the account; or from reflecting a disputed amount and related finance or other charges on a periodic statement, provided that the creditor indicates on or with the periodic statement that payment of any disputed amount and related finance or other charges is not required pending the creditor's compliance with this section. -----

----- (2) Adverse credit reports prohibited. The creditor or its agent shall not (directly or indirectly) make or threaten to make an adverse report to any person about the consumer's credit standing, or report that an amount or account is delinquent, because the consumer failed to pay the disputed amount or related finance or other charges. (e) Procedures if billing error occurred as asserted. If a creditor determines that a billing error occurred as asserted, it shall within the time limits in paragraph (c)(2) of this section: (1) Correct the billing error and credit the consumer's account with any disputed amount and related finance or other charges, as applicable; and (2) Mail or deliver a correction notice to the consumer. (f) Procedures if different billing error or no billing error occurred. If, after conducting a reasonable investigation,³¹ a creditor determines that no billing error occurred or that a different billing error occurred from that asserted, the creditor shall within the time limits in paragraph (c)(2) of this section: ----- \31\

If a consumer submits a billing error notice alleging either the nondelivery of property or services under paragraph (a)(3) of this section or that information appearing on a periodic statement is incorrect because a person honoring the consumer's credit card has made an incorrect report to the card issuer, the creditor shall not deny the assertion unless it conducts a reasonable investigation and determines that the property or services were actually delivered, mailed, or sent as agreed or that the information was

correct. ----- (1) Mail or deliver to the consumer an explanation that sets forth the reasons for the creditor's belief that the billing error alleged by the consumer is incorrect in whole or in part; (2) Furnish copies of documentary evidence of the consumer's indebtedness, if the consumer so requests; and (3) If a different billing error occurred, correct the billing error and credit the consumer's account with any disputed amount and related finance or other charges, as applicable. (g) Creditor's rights and duties after resolution. If a creditor, after complying with all of the requirements of this section, determines that a consumer owes all or part of the disputed amount and related finance or other charges, the creditor: (1) Shall promptly notify the consumer in writing of the time when payment is due and the portion of the disputed amount and related finance or other charges that the consumer still owes; (2) Shall allow any time period disclosed under Secs. 226.6(a)(1) and 226.7(j), during which the consumer can pay the amount due under paragraph (g)(1) of this section without incurring additional finance or other charges; (3) May report an account or amount as delinquent because the amount due under paragraph (g)(1) of this section remains unpaid after the creditor has allowed any time period disclosed under Secs. 226.6(a)(1) and 266.7(j) or 10 days (whichever is longer) during which the consumer can pay the amount; but (4) May not report that an amount or account is delinquent because the amount due under paragraph (g)(1) of the section remains unpaid, if the creditor receives (within the time allowed for payment in paragraph (g)(3) of this section) further written notice from the consumer that any portion of the billing error is still in dispute, unless the creditor also: [[Page 217]] (i) Promptly reports that the amount or account is in dispute; (ii) Mails or delivers to the consumer (at the same time the report is made) a written notice of the name and address of each person to whom the creditor makes a report; and (iii) Promptly reports any subsequent resolution of the reported delinquency to all persons to whom the creditor has made a report. (h) Reassertion of billing error. A creditor that has fully complied with the requirements of this section has no further responsibilities under this section (other than as provided in paragraph (g)(4) of this section) if a consumer reasserts substantially the same billing error. (i) Relation to Electronic Fund Transfer Act and Regulation E. If an extension of credit is incident to an electronic fund transfer, under an agreement between a consumer and a financial institution to extend credit when the consumer's account is overdrawn or to maintain a specified minimum balance in the consumer's account, the creditor shall comply with the requirements of Regulation E, 12 CFR 205.11 governing error resolution rather than those of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (e), (f), and (h) of this section.

Sec. 226.14 Determination of annual percentage rate. (a) General rule. The annual percentage rate is a measure of the cost of credit, expressed as a yearly rate. An annual percentage rate shall be considered accurate if it is not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 percentage point above or below the annual percentage rate determined in accordance with this section.31a -----

----- \31a\ An error in disclosure of the annual percentage rate or finance charge shall not, in itself, be considered a violation of this regulation if: (1) The error resulted from a corresponding error in a calculation tool used in good faith by the creditor; and (2) upon discovery of the error, the creditor promptly discontinues use of that calculation tool for disclosure purposes, and notifies the Board in writing of the error in the calculation tool. -----

----- (b) Annual percentage rate for Secs. 226.5a and 226.5b disclosures, for initial disclosures and for advertising purposes. Where one or more periodic rates may be used to compute the finance charge, the annual percentage rate(s) to be disclosed for purposes of Secs. 226.5a, 226.5b, 226.6, and 226.16 shall be computed by multiplying each periodic rate by the number of periods in a year. (c) Annual percentage rate for periodic statements. The annual percentage rate(s) to be disclosed for purposes of Sec. 226.7(d) shall be computed by multiplying each periodic rate by the number of periods in a year and, for purposes of Sec. 226.7(g), shall be determined as follows: (1) If the finance charge is determined solely by applying one or more periodic rates, at the creditor's option, either: (i) By multiplying each periodic rate by the number of periods in a year; or (ii) By dividing the total finance charge for the billing cycle by the sum of the balances to which the periodic rates were applied and multiplying the quotient (expressed as a percentage) by the number of billing cycles in a year. (2) If the finance charge imposed during the billing cycle is or includes a minimum, fixed, or other charge not due to the application of a periodic rate, other than a charge with respect to any specific transaction during the billing cycle, by dividing the total finance charge for the billing cycle by the amount of the balance(s) to which it is applicable 32 and multiplying the quotient (expressed as a percentage) by the number of billing cycles in a year.33 -----

----- \32\ If there is no balance to which the finance charge is applicable, an annual percentage rate cannot be determined under this section. \33\ Where the finance charge imposed during the billing cycle is or includes a loan fee, points, or similar charge that relates to the opening of the account, the amount of such charge shall not be included in the calculation of the annual percentage rate. -----

-- (3) If the finance charge imposed during the billing cycle is or includes a charge relating to a specific transaction during the billing cycle (even if the total finance charge also includes any other minimum, fixed, or other charge not due to the application of a periodic rate), by dividing the total finance charge imposed during the billing cycle by the total of all balances and other amounts on which a finance [[Page 218]] charge was imposed during the billing cycle without duplication, and multiplying the quotient (expressed as a percentage) by the number of billing cycles in a year,34 except that the annual percentage rate shall not be less than the largest rate determined by multiplying each periodic rate imposed during the billing cycle by the number of periods in a year.35 ----- \34\ See appendix

F regarding determination of the denominator of the fraction under this paragraph. \35\ See

footnote 33. ----- (4) If the finance charge imposed during the billing cycle is or includes a minimum, fixed, or other charge not due to the application of a periodic rate and the total finance charge imposed during the billing cycle does not exceed 50 cents for a monthly or longer billing cycle, or the pro rata part of 50 cents for a billing cycle shorter than monthly, at the creditor's option, by multiplying each applicable periodic rate by the number of periods in a year, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (c)(2) and (3) of this section. (d) Calculations where daily periodic rate applied. If the provisions of paragraph (c)(1)(ii) or (2) of this section apply and all or a portion of the finance charge is determined by the application of one or more daily periodic rates, the annual percentage rate may be determined either: (1) By dividing the total finance charge by the average of the daily balances and multiplying the quotient by the number of billing cycles in a year; or (2) By dividing the total finance charge by the sum of the daily balances and multiplying the quotient by 365. [Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 756, Jan. 7, 1982; 48 FR 14886, Apr. 6, 1983; 54 FR 24688, June 9, 1989]

Sec. 226.15 Right of rescission. (a) Consumer's right to rescind. (1)(i) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section, in a credit plan in which a security interest is or will be retained or acquired in a consumer's principal dwelling, each consumer whose ownership interest is or will be subject to the security interest shall have the right to rescind: each credit extension made under the plan; the plan when the plan is opened; a security interest when added or increased to secure an existing plan; and the increase when a credit limit on the plan is increased. (ii) As provided in section 125(e) of the Act, the consumer does not have the right to rescind each credit extension made under the plan if such extension is made in accordance with a previously established credit limit for the plan. (2) To exercise the right to rescind, the consumer shall notify the creditor of the rescission by mail, telegram, or other means of written communication. Notice is considered given when mailed, or when filed for telegraphic transmission, or, if sent by other means, when delivered to the creditor's designated place of business. (3) The consumer may exercise the right to rescind until midnight of the third business day following the occurrence described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section that gave rise to the right of rescission, delivery of the notice required by paragraph (b) of this section, or delivery of all material disclosures,³⁶ whichever occurs last. If the required notice and material disclosures are not delivered, the right to rescind shall expire 3 years after the occurrence giving rise to the right of rescission, or upon transfer of all of the consumer's interest in the property, or upon sale of the property, whichever occurs first. In the case of certain administrative proceedings, the rescission period shall be extended in accordance with section 125(f) of the Act. -----

----- ³⁶ The term material disclosures means the information that must be provided to satisfy the requirements in Sec. 226.6 with regard to the method of determining the finance

charge and the balance upon which a finance charge will be imposed, the annual percentage rate, the amount or method of determining the amount of any membership or participation fee that may be imposed as part of the plan, and the payment information described in Sec. 226.5b(d)(5)(i) and (ii) that is required under Sec. 226.6(e)(2). -----

----- (4) When more than one consumer has the right to rescind, the exercise of the right by one consumer shall be effective as to all consumers. [[Page 219]] (b) Notice of right to rescind. In any transaction or occurrence subject to rescission, a creditor shall deliver 2 copies of the notice of the right to rescind to each consumer entitled to rescind. The notice shall identify the transaction or occurrence and clearly and conspicuously disclose the following: (1) The retention or acquisition of a security interest in the consumer's principal dwelling. (2) The consumer's right to rescind, as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. (3) How to exercise the right to rescind, with a form for that purpose, designating the address of the creditor's place of business. (4) The effects of rescission, as described in paragraph (d) of this section. (5) The date the rescission period expires. (c) Delay of creditor's performance. Unless a consumer waives the right to rescind under paragraph (e) of this section, no money shall be disbursed other than in escrow, no services shall be performed, and no materials delivered until after the rescission period has expired and the creditor is reasonably satisfied that the consumer has not rescinded. A creditor does not violate this section if a third party with no knowledge of the event activating the rescission right does not delay in providing materials or services, as long as the debt incurred for those materials or services is not secured by the property subject to rescission. (d) Effects of rescission. (1) When a consumer rescinds a transaction, the security interest giving rise to the right of rescission becomes void, and the consumer shall not be liable for any amount, including any finance charge. (2) Within 20 calendar days after receipt of a notice of rescission, the creditor shall return any money or property that has been given to anyone in connection with the transaction and shall take any action necessary to reflect the termination of the security interest. (3) If the creditor has delivered any money or property, the consumer may retain possession until the creditor has met its obligation under paragraph (d)(2) of this section. When the creditor has complied with that paragraph, the consumer shall tender the money or property to the creditor or, where the latter would be impracticable or inequitable, tender its reasonable value. At the consumer's option, tender of property may be made at the location of the property or at the consumer's residence. Tender of money must be made at the creditor's designated place of business. If the creditor does not take possession of the money or property within 20 calendar days after the consumer's tender, the consumer may keep it without further obligation. (4) The procedures outlined in paragraphs (d)(2) and (3) of this section may be modified by court order. (e) Consumer's waiver of right to rescind. (1) The consumer may modify or waive the right to rescind if the consumer determines that the extension of credit is needed to meet a bona fide personal financial emergency. To modify or waive the right, the consumer shall give the creditor a

dated written statement that describes the emergency, specifically modifies or waives the right to rescind, and bears the signature of all the consumers entitled to rescind. Printed forms for this purpose are prohibited, except as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section. (2) The need of the consumer to obtain funds immediately shall be regarded as a bona fide personal financial emergency provided that the dwelling securing the extension of credit is located in an area declared during June through September 1993, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5170, to be a major disaster area because of severe storms and flooding in the Midwest.^{36a} In this instance, creditors may use printed forms for the consumer to waive the right to rescind. This exemption to paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall expire one year from the date an area was declared a major disaster. ----- \36a\ A list of the affected areas will be maintained by the Board. -----

(3) The consumer's need to obtain funds immediately shall be regarded as a bona fide personal financial emergency provided that the dwelling securing the extension of credit is located in an area declared during June through [[Page 220]] September 1994 to be a major disaster area, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5170, because of severe storms and flooding in the South.^{36b} In this instance, creditors may use printed forms for the consumer to waive the right to rescind. This exemption to paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall expire one year from the date an area was declared a major disaster. ----- \36b\ A list of the affected areas will be maintained and published by the Board. Such areas now include parts of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. ----- (4)

The consumer's need to obtain funds immediately shall be regarded as a bona fide personal financial emergency provided that the dwelling securing the extension of credit is located in an area declared during October 1994 to be a major disaster area, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5170, because of severe storms and flooding in Texas.^{36c} In this instance, creditors may use printed forms for the consumer to waive the right to rescind. This exemption to paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall expire one year from the date an area was declared a major disaster. -----

----- \36c\ A list of the affected areas will be maintained and published by the Board. Such areas now include the following counties in Texas: Angelina, Austin, Bastrop, Brazos, Brazoria, Burleson, Chambers, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Houston, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Lee, Liberty, Madison, Matagorda, Montgomery, Nacagdoches, Orange, Polk, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby, Trinity, Victoria, Washington, Waller, Walker, and Wharton. -----

--- (f) Exempt transactions. The right to rescind does not apply to the following: (1) A residential mortgage transaction. (2) A credit plan in which a state agency is a creditor. [Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 54 FR 24688, June 9, 1989; 58 FR 40583, July 29, 1993; 59 FR 40204, Aug. 5, 1994; 59 FR 63715, Dec. 9, 1994]

Sec. 226.16 Advertising. (a) Actually available terms. If an advertisement for credit states specific credit terms, it shall state only those terms that actually are or will be arranged or offered by the creditor. (b) Advertisement of terms that require additional disclosures. If any of the terms required to be disclosed under Sec. 226.6 is set forth in an advertisement, the advertisement shall also clearly and conspicuously set forth the following:^{36 d} -----

----- \36 d\ The disclosures given in accordance with Sec. 226.5a do not constitute advertising terms for purposes of the requirements of this section. -----

----- (1) Any minimum, fixed, transaction, activity or similar charge that could be imposed. (2) Any periodic rate that may be applied expressed as an annual percentage rate as determined under Sec. 226.14(b). If the plan provides for a variable periodic rate, that fact shall be disclosed. (3) Any membership or participation fee that could be imposed.

(c) Catalogs and multiple-page advertisements. (1) If a catalog or other multiple-page advertisement gives information in a table or schedule in sufficient detail to permit determination of the disclosures required by paragraph (b) of this section, it shall be considered a single advertisement if: (i) The table or schedule is clearly and conspicuously set forth; and (ii) Any statement of terms set forth in Sec. 226.6 appearing anywhere else in the catalog or advertisement clearly refers to that page on which the table or schedule begins. (2) A catalog or multiple-page advertisement complies with this paragraph if the table or schedule of terms includes all appropriate disclosures for a representative scale of amounts up to the level of the more commonly sold higher-priced property or services offered. (d) Additional requirements for home equity plans--

(1) Advertisement of terms that require additional disclosures. If any of the terms required to be disclosed under Sec. 226.6(a) or (b) or the payment terms of the plan are set forth, affirmatively or negatively, in an advertisement for a home equity plan subject to the requirements of Sec. 226.5b, the advertisement also shall clearly and conspicuously set forth the following: (i) Any loan fee that is a percentage of the credit limit under the plan and an estimate of any other fees imposed for opening the plan, stated as a single dollar amount or a reasonable range. (ii) Any periodic rate used to compute the finance charge, expressed as [[Page 221]] an annual percentage rate as determined under section Sec. 226.14(b). (iii) The maximum annual percentage rate that may be imposed in a variable-rate plan. (2) Discounted and premium rates.

If an advertisement states an initial annual percentage rate that is not based on the index and margin used to make later rate adjustments in a variable-rate plan, the advertisement also shall state the period of time such rate will be in effect, and, with equal prominence to the initial rate, a reasonably current annual percentage rate that would have been in effect using the index and margin. (3) Balloon payment. If an advertisement contains a statement about any minimum periodic payment, the advertisement also shall state, if applicable, that a balloon payment may result.^{36 e} ----- \36 e\ See footnote 10b. -----

----- (4) Tax implications. An advertisement that

states that any interest expense incurred under the home equity plan is or may be tax deductible may not be misleading in this regard. (5) Misleading terms. An advertisement may not refer to a home equity plan as "free money" or contain a similarly misleading term. [Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 54 FR 13867, Apr. 6, 1989; 54 FR 24688, June 9, 1989; 54 FR 28665, July 7, 1989; 58 FR 40583, July 29, 1993; 59 FR 40204, Aug. 5, 1994; 59 FR 63715, Dec. 9, 1994]

Sec. 226.17 General disclosure requirements. (a) Form of disclosures. (1) The creditor shall make the disclosures required by this subpart clearly and conspicuously in writing, in a form that the consumer may keep. The disclosures shall be grouped together, shall be segregated from everything else, and shall not contain any information not directly related 37 to the disclosures required under Sec. 226.18.38 The itemization of the amount financed under Sec. 226.18(c)(1) must be separate from the other disclosures under that section. -----

----- 37 The disclosures may include an acknowledgment of receipt, the date of the transaction, and the consumer's name, address, and account number. \38\ The following disclosures may be made together with or separately from other required disclosures: the creditor's identity under Sec. 226.18(a), the variable rate example under Sec. 226.18(f)(4), insurance or debt cancellation under Sec. 226.18(n), and certain security interest charges under Sec. 226.18(o). ----- (2) The terms finance

charge and annual percentage rate, when required to be disclosed under Sec. 226.18 (d) and (e) together with a corresponding amount or percentage rate, shall be more conspicuous than any other disclosure, except the creditor's identity under Sec. 226.18(a). (b) Time of disclosures. The creditor shall make disclosures before consummation of the transaction. In certain residential mortgage transactions, special timing requirements are set forth in Sec. 226.19(a). In certain variable-rate transactions, special timing requirements for variable-rate disclosures are set forth in Sec. 226.19(b) and Sec. 226.20(c). In certain transactions involving mail or telephone orders or a series of sales, the timing of disclosures may be delayed in accordance with paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section. (c) Basis of disclosures and use of estimates. (1) The disclosures shall reflect the terms of the legal obligation between the parties. (2)(i) If any information necessary for an accurate disclosure is unknown to the creditor, the creditor shall make the disclosure based on the best information reasonably available at the time the disclosure is provided to the consumer, and shall state clearly that the disclosure is an estimate. (ii) For a transaction in which a portion of the interest is determined on a per-diem basis and collected at consummation, any disclosure affected by the per-diem interest shall be considered accurate if the disclosure is based on the information known to the creditor at the time that the disclosure documents are prepared for consummation of the transaction. (3) The creditor may disregard the effects of the following in making calculations and disclosures. (i) That payments must be collected in whole cents. (ii) That

dates of scheduled payments and advances may be changed because [[Page 222]] the scheduled date is not a business day. (iii) That months have different numbers of days. (iv) The occurrence of leap year. (4) In making calculations and disclosures, the creditor may disregard any irregularity in the first period that falls within the limits described below and any payment schedule irregularity that results from the irregular first period: (i) For transactions in which the term is less than 1 year, a first period not more than 6 days shorter or 13 days longer than a regular period; (ii) For transactions in which the term is at least 1 year and less than 10 years, a first period not more than 11 days shorter or 21 days longer than a regular period; and (iii) For transactions in which the term is at least 10 years, a first period shorter than or not more than 32 days longer than a regular period. (5) If an obligation is payable on demand, the creditor shall make the disclosures based on an assumed maturity of 1 year. If an alternate maturity date is stated in the legal obligation between the parties, the disclosures shall be based on that date. (6)(i) A series of advances under an agreement to extend credit up to a certain amount may be considered as one transaction. (ii) When a multiple-advance loan to finance the construction of a dwelling may be permanently financed by the same creditor, the construction phase and the permanent phase may be treated as either one transaction or more than one transaction. (d) Multiple creditors; multiple consumers. If a transaction involves more than one creditor, only one set of disclosures shall be given and the creditors shall agree among themselves which creditor must comply with the requirements that this regulation imposes on any or all of them. If there is more than one consumer, the disclosures may be made to any consumer who is primarily liable on the obligation. If the transaction is rescindable under Sec. 226.23, however, the disclosures shall be made to each consumer who has the right to rescind. (e) Effect of subsequent events. If a disclosure becomes inaccurate because of an event that occurs after the creditor delivers the required disclosures, the inaccuracy is not a violation of this regulation, although new disclosures may be required under paragraph (f) of this section, Sec. 226.19, or Sec. 226.20. (f) Early disclosures. If disclosures required by this subpart are given before the date of consummation of a transaction and a subsequent event makes them inaccurate, the creditor shall disclose before consummation: 39 ----- \39\ For certain residential mortgage transactions, Sec. 226.19(a)(2) permits redisclosure no later than consummation or settlement, whichever is later. -----

----- (1) Any changed term unless the term was based on an estimate in accordance with Sec. 226.17(c)(2) and was labelled an estimate; (2) All changed terms, if the annual percentage rate at the time of consummation varies from the annual percentage rate disclosed earlier by more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 percentage point in a regular transaction, or more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percentage point in an irregular transaction, as defined in Sec. 226.22(a). (g) Mail or telephone orders--delay in disclosures. If a creditor receives a purchase order or a request for an extension of credit by mail, telephone, or any other written or electronic communication without face-to-face or direct

telephone solicitation, the creditor may delay the disclosures until the due date of the first payment, if the following information for representative amounts or ranges of credit is made available in written form to the consumer or to the public before the actual purchase order or request: (1) The cash price or the principal loan amount. (2) The total sale price. (3) The finance charge. (4) The annual percentage rate, and if the rate may increase after consummation, the following disclosures: (i) The circumstances under which the rate may increase. (ii) Any limitations on the increase. (iii) The effect of an increase. (5) The terms of repayment. (h) Series of sales--delay in disclosures. If a credit sale is one of a series made under an agreement providing that [[Page 223]] subsequent sales may be added to an outstanding balance, the creditor may delay the required disclosures until the due date of the first payment for the current sale, if the following two conditions are met: (1) The consumer has approved in writing the annual percentage rate or rates, the range of balances to which they apply, and the method of treating any unearned finance charge on an existing balance. (2) The creditor retains no security interest in any property after the creditor has received payments equal to the cash price and any finance charge attributable to the sale of that property. For purposes of this provision, in the case of items purchased on different dates, the first purchased is deemed the first item paid for; in the case of items purchased on the same date, the lowest priced is deemed the first item paid for. (i) Interim student credit extensions. For each transaction involving an interim credit extension under a student credit program, the creditor need not make the following disclosures: the finance charge under Sec. 226.18(d), the payment schedule under Sec. 226.18(g), the total of payments under Sec. 226.18(h), or the total sale price under Sec. 226.18(j). [46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 52 FR 48670, Dec. 24, 1987; 61 FR 49246, Sept. 19, 1996]

Sec. 226.18 Content of disclosures. For each transaction, the creditor shall disclose the following information as applicable: (a) Creditor. The identity of the creditor making the disclosures. (b) Amount financed. The amount financed, using that term, and a brief description such as the amount of credit provided to you or on your behalf. The amount financed is calculated by: (1) Determining the principal loan amount or the cash price (subtracting any downpayment); (2) Adding any other amounts that are financed by the creditor and are not part of the finance charge; and (3) Subtracting any prepaid finance charge. (c) Itemization of amount financed. (1) A separate written itemization of the amount financed, including: 40 -----
----- 40 Good faith estimates of settlement costs provided for transactions subject to the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (12 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) may be substituted for the disclosures required by paragraph (c) of this section. -----
----- (i) The amount of any proceeds distributed directly to the consumer. (ii) The amount credited to the consumer's account with the creditor. (iii) Any amounts paid to other persons by the creditor on the consumer's behalf. The creditor shall identify those

persons.⁴¹ ----- 41 The following payees may be described using generic or other general terms and need not be further identified: public officials or government agencies, credit reporting agencies, appraisers, and insurance companies. ----- (iv) The prepaid finance charge. (2) The creditor need not comply with paragraph (c)(1) of this section if the creditor provides a statement that the consumer has the right to receive a written itemization of the amount financed, together with a space for the consumer to indicate whether it is desired, and the consumer does not request it. (d) Finance charge. The finance charge, using that term, and a brief description such as "the dollar amount the credit will cost you." (1) Mortgage loans. In a transaction secured by real property or a dwelling, the disclosed finance charge and other disclosures affected by the disclosed finance charge (including the amount financed and the annual percentage rate) shall be treated as accurate if the amount disclosed as the finance charge: (i) Is understated by no more than \$100; or (ii) Is greater than the amount required to be disclosed. (2) Other credit. In any other transaction, the amount disclosed as the finance charge shall be treated as accurate if, in a transaction involving an amount financed of \$1,000 or less, it is not more than \$5 above or below the amount required to be disclosed; or, in a transaction involving an amount financed of more than \$1,000, it is not [[Page 224]] more than \$10 above or below the amount required to be disclosed. (e) Annual percentage rate. The annual percentage rate, using that term, and a brief description such as "the cost of your credit as a yearly rate."⁴² -

----- 42 For any transaction involving a finance charge of \$5 or less on an amount financed of \$75 or less, or a finance charge of \$7.50 or less on an amount financed of more than \$75, the creditor need not disclose the annual percentage rate. ----- (f) Variable rate. (1) If the annual percentage rate may increase after consummation in a transaction not secured by the consumer's principal dwelling or in a transaction secured by the consumer's principal dwelling with a term of one year or less, the following disclosures: \43\ -----

----- \43\ Information provided in accordance with Secs. 226.18(f)(2) and 226.19(b) may be substituted for the disclosures required by paragraph (f)(1) of this section. -----

----- (i) The circumstances under which the rate may increase. (ii) Any limitations on the increase. (iii) The effect of an increase. (iv) An example of the payment terms that would result from an increase. (2) If the annual percentage rate may increase after consummation in a transaction secured by the consumer's principal dwelling with a term greater than one year, the following disclosures: (i) The fact that the transaction contains a variable-rate feature. (ii) A statement that variable-rate disclosures have been provided earlier. (g) Payment schedule. The number, amounts, and timing of payments scheduled to repay the obligation. (1) In a demand obligation with no alternate maturity date, the creditor may comply with this paragraph by disclosing the due dates or payment periods of any scheduled interest

payments for the first year. (2) In a transaction in which a series of payments varies because a finance charge is applied to the unpaid principal balance, the creditor may comply with this paragraph by disclosing the following information: (i) The dollar amounts of the largest and smallest payments in the series. (ii) A reference to the variations in the other payments in the series. (h) Total of payments. The total of payments, using that term, and a descriptive explanation such as "the amount you will have paid when you have made all scheduled payments."⁴⁴ ----- 44 In any transaction involving a single payment, the creditor need not disclose the total of payments. -----

----- (i) Demand feature. If the obligation has a demand feature, that fact shall be disclosed. When the disclosures are based on an assumed maturity of 1 year as provided in Sec. 226.17(c)(5), that fact shall also be disclosed. (j) Total sale price. In a credit sale, the total sale price, using that term, and a descriptive explanation (including the amount of any downpayment) such as "the total price of your purchase on credit, including your downpayment of \$____." The total sale price is the sum of the cash price, the items described in paragraph (b)(2), and the finance charge disclosed under paragraph (d) of this section. (k) Prepayment. (1) When an obligation includes a finance charge computed from time to time by application of a rate to the unpaid principal balance, a statement indicating whether or not a penalty may be imposed if the obligation is prepaid in full. (2) When an obligation includes a finance charge other than the finance charge described in paragraph (k)(1) of this section, a statement indicating whether or not the consumer is entitled to a rebate of any finance charge if the obligation is prepaid in full. (l) Late payment. Any dollar or percentage charge that may be imposed before maturity due to a late payment, other than a deferral or extension charge. (m) Security interest. The fact that the creditor has or will acquire a security interest in the property purchased as part of the transaction, or in other property identified by item or type. (n) Insurance and debt cancellation. The items required by Sec. 226.4(d) in order to exclude certain insurance premiums and debt cancellation fees from the finance charge. (o) Certain security interest charges. The disclosures required by Sec. 226.4(e) in [[Page 225]] order to exclude from the finance charge certain fees prescribed by law or certain premiums for insurance in lieu of perfecting a security interest. (p) Contract reference. A statement that the consumer should refer to the appropriate contract document for information about nonpayment, default, the right to accelerate the maturity of the obligation, and prepayment rebates and penalties. At the creditor's option, the statement may also include a reference to the contract for further information about security interests and, in a residential mortgage transaction, about the creditor's policy regarding assumption of the obligation. (q) Assumption policy. In a residential mortgage transaction, a statement whether or not a subsequent purchaser of the dwelling from the consumer may be permitted to assume the remaining obligation on its original terms. (r) Required deposit. If the creditor requires the consumer to maintain a deposit as a condition of the specific transaction, a

statement that the annual percentage rate does not reflect the effect of the required deposit.⁴⁵ ---
----- ⁴⁵ A required deposit need not include, for example: (1) An escrow account for items such as taxes, insurance or repairs; (2) a deposit that earns not less than 5 percent per year; or (3) payments under a Morris Plan. [46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981; 46 FR 29246, June 1, 1981, as amended at 52 FR 48670, Dec. 24, 1987; 61 FR 49246, Sept. 19, 1996]

Sec. 226.19 Certain residential mortgage and variable-rate transactions. (a) Residential mortgage transactions subject to RESPA--(1) Time of disclosures. In a residential mortgage transaction subject to the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (12 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) the creditor shall make good faith estimates of the disclosures required by Sec. 226.18 before consummation, or shall deliver or place them in the mail not later than three business days after the creditor receives the consumer's written application, whichever is earlier. (2) Redisclosure required. If the annual percentage rate at the time of consummation varies from the annual percentage rate disclosed earlier by more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 percentage point in a regular transaction or more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percentage point in an irregular transaction, as defined in Sec. 226.22, the creditor shall disclose all the changed terms no later than consummation or settlement. (b) Certain variable-rate transactions.⁴⁵a If the annual percentage rate may increase after consummation in a transaction secured by the consumer's principal dwelling with a term greater than one year, the following disclosures must be provided at the time an application form is provided or before the consumer pays a non-refundable fee, whichever is earlier:⁴⁵b -----
----- ⁴⁵a Information provided in accordance with variable-rate regulations of other federal agencies may be substituted for the disclosures required by paragraph (b) of this section. ⁴⁵b Disclosures may be delivered or placed in the mail not later than three business days following receipt of a consumer's application when the application reaches the creditor by telephone, or through an intermediary agent or broker. -----
----- (1) The booklet titled Consumer Handbook on Adjustable Rate Mortgages published by the Board and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or a suitable substitute. (2) A loan program disclosure for each variable-rate program in which the consumer expresses an interest. The following disclosures, as applicable, shall be provided: (i) The fact that the interest rate, payment, or term of the loan can change. (ii) The index or formula used in making adjustments, and a source of information about the index or formula. (iii) An explanation of how the interest rate and payment will be determined, including an explanation of how the index is adjusted, such as by the addition of a margin. (iv) A statement that the consumer should ask about the current margin value and current interest rate. (v) The fact that the interest rate will be discounted, and a statement that the consumer should ask about the amount of the interest rate discount. (vi) The frequency of interest rate and payment changes. [[Page 226]] (vii) Any rules

relating to changes in the index, interest rate, payment amount, and outstanding loan balance including, for example, an explanation of interest rate or payment limitations, negative amortization, and interest rate carryover. (viii) At the option of the creditor, either of the following: (A) A historical example, based on a \$10,000 loan amount, illustrating how payments and the loan balance would have been affected by interest rate changes implemented according to the terms of the loan program disclosure. The example shall reflect the most recent 15 years of index values. The example shall reflect all significant loan program terms, such as negative amortization, interest rate carryover, interest rate discounts, and interest rate and payment limitations, that would have been affected by the index movement during the period. (B) The maximum interest rate and payment for a \$10,000 loan originated at the initial interest rate (index value plus margin, adjusted by the amount of any discount or premium) in effect as of an identified month and year for the loan program disclosure assuming the maximum periodic increases in rates and payments under the program; and the initial interest rate and payment for that loan and a statement that the periodic payment may increase or decrease substantially depending on changes in the rate. (ix) An explanation of how the consumer may calculate the payments for the loan amount to be borrowed based on either: (A) The most recent payment shown in the historical example in paragraph (b)(2)(viii)(A) of this section; or (B) The initial interest rate used to calculate the maximum interest rate and payment in paragraph (b)(2)(viii)(B) of this section. (x) The fact that the loan program contains a demand feature. (xi) The type of information that will be provided in notices of adjustments and the timing of such notices. (xii) A statement that disclosure forms are available for the creditor's other variable-rate loan programs. [52 FR 48670, Dec. 24, 1987; 53 FR 467, Jan. 7, 1988, as amended at 61 FR 49246, Sept. 19, 1996; 62 FR 63443, Dec. 1, 1997]

Sec. 226.20 Subsequent disclosure requirements. (a) Refinancings. A refinancing occurs when an existing obligation that was subject to this subpart is satisfied and replaced by a new obligation undertaken by the same consumer. A refinancing is a new transaction requiring new disclosures to the consumer. The new finance charge shall include any unearned portion of the old finance charge that is not credited to the existing obligation. The following shall not be treated as a refinancing: (1) A renewal of a single payment obligation with no change in the original terms. (2) A reduction in the annual percentage rate with a corresponding change in the payment schedule. (3) An agreement involving a court proceeding. (4) A change in the payment schedule or a change in collateral requirements as a result of the consumer's default or delinquency, unless the rate is increased, or the new amount financed exceeds the unpaid balance plus earned finance charge and premiums for continuation of insurance of the types described in Sec. 226.4(d). (5) The renewal of optional insurance purchased by the consumer and added to an existing transaction, if disclosures relating to the initial purchase were provided as required by this

subpart. (b) Assumptions. An assumption occurs when a creditor expressly agrees in writing with a subsequent consumer to accept that consumer as a primary obligor on an existing residential mortgage transaction. Before the assumption occurs, the creditor shall make new disclosures to the subsequent consumer, based on the remaining obligation. If the finance charge originally imposed on the existing obligation was an add-on or discount finance charge, the creditor need only disclose: [[Page 227]] (1) The unpaid balance of the obligation assumed. (2) The total charges imposed by the creditor in connection with the assumption. (3) The information required to be disclosed under Sec. 226.18(k), (l), (m), and (n). (4) The annual percentage rate originally imposed on the obligation. (5) The payment schedule under Sec. 226.18(g) and the total of payments under Sec. 226.18(h) based on the remaining obligation. (c) Variable-rate adjustments. 45c An adjustment to the interest rate with or without a corresponding adjustment to the payment in a variable-rate transaction subject to Sec. 226.19(b) is an event requiring new disclosures to the consumer. At least once each year during which an interest rate adjustment is implemented without an accompanying payment change, and at least 25, but no more than 120, calendar days before a payment at a new level is due, the following disclosures, as applicable, must be delivered or placed in the mail: ----- \45c \Information provided in accordance with variable-rate subsequent disclosure regulations of other federal agencies may be substituted for the disclosure required by paragraph (c) of this section. -- ----- (1) The current and prior interest rates. (2) The index values upon which the current and prior interest rates are based. (3) The extent to which the creditor has foregone any increase in the interest rate. (4) The contractual effects of the adjustment, including the payment due after the adjustment is made, and a statement of the loan balance. (5) The payment, if different from that referred to in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, that would be required to fully amortize the loan at the new interest rate over the remainder of the loan term. [46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 52 FR 48671, Dec. 24, 1987]

Sec. 226.21 Treatment of credit balances. When a credit balance in excess of \$1 is created in connection with a transaction (through transmittal of funds to a creditor in excess of the total balance due on an account, through rebates of unearned finance charges or insurance premiums, or through amounts otherwise owed to or held for the benefit of a consumer), the creditor shall: (a) Credit the amount of the credit balance to the consumer's account; (b) Refund any part of the remaining credit balance, upon the written request of the consumer; and (c) Make a good faith effort to refund to the consumer by cash, check, or money order, or credit to a deposit account of the consumer, any part of the credit balance remaining in the account for more than 6 months, except that no further action is required if the consumer's current location is not known to the creditor and cannot be traced through the consumer's last known address or telephone number.

Sec. 226.22 Determination of annual percentage rate. (a) Accuracy of annual percentage rate. (1) The annual percentage rate is a measure of the cost of credit, expressed as a yearly rate, that relates the amount and timing of value received by the consumer to the amount and timing of payments made. The annual percentage rate shall be determined in accordance with either the actuarial method or the United States Rule method. Explanations, equations and instructions for determining the annual percentage rate in accordance with the actuarial method are set forth in appendix J to this regulation.^{45d} ----- \45d\

An error in disclosure of the annual percentage rate or finance charge shall not, in itself, be considered a violation of this regulation if: (1) The error resulted from a corresponding error in a calculation tool used in good faith by the creditor; and (2) upon discovery of the error, the creditor promptly discontinues use of that calculation tool for disclosure purposes and notifies the Board in writing of the error in the calculation tool. -----

- (2) As a general rule, the annual percentage rate shall be considered accurate if it is not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 percentage point above or below the annual percentage rate determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section. [[Page 228]] (3) In an irregular transaction, the

annual percentage rate shall be considered accurate if it is not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percentage point above or below the annual percentage rate determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section.⁴⁶ ----- 46 For purposes of paragraph (a)(3) of this section, an irregular transaction is one that includes one or more of the following features: multiple advances, irregular payment periods, or irregular payment amounts (other than an irregular first period or an irregular first or final payment). -----

----- (4) Mortgage loans. If the annual percentage rate disclosed in a transaction secured by real property or a dwelling varies from the actual rate determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, in addition to the tolerances applicable under paragraphs (a)(2) and (3) of this section, the disclosed annual percentage rate shall also be considered accurate if: (i) The rate results from the disclosed finance charge; and (ii)(A) The disclosed finance charge would be considered accurate under Sec. 226.18(d)(1); or (B) For purposes of rescission, if the disclosed finance charge would be considered accurate under Sec. 226.23(g) or (h), whichever applies. (5) Additional tolerance for mortgage loans. In a transaction secured by real property or a dwelling, in addition to the tolerances applicable under paragraphs (a)(2) and (3) of this section, if the disclosed finance charge is calculated incorrectly but is considered accurate under Sec. 226.18(d)(1) or Sec. 226.23(g) or (h), the disclosed annual percentage rate shall be considered accurate: (i) If the disclosed finance charge is understated, and the disclosed annual percentage rate is also understated but it is closer to the actual annual percentage rate than the rate that would be considered accurate under paragraph (a)(4) of this section; (ii) If the disclosed finance charge is overstated, and the disclosed annual percentage

rate is also overstated but it is closer to the actual annual percentage rate than the rate that would be considered accurate under paragraph (a)(4) of this section. (b) Computation tools. (1) The Regulation Z Annual Percentage Rate Tables produced by the Board may be used to determine the annual percentage rate, and any rate determined from those tables in accordance with the accompanying instructions complies with the requirements of this section. Volume I of the tables applies to single advance transactions involving up to 480 monthly payments or 104 weekly payments. It may be used for regular transactions and for transactions with any of the following irregularities: an irregular first period, an irregular first payment, and an irregular final payment. Volume II of the tables applies to transactions involving multiple advances and any type of payment or period irregularity. (2) Creditors may use any other computation tool in determining the annual percentage rate if the rate so determined equals the rate determined in accordance with appendix J, within the degree of accuracy set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. (c) Single add-on rate transactions. If a single add-on rate is applied to all transactions with maturities up to 60 months and if all payments are equal in amount and period, a single annual percentage rate may be disclosed for all those transactions, so long as it is the highest annual percentage rate for any such transaction. (d) Certain transactions involving ranges of balances. For purposes of disclosing the annual percentage rate referred to in Sec. 226.17(g)(4) (Mail or telephone orders--delay in disclosures) and (h) (Series of sales--delay in disclosures), if the same finance charge is imposed on all balances within a specified range of balances, the annual percentage rate computed for the median balance may be disclosed for all the balances. However, if the annual percentage rate computed for the median balance understates the annual percentage rate computed for the lowest balance by more than 8 percent of the latter rate, the annual percentage rate shall be computed on whatever lower balance will produce an annual percentage rate that does not result in an understatement of more than 8 percent [[Page 229]] of the rate determined on the lowest balance. [46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 756, Jan. 7, 1982; 48 FR 14886, Apr. 6, 1983; 61 FR 49246, Sept. 19, 1996]

Sec. 226.23 Right of rescission. (a) Consumer's right to rescind. (1) In a credit transaction in which a security interest is or will be retained or acquired in a consumer's principal dwelling, each consumer whose ownership interest is or will be subject to the security interest shall have the right to rescind the transaction, except for transactions described in paragraph (f) of this section.\47\ ----- \47\ For purposes of this section, the addition to an existing obligation of a security interest in a consumer's principal dwelling is a transaction. The right of rescission applies only to the addition of the security interest and not the existing obligation. The creditor shall deliver the notice required by paragraph (b) of this section but need not deliver new material disclosures. Delivery of the required notice shall begin the rescission period. ----- (2) To

exercise the right to rescind, the consumer shall notify the creditor of the rescission by mail, telegram or other means of written communication. Notice is considered given when mailed, when filed for telegraphic transmission or, if sent by other means, when delivered to the creditor's designated place of business. (3) The consumer may exercise the right to rescind until midnight of the third business day following consummation, delivery of the notice required by paragraph (b) of this section, or delivery of all material disclosures,\48\ whichever occurs last. If the required notice or material disclosures are not delivered, the right to rescind shall expire 3 years after consummation, upon transfer of all of the consumer's interest in the property, or upon sale of the property, whichever occurs first. In the case of certain administrative proceedings, the rescission period shall be extended in accordance with section 125(f) of the Act. -----

----- \48\ The term "material disclosures" means the required disclosures of the annual percentage rate, the finance charge, the amount financed, the total payments, the payment schedule, and the disclosures and limitations referred to in Sec. 226.32 (c) and (d). -----

(4) When more than one consumer in a transaction has the right to rescind, the exercise of the right by one consumer shall be effective as to all consumers. (b)(1) Notice of right to rescind. In a transaction subject to rescission, a creditor shall deliver 2 copies of the notice of the right to rescind to each consumer entitled to rescind. The notice shall be on a separate document that identifies the transaction and shall clearly and conspicuously disclose the following: (i) The retention or acquisition of a security interest in the consumer's principal dwelling. (ii) The consumer's right to rescind the transaction. (iii) How to exercise the right to rescind, with a form for that purpose, designating the address of the creditor's place of business. (iv) The effects of rescission, as described in paragraph (d) of this section. (v) The date the rescission period expires. (2) Proper form of notice. To satisfy the disclosure requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the creditor shall provide the appropriate model form in Appendix H of this part or a substantially similar notice. (c) Delay of creditor's performance. Unless a consumer waives the right of rescission under paragraph (e) of this section, no money shall be disbursed other than in escrow, no services shall be performed and no materials delivered until the rescission period has expired and the creditor is reasonably satisfied that the consumer has not rescinded. (d) Effects of rescission. (1) When a consumer rescinds a transaction, the security interest giving rise to the right of rescission becomes void and the consumer shall not be liable for any amount, including any finance charge. (2) Within 20 calendar days after receipt of a notice of rescission, the creditor shall return any money or property that has been given to anyone in connection with the transaction and shall take any action necessary to reflect the termination of the security interest. [[Page 230]] (3) If the creditor has delivered any money or property, the consumer may retain possession until the creditor has met its obligation under paragraph (d)(2) of this section. When the creditor has complied with that paragraph, the consumer shall tender the money or property to the creditor or, where the latter

would be impracticable or inequitable, tender its reasonable value. At the consumer's option, tender of property may be made at the location of the property or at the consumer's residence. Tender of money must be made at the creditor's designated place of business. If the creditor does not take possession of the money or property within 20 calendar days after the consumer's tender, the consumer may keep it without further obligation. (4) The procedures outlined in paragraphs (d) (2) and (3) of this section may be modified by court order. (e) Consumer's waiver of right to rescind. (1) The consumer may modify or waive the right to rescind if the consumer determines that the extension of credit is needed to meet a bona fide personal financial emergency. To modify or waive the right, the consumer shall give the creditor a dated written statement that describes the emergency, specifically modifies or waives the right to rescind, and bears the signature of all the consumers entitled to rescind. Printed forms for this purpose are prohibited, except as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section. (2) The need of the consumer to obtain funds immediately shall be regarded as a bona fide personal financial emergency provided that the dwelling securing the extension of credit is located in an area declared during June through September 1993, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5170, to be a major disaster area because of severe storms and flooding in the Midwest.^{48a} In this instance, creditors may use printed forms for the consumer to waive the right to rescind. This exemption to paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall expire one year from the date an area was declared a major disaster. -----

----- \48a\ A list of the affected areas will be maintained by the Board. -----

(3) The consumer's need to obtain funds immediately shall be regarded as a bona fide personal financial emergency provided that the dwelling securing the extension of credit is located in an area declared during June through September 1994 to be a major disaster area, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5170, because of severe storms and flooding in the South.^{48b} In this instance, creditors may use printed forms for the consumer to waive the right to rescind. This exemption to paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall expire one year from the date an area was declared a major disaster. -----

----- \48b\ A list of the affected areas will be maintained and published by the Board. Such areas now include parts of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. -----

(4) The consumer's need to obtain funds immediately shall be regarded as a bona fide personal financial emergency provided that the dwelling securing the extension of credit is located in an area declared during October 1994 to be a major disaster area, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5170, because of severe storms and flooding in Texas.^{48c} In this instance, creditors may use printed forms for the consumer to waive the right to rescind. This exemption to paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall expire one year from the date an area was declared a major disaster. -----

\48c\ A list of the affected areas will be maintained and published by the Board. Such areas now include the following counties in Texas: Angelina, Austin, Bastrop, Brazos, Brazoria, Burleson,

Chambers, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Houston, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Lee, Liberty, Madison, Matagorda, Montgomery, Nacagdoches, Orange, Polk, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby, Trinity, Victoria, Washington, Waller, Walker, and Wharton. -----

----- (f) Exempt transactions. The right to rescind does not apply to the following: (1) A residential mortgage transaction. (2) A refinancing or consolidation by the same creditor of an extension of credit already secured by the consumer's principal dwelling. The right of rescission shall apply, however, to the extent the new amount financed exceeds the unpaid principal balance, any earned unpaid finance charge on the existing debt, and amounts attributed solely to the costs of the refinancing or consolidation. [[Page 231]] (3) A transaction in which a state agency is a creditor. (4) An advance, other than an initial advance, in a series of advances or in a series of single-payment obligations that is treated as a single transaction under Sec. 226.17(c)(6), if the notice required by paragraph (b) of this section and all material disclosures have been given to the consumer. (5) A renewal of optional insurance premiums that is not considered a refinancing under Sec. 226.20(a)(5). (g) Tolerances for accuracy--(1) One-half of 1 percent tolerance. Except as provided in paragraphs (g)(2) and (h)(2) of this section, the finance charge and other disclosures affected by the finance charge (such as the amount financed and the annual percentage rate) shall be considered accurate for purposes of this section if the disclosed finance charge: (i) is understated by no more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of the face amount of the note or \$100, whichever is greater; or (ii) is greater than the amount required to be disclosed. (2) One percent tolerance. In a refinancing of a residential mortgage transaction with a new creditor (other than a transaction covered by Sec. 226.32), if there is no new advance and no consolidation of existing loans, the finance charge and other disclosures affected by the finance charge (such as the amount financed and the annual percentage rate) shall be considered accurate for purposes of this section if the disclosed finance charge: (i) is understated by no more than 1 percent of the face amount of the note or \$100, whichever is greater; or (ii) is greater than the amount required to be disclosed. (h) Special rules for foreclosures--(1) Right to rescind. After the initiation of foreclosure on the consumer's principal dwelling that secures the credit obligation, the consumer shall have the right to rescind the transaction if: (i) A mortgage broker fee that should have been included in the finance charge was not included; or (ii) The creditor did not provide the properly completed appropriate model form in Appendix H of this part, or a substantially similar notice of rescission. (2) Tolerance for disclosures. After the initiation of foreclosure on the consumer's principal dwelling that secures the credit obligation, the finance charge and other disclosures affected by the finance charge (such as the amount financed and the annual percentage rate) shall be considered accurate for purposes of this section if the disclosed finance charge: (i) is understated by no more than \$35; or (ii) is greater than the amount required to be disclosed. [Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as

amended at 51 FR 45299, Dec. 18, 1986; 58 FR 40583, July 29, 1993; 59 FR 40204, Aug. 5, 1994; 59 FR 63715, Dec. 9, 1994; 60 FR 15471, Mar. 24, 1995; 61 FR 49247, Sept. 19, 1996]

Sec. 226.24 Advertising. (a) Actually available terms. If an advertisement for credit states specific credit terms, it shall state only those terms that actually are or will be arranged or offered by the creditor. (b) Advertisement of rate of finance charge. If an advertisement states a rate of finance charge, it shall state the rate as an "annual percentage rate," using that term. If the annual percentage rate may be increased after consummation, the advertisement shall state that fact. The advertisement shall not state any other rate, except that a simple annual rate or periodic rate that is applied to an unpaid balance may be stated in conjunction with, but not more conspicuously than, the annual percentage rate. (c) Advertisement of terms that require additional disclosures. (1) If any of the following terms is set forth in an advertisement, the advertisement shall meet the requirements of paragraph (c)(2) of this section: (i) The amount or percentage of any downpayment. (ii) The number of payments or period of repayment. (iii) The amount of any payment. (iv) The amount of any finance charge. (2) An advertisement stating any of the terms in paragraph (c)(1) of this [[Page 232]] section shall state the following terms, 49 as applicable: -----
----- 49 An example of one or more typical extensions of credit with a statement of all the terms applicable to each may be used. -----
----- (i) The amount or percentage of the downpayment. (ii) The terms of repayment. (iii) The annual percentage rate, using that term, and, if the rate may be increased after consummation, that fact. (d) Catalogs and multiple-page advertisements. (1) If a catalog or other multiple-page advertisement gives information in a table or schedule in sufficient detail to permit determination of the disclosures required by paragraph (c)(2) of this section, it shall be considered a single advertisement if: (i) The table or schedule is clearly set forth; and (ii) Any statement of the credit terms in paragraph (c)(1) of this section appearing anywhere else in the catalog or advertisement clearly refers to the page on which the table or schedule begins. (2) A catalog or multiple-page advertisement complies with paragraph (c)(2) of this section if the table or schedule of terms includes all appropriate disclosures for a representative scale of amounts up to the level of the more commonly sold higher-priced property or services offered.

Sec. 226.25 Record retention. (a) General rule. A creditor shall retain evidence of compliance with this regulation (other than advertising requirements under Secs. 226.16 and 226.24) for 2 years after the date disclosures are required to be made or action is required to be taken. The administrative agencies responsible for enforcing the regulation may require creditors under their jurisdictions to retain records for a longer period if necessary to carry out their enforcement responsibilities under section 108 of the act. (b) Inspection of records. A creditor shall permit the

agency responsible for enforcing this regulation with respect to that creditor to inspect its relevant records for compliance.

Sec. 226.26 Use of annual percentage rate in oral disclosures. (a) Open-end credit. In an oral response to a consumer's inquiry about the cost of open-end credit, only the annual percentage rate or rates shall be stated, except that the periodic rate or rates also may be stated. If the annual percentage rate cannot be determined in advance because there are finance charges other than a periodic rate, the corresponding annual percentage rate shall be stated, and other cost information may be given. (b) Closed-end credit. In an oral response to a consumer's inquiry about the cost of closed-end credit, only the annual percentage rate shall be stated, except that a simple annual rate or periodic rate also may be stated if it is applied to an unpaid balance. If the annual percentage rate cannot be determined in advance, the annual percentage rate for a sample transaction shall be stated, and other cost information for the consumer's specific transaction may be given.

Sec. 226.27 Spanish language disclosures. All disclosures required by this regulation shall be made in the English language, except in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, where creditors may, at their option, make disclosures in the Spanish language. If Spanish disclosures are made, English disclosures shall be provided on the consumer's request, either in substitution for or in addition to the Spanish disclosures. This requirement for providing English disclosures on request shall not apply to advertisements subject to Secs. 226.16 and 226.24 of this regulation.

Sec. 226.28 Effect on State laws. (a) Inconsistent disclosure requirements. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, State law requirements that are inconsistent with the requirements contained in chapter 1 (General Provisions), chapter 2 (Credit Transactions), or chapter 3 (Credit Advertising) of the act and the implementing provisions of this regulation are preempted to the extent of the inconsistency. A State law is inconsistent if it requires a creditor to make disclosures or take actions that contradict the requirements of the Federal law. A State law is contradictory if it requires the use of the same term to represent a different amount or a different meaning than the Federal law, or if it requires the use of a term different from that required in the Federal law to describe the same item. A creditor, State, or other interested party may request the Board to determine whether a State law requirement is inconsistent. After the Board determines that a State law is inconsistent, a creditor may not make disclosures using the inconsistent term or form. (2)(i) State law requirements are inconsistent with the requirements contained in sections 161 (Correction of billing errors) or 162 (Regulation of credit reports) of the Act and the implementing provisions of this regulation and are preempted if they provide rights, responsibilities, or procedures for consumers or creditors that are different

from those required by the Federal law. However, a State law that allows a consumer to inquire about an open-end credit account and imposes on the creditor an obligation to respond to such inquiry after the time allowed in the Federal law for the consumer to submit written notice of a billing error shall not be preempted in any situation where the time period for making written notice under this regulation has expired. If a creditor gives written notice of a consumer's rights under such State law, the notice shall state that reliance on the longer time period available under State law may result in the loss of important rights that could be preserved by acting more promptly under Federal law; it shall also explain that the State law provisions apply only after expiration of the time period for submitting a proper written notice of a billing error under the Federal law. If the State disclosures are made on the same side of a page as the required Federal disclosures, the State disclosures shall appear under a demarcation line below the Federal disclosures, and the Federal disclosures shall be identified by a heading indicating that they are made in compliance with Federal law. (ii) State law requirements are inconsistent with the requirements contained in chapter 4 (Credit billing) of the Act (other than section 161 or 162) and the implementing provisions of this regulation and are preempted if the creditor cannot comply with State law without violating Federal law. (iii) A State may request the Board to determine whether its law is inconsistent with chapter 4 of the Act and its implementing provisions. (b) Equivalent disclosure requirements. If the Board determines that a disclosure required by state law (other than a requirement relating to the finance charge, annual percentage rate, or the disclosures required under Sec. 226.32) is substantially the same in meaning as a disclosure required under the act or this regulation, creditors in that state may make the state disclosure in lieu of the federal disclosure. A creditor, State, or other interested party may request the Board to determine whether a State disclosure is substantially the same in meaning as a Federal disclosure. (c) Request for determination. The procedures under which a request for a determination may be made under this section are set forth in appendix A. (d) Special rule for credit and charge cards. State law requirements relating to the disclosure of credit information in any credit or charge card application or solicitation that is subject to the requirements of section 127(c) of chapter 2 of the act (Sec. 226.5a of the regulation) or in any renewal notice for a credit or charge card that is subject to the requirements of section 127(d) of chapter 2 of the act (Sec. 226.9(e) of the regulation) are preempted. State laws relating to the enforcement of section 127 (c) and (d) of the act are not preempted. [Reg. Z, 46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981, as amended at 54 FR 13867, Apr. 6, 1989; 54 FR 32954, Aug. 11, 1989; 60 FR 15471, Mar. 24, 1995]

Sec. 226.29 State exemptions. (a) General rule. Any State may apply to the Board to exempt a class of transactions within the State from the requirements of chapter 2 (Credit transactions) or chapter 4 (Credit billing) of the Act and the corresponding provisions of this regulation. The Board shall grant an exemption if it determines that: (1) The State law is substantially similar to the

Federal law or, in the [[Page 234]] case of chapter 4, affords the consumer greater protection than the Federal law; and (2) There is adequate provision for enforcement. (b) Civil liability. (1) No exemptions granted under this section shall extend to the civil liability provisions of sections 130 and 131 of the Act. (2) If an exemption has been granted, the disclosures required by the applicable State law (except any additional requirements not imposed by Federal law) shall constitute the disclosures required by this Act. (c) Applications. The procedures under which a State may apply for an exemption under this section are set forth in appendix B. [46 FR 20892, Apr. 7, 1981; 46 FR 29246, June 1, 1981]

Sec. 226.30 Limitation on rates. A creditor shall include in any consumer credit contract secured by a dwelling and subject to the act and this regulation the maximum interest rate that may be imposed during the term of the obligation \50\ when: -----
----- \50\ Compliance with this section will constitute compliance with the disclosure requirements on limitations on increases in footnote 12 to Secs. 226.6(a)(2) and 226.18(f)(2) until October 1, 1988. ----- (a) In the case of closed-end credit, the annual percentage rate may increase after consummation, or (b) In the case of open-end credit, the annual percentage rate may increase during the plan. [52 FR 43181, Nov. 9, 1987]

Sec. 226.31 General rules. Source: Reg. Z, 60 FR 15471, Mar. 24, 1995, unless otherwise noted. (a) Relation to other subparts in this part. The requirements and limitations of this subpart are in addition to and not in lieu of those contained in other subparts of this part. (b) Form of disclosures. The creditor shall make the disclosures required by this subpart clearly and conspicuously in writing, in a form that the consumer may keep. (c) Timing of disclosure--(1) Disclosures for certain closed-end home mortgages. The creditor shall furnish the disclosures required by Sec. 226.32 at least three business days prior to consummation of a mortgage transaction covered by Sec. 226.32. (i) Change in terms. After complying with paragraph (c)(1) of this section and prior to consummation, if the creditor changes any term that makes the disclosures inaccurate, new disclosures shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of this subpart. (ii) Telephone disclosures. A creditor may provide new disclosures by telephone if the consumer initiates the change and if, at consummation: (A) The creditor provides new written disclosures; and (B) The consumer and creditor sign a statement that the new disclosures were provided by telephone at least three days prior to consummation. (iii) Consumer's waiver of waiting period before consummation. The consumer may, after receiving the disclosures required by paragraph (c)(1) of this section, modify or waive the three-day waiting period between delivery of those disclosures and consummation if the consumer determines that the extension of credit is needed to meet a bona fide personal financial emergency. To modify or waive the right, the

consumer shall give the creditor a dated written statement that describes the emergency, specifically modifies or waives the waiting period, and bears the signature of all the consumers entitled to the waiting period. Printed forms for this purpose are prohibited, except when creditors are permitted to use printed forms pursuant to Sec. 226.23(e)(2). (2) Disclosures for reverse mortgages. The creditor shall furnish the disclosures required by Sec. 226.33 at least three business days prior to: (i) Consummation of a closed-end credit transaction; or (ii) The first transaction under an open-end credit plan. (d) Basis of disclosures and use of estimates--(1) Legal Obligation. Disclosures [[Page 235]] shall reflect the terms of the legal obligation between the parties. (2) Estimates. If any information necessary for an accurate disclosure is unknown to the creditor, the creditor shall make the disclosure based on the best information reasonably available at the time the disclosure is provided, and shall state clearly that the disclosure is an estimate. (3) Per-diem interest. For a transaction in which a portion of the interest is determined on a per-diem basis and collected at consummation, any disclosure affected by the per-diem interest shall be considered accurate if the disclosure is based on the information known to the creditor at the time that the disclosure documents are prepared. (e) Multiple creditors; multiple consumers. If a transaction involves more than one creditor, only one set of disclosures shall be given and the creditors shall agree among themselves which creditor must comply with the requirements that this part imposes on any or all of them. If there is more than one consumer, the disclosures may be made to any consumer who is primarily liable on the obligation. If the transaction is rescindable under Sec. 226.15 or Sec. 226.23, however, the disclosures shall be made to each consumer who has the right to rescind. (f) Effect of subsequent events. If a disclosure becomes inaccurate because of an event that occurs after the creditor delivers the required disclosures, the inaccuracy is not a violation of Regulation Z (12 CFR part 226), although new disclosures may be required for mortgages covered by Sec. 226.32 under paragraph (c) of this section, Sec. 226.9(c), Sec. 226.19, or Sec. 226.20. (g) Accuracy of annual percentage rate. For purposes of Sec. 226.32, the annual percentage rate shall be considered accurate, and may be used in determining whether a transaction is covered by Sec. 226.32, if it is accurate according to the requirements and within the tolerances under Sec. 226.22. The finance charge tolerances for rescission under Sec. 226.23(g) or (h) shall not apply for this purpose. [Reg. Z, 60 FR 15471, Mar. 24, 1995, as amended at 60 FR 29969, June 7, 1995; 61 FR 49247, Sept. 19, 1996]

Sec. 226.32 Requirements for certain closed-end home mortgages. (a) Coverage. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the requirements of this section apply to a consumer credit transaction that is secured by the consumer's principal dwelling, and in which either: (i) The annual percentage rate at consummation will exceed by more than 10 percentage points the yield on Treasury securities having comparable periods of maturity to the loan maturity as of the

fifteenth day of the month immediately preceding the month in which the application for the extension of credit is received by the creditor; or (ii) The total points and fees payable by the consumer at or before loan closing will exceed the greater of 8 percent of the total loan amount, or \$400; the \$400 figure shall be adjusted annually on January 1 by the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index that was reported on the preceding June 1. (2) This section does not apply to the following: (i) A residential mortgage transaction. (ii) A reverse mortgage transaction subject to Sec. 226.33. (iii) An open-end credit plan subject to subpart B of this part.

(b) Definitions. For purposes of this subpart, the following definitions apply: (1) For purposes of paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section, points and fees mean: (i) All items required to be disclosed under Sec. 226.4(a) and 226.4(b), except interest or the time-price differential; (ii) All compensation paid to mortgage brokers; and (iii) All items listed in Sec. 226.4(c)(7) (other than amounts held for future payment of taxes) unless the charge is reasonable, the creditor receives no direct or indirect compensation in connection with the charge, and the charge is not paid to an affiliate of the creditor. (2) Affiliate means any company that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another company, as set forth in the Bank Holding [[Page 236]] Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 et seq.). (c) Disclosures. In addition to other disclosures required by this part, in a mortgage subject to this section the creditor shall disclose the following: (1) Notices. The following statement: "You are not required to complete this agreement merely because you have received these disclosures or have signed a loan application. If you obtain this loan, the lender will have a mortgage on your home. You could lose your home, and any money you have put into it, if you do not meet your obligations under the loan." (2) Annual percentage rate. The annual percentage rate. (3) Regular payment. The amount of the regular monthly (or other periodic) payment. (4) Variable-rate. For variable-rate transactions, a statement that the interest rate and monthly payment may increase, and the amount of the single maximum monthly payment, based on the maximum interest rate required to be disclosed under Sec. 226.30. (d) Limitations. A mortgage transaction subject to this section may not provide for the following terms: (1)(i) Balloon payment. For a loan with a term of less than five years, a payment schedule with regular periodic payments that when aggregated do not fully amortize the outstanding principal balance. (ii) Exception. The limitations in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section do not apply to loans with maturities of less than one year, if the purpose of the loan is a "bridge" loan connected with the acquisition or construction of a dwelling intended to become the consumer's principal dwelling. (2) Negative amortization. A payment schedule with regular periodic payments that cause the principal balance to increase. (3) Advance payments. A payment schedule that consolidates more than two periodic payments and pays them in advance from the proceeds. (4) Increased interest rate. An increase in the interest rate after default. (5) Rebates. A refund calculated by a method less favorable than the actuarial method (as defined by section 933(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, 15 U.S.C. 1615(d)), for rebates of interest

arising from a loan acceleration due to default. (6) Prepayment penalties. Except as allowed under paragraph (d)(7) of this section, a penalty for paying all or part of the principal before the date on which the principal is due. A prepayment penalty includes computing a refund of unearned interest by a method that is less favorable to the consumer than the actuarial method, as defined by section 933(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. (7) Prepayment penalty exception. A mortgage transaction subject to this section may provide for a prepayment penalty otherwise permitted by law (including a refund calculated according to the rule of 78s) if: (i) The penalty can be exercised only for the first five years following consummation; (ii) The source of the prepayment funds is not a refinancing by the creditor or an affiliate of the creditor; and (iii) At consummation, the consumer's total monthly debts (including amounts owed under the mortgage) do not exceed 50 percent of the consumer's monthly gross income, as verified by the consumer's signed financial statement, a credit report, and payment records for employment income. (e) Prohibited acts and practices. A creditor extending mortgage credit subject to this section may not: (1) Repayment ability. Engage in a pattern or practice of extending such credit to a consumer based on the consumer's collateral if, considering the consumer's current and expected income, current obligations, and employment status, the consumer will be unable to make the scheduled payments to repay the obligation. (2) Home improvement contracts. Pay a contractor under a home improvement contract from the proceeds of a mortgage covered by this section, other than: (i) By an instrument payable to the consumer or jointly to the consumer and the contractor; or (ii) At the election of the consumer, through a third-party escrow agent in accordance with terms established in a [[Page 237]] written agreement signed by the consumer, the creditor, and the contractor prior to the disbursement. (3) Notice to assignee. Sell or otherwise assign a mortgage subject to this section without furnishing the following statement to the purchaser or assignee: ``Notice: This is a mortgage subject to special rules under the federal Truth in Lending Act. Purchasers or assignees of this mortgage could be liable for all claims and defenses with respect to the mortgage that the borrower could assert against the creditor." [Reg. Z, 60 FR 15472, Mar. 24, 1995, as amended at 60 FR 29969, June 7, 1995]

226.33 Requirements for reverse mortgages. (a) Definition. For purposes of this subpart, reverse mortgage transaction means a nonrecourse consumer credit obligation in which: (1) A mortgage, deed of trust, or equivalent consensual security interest securing one or more advances is created in the consumer's principal dwelling; and (2) Any principal, interest, or shared appreciation or equity is due and payable (other than in the case of default) only after: (i) The consumer dies; {{4-28-95 p.6670.03}} (ii) The dwelling is transferred; or (iii) The consumer ceases to occupy the dwelling as a principal dwelling. (b) Content of disclosures. In addition to other disclosures required by this part, in a reverse mortgage transaction the creditor shall provide the

following disclosures in a form substantially similar to the model form found in paragraph (d) of Appendix K of this part: (1) Notice. A statement that the consumer is not obligated to complete the reverse mortgage transaction merely because the consumer has received the disclosures required by this section or has signed an application for a reverse mortgage loan. (2) Total annual loan cost rates. A good-faith projection of the total cost of the credit, determined in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section and expressed as a table of "total annual loan cost rates," using that term, in accordance with Appendix K of this part. (3) Itemization of pertinent information. An itemization of loan terms, charges, the age of the youngest borrower and the appraised property value. (4) Explanation of table. An explanation of the table of total annual loan cost rates as provided in the model form found in paragraph (d) of Appendix K of this part. (c) Projected total cost of credit. The projected total cost of credit shall reflect the following factors, as applicable: (1) Costs to consumer. All costs and charges to the consumer, including the costs of any annuity the consumer purchases as part of the reverse mortgage transaction. (2) Payments to consumer. All advances to and for the benefit of the consumer, including annuity payments that the consumer will receive from an annuity that the consumer purchases as part of the reverse mortgage transaction. (3) Additional creditor compensation. Any shared appreciation or equity in the dwelling that the creditor is entitled by contract to receive. (4) Limitations on consumer liability. Any limitation on the consumer's liability (such as nonrecourse limits and equity conservation agreements). (5) Assumed annual appreciation rates. Each of the following assumed annual appreciation rates for the dwelling: (i) 0 percent. (ii) 4 percent. (iii) 8 percent. (6) Assumed loan period. (i) Each of the following assumed loan periods, as provided in Appendix L of this part: (A) Two years. (B) The actuarial life expectancy of the consumer to become obligated on the reverse mortgage transaction (as of that consumer's most recent birthday). In the case of multiple consumers, the period shall be the actuarial life expectancy of the youngest consumer (as of that consumer's most recent birthday). (C) The actuarial life expectancy specified by paragraph (c)(6)(i)(B) of this section, multiplied by a factor of 1.4 and rounded to the nearest full year. (ii) At the creditor's option, the actuarial life expectancy specified by paragraph (c)(6)(i)(B) of this section, multiplied by a factor of .5 and rounded to the nearest full year. [Codified to 12 C.F.R. § 226.33] [Section 226.33 added at 60 Fed. Reg. 15473, March 24, 1995, effective March 22, 1995, but compliance is optional until October 1, 1995]