



COMPLIANCE CALENDAR

IMPORTANT COMPLIANCE DATES AS OF APRIL 2021

DEADLINE	BRIEF SUMMARY AND COMPLIANCE RESOURCES
<p>JANUARY 12, 2021</p> <p>SBA</p> <p>13 CFR Part 120</p>	<p>The Small Business Administration's (SBA) interim final rule makes temporary changes to its business loan programs to implement sections 1102 and 1106 of the <i>Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act</i> (CARES Act). The interim final rule implements the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loan. All federally-insured credit unions may be lenders under the PPP, and must submit <i>SBA Form 3506</i> to the agency for approval. Lenders may rely on borrower certifications to determine eligibility and use of loan proceeds. Lenders may also rely on documents submitted by the borrower to determine qualifying loan amount and eligibility for loan forgiveness. Lenders are held harmless for a borrower's failure to comply with the PPP's criteria.</p> <p>On January 14, 2021, the Small Business Administration (SBA) published an interim final rule to make temporary changes to its business loan programs to implement section 311 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (Economic Aid Act), which creates the temporary "Second Draw" Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loan.</p> <p>*Interim final rule applies to loans submitted through June 30, 2020, or until funds are exhausted.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-04, 20-EF-07, 21-EF-06, 21-EF-07 Compliance Blog - 03/26/20, 04/07/20 NAFCU Resources - COVID-19 Regulator Responses, COVID-19 SBA FAQs, CARES Act (H.R. 748) Summary</p>
<p>JANUARY 15, 2021</p> <p>IRS</p> <p>26 CFR Part 1, 53</p>	<p>On January 19, 2021, the Internal Revenue Service published a final rule regarding section 4960 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) on executive compensation and parachute payments. The final rule imposes an excise tax on certain tax-exempt organizations for excess employee remuneration and parachute payments. Under the final rule, federal instrumentalities (which can include federal credit unions (FCUs)) are exempt from paying the excise tax under section 4960 until the IRS provides further guidance. State-chartered credit unions may be required to pay an excise tax on the top five highest-compensated employees on excess remuneration greater than \$1 million or excess parachute payments in an applicable tax year. Nonqualified deferred compensation plans that existed before section 4960 are not exempt from section 4960's requirements, but remuneration paid before section 4960's effective date—for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017—are not subject to the excise tax.</p> <p>* <i>This rule is effective in the 2022 calendar year.</i></p> <p>Final Regulation - 21-EF-12</p>

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<p>MARCH 16, 2021</p> <p>CFPB</p> <p>12 CFR 1005</p>	<p>On March 9, 2021, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB or Bureau) issued an interpretive rule clarifying that the prohibition against sex discrimination under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) and Regulation B includes sexual orientation discrimination and gender identity discrimination. The interpretive rule does not make any changes to the language of ECOA or Regulation B and instead further clarifies sex as a prohibited basis. Sexual orientation discrimination and gender identity discrimination are included in the prohibition as they necessarily involve consideration of sex. Under the rule, an applicant's sex must be a "but for" cause of the injury, but need not be the only cause. Discrimination against individuals, and not merely against groups, is covered. The rule prohibits discrimination based on actual or perceived nonconformity with sex-based or gender-based stereotypes as well as discrimination based on one's associations (e.g. spouses, domestic partners, dates, friends, coworkers).</p> <p>Final Regulation - 21-EF-16</p>
<p>MARCH 23, 2021</p> <p>NCUA</p> <p>12 CFR 700,702,708</p>	<p>On March 23, 2021, the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) published an interim final rule (IFR) with request for comment to permit federally insured credit unions (FICUs) to use asset data as of March 31, 2020 to determine the applicability of certain asset thresholds during calendar years 2021 and 2022. The IFR allows a large FICU to use asset data as of March 31, 2020 for determining whether it is subject to capital planning and stress testing requirements under the Part 702, Subpart E of the NCUA's regulations. The IFR provides FICUs with additional time to prepare for heightened regulatory and supervisory demands upon reaching a higher asset threshold because of share growth related to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The NCUA reserves the authority to subject certain credit unions to enhanced capital planning and stress testing requirements based on several considerations, including whether asset growth was due to a merger or purchase and assumption transaction.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 21-EF-15</p>
<p>MARCH 24, 2021</p> <p>NCUA</p> <p>12 CFR Part 725</p>	<p>On March 18, 2021, the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Board approved an interim final rule to update NCUA's regulations regarding the Central Liquidity Facility (the Facility or CLF). The updates were made necessary because of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (CAA). The CAA extended several enhancements to how the CLF operates—enhancements arising out of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). The interim final rule extends the shortened waiting period for terminating membership with the CLF until January 1, 2023. It also extends the CARES Act provisions that permit an agent member to borrow for its own liquidity needs and reduces the cost of agent access to the CLF by adjusting the nature of the capital stock subscription requirement until December 31, 2021.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 21-EF-14</p>

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<p>MARCH 26, 2021</p> <p>NCUA</p> <p>12 CFR 745</p>	<p>On February 24, 2021, the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) published a final rule amending Part 745 of the agency’s regulations regarding the requirements for jointly owned share accounts for share insurance purposes. The final rule provides an alternative method to satisfy the membership or account signature card requirement for share insurance purposes by allowing federally-insured credit unions (FICUs) to use information found in account records establishing co-ownership of the account. Information in account records can take many forms and a FICU is not limited to the examples provided in the regulatory text. The final rule does not create any additional burdens, recordkeeping requirements, or affect any other legal requirement applicable to FICUs including signature or membership card requirements at account opening.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 21-EF-13 Compliance Blog - 02/24/2021</p>
<p>APRIL 21, 2020</p> <p>NCUA</p> <p>12 CFR 722</p>	<p>On April 21, 2020, the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) published an interim final rule to defer the requirement to obtain an appraisal or written estimate of market value for up to 120 days following the closing of a transaction for certain residential and commercial real estate transactions. Transactions for acquisition, development, and construction of real estate are excluded from this temporary relief. The interim final rule does not revise any of the existing appraisal exceptions or any other requirements with respect to the performance of written estimates of market value.</p> <p>Note: <i>This provision expires December 31, 2020.</i></p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-08, 20-EF-15 Compliance Blog - 04/23/20</p>
<p>APRIL 21, 2020</p> <p>NCUA</p> <p>12 CFR 722</p>	<p>On April 21, 2020, the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) published a temporary final rule modifying certain regulatory requirements to help ensure that federally insured credit unions (FICUs) remains operational and liquid during the pandemic. NCUA is temporarily raising the maximum aggregate amount of loan participations that a FICU may purchase from a single originating lender to the greater of \$5 million or 200 percent of the FICU’s net worth. The final rule temporarily suspends the requirement that a federal credit union (FCU) refinance any purchased loan it is not empowered to grant within 60 days of purchase and extends the ability to purchase nonmember eligible obligations to FCUs that receive a composite CAMEL rating “3,” in addition to FCUs with a rating of “1” or “2”. The timeframes for occupancy or disposition of properties not being used for FCU business are being tolled while the temporary final rule is in effect.</p> <p>Note: <i>These provisions expire December 31, 2021.</i></p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-10</p>

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<p>APRIL 23, 2020</p> <p>FEDERAL RESERVE</p> <p>12 CFR 204</p>	<p>On April 24, 2020, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) published an interim final rule to eliminate the transfer limit applicable to accounts that meet the definition of a “savings deposit.” The interim final rule allows depository institutions immediately to suspend enforcement of the six transfer limit and to allow their customers to make an unlimited number of convenient transfers and withdrawals from their savings deposits. The interim final rule permits, but does not require, depository institutions to suspend enforcement of the six transfer limit. The interim final rule also does not require any changes to the deposit reporting practices of depository institutions.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-11 Compliance Blog - 04/28/20</p>
<p>APRIL 30, 2020</p> <p>NCUA</p> <p>12 CFR 722</p>	<p>On April 16, 2020, the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Board approved a final rule amending Part 722 of the NCUA’s regulations regarding certain residential real estate appraisals. The final rule raises the threshold requirement for an appraisal from \$250,000 to \$400,000 for a single one-to-four unit family residential property. The final rule explicitly incorporates the statutory requirement that appraisals are subject to appropriate review for compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). Transactions that fall below the threshold will require a written estimate of market value consistent with safe and sound practices. The rule also removes additional requirements for the appraisal exemption for certain residential real estate transactions in rural areas. These changes provide appraisal threshold parity with that of the other federal banking agencies.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-09 Compliance Blog - 04/16/20</p>
<p>MAY 28, 2020</p> <p>SBA</p> <p>13 CFR 120</p>	<p>On May 22, 2020, the Small Business Administration (SBA) published an interim final rule regarding Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loan forgiveness requirements, implementing section 1106 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). In addition, the SBA published a second interim final rule providing the procedures for an SBA loan review as well as related borrower and lender responsibilities in terms of forgiveness and loan reviews. This final regulatory alert combines both interim final rules. Lenders must receive SBA Form 3508 or lender equivalent loan forgiveness application from the borrower. Lenders have 60 days from receipt of a complete application to render a decision to the SBA. The decision may be an approval (in whole or in part), a denial, or (if directed by the SBA) a denial without prejudice due to a pending SBA review of the loan. If approved, the SBA has 90 days to remit payment to the lender. Borrowers are responsible for providing an accurate loan forgiveness calculation, and lenders must provide a good-faith review of the calculation and supporting documents.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-15</p>

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<p>MAY 28, 2020</p> <p>NCUA</p> <p>12 CFR 702</p>	<p>On May 28, 2020, the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) published an interim final rule amending its prompt corrective action (PCA) rules to provide additional regulatory flexibility as credit unions respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. In general, the amendments grant federally insured credit unions (FICUs) greater operational flexibility and relief should net worth levels decline. The rule makes two temporary changes to the NCUA's PCA regulations. Amended § 702.201 facilitates a waiver of the earnings retention requirement for any credit union that is adequately capitalized. Amended § 702.206(c) permits a FICU that is less than adequately capitalized to submit a streamlined net worth restoration plan if its net worth level has fallen predominantly as a result of share growth. In these cases, the FICU may submit a simplified net worth restoration plan to the applicable Regional Director after attesting that the FICU fell to undercapitalized because of share growth and that the condition is a temporary effect of the pandemic.</p> <p><i>Note, this is a temporary provision that will expire December 31, 2020.</i></p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-16</p>
<p>JULY 1, 2020</p> <p>CFPB , FEDERAL RESERVE</p> <p>12 CFR Part 1030, 12 CFR Part 229</p>	<p>The agencies' rule implements a Dodd-Frank Act requirement to adjust the dollar amounts in the Expedited Funds Availability Act (EFA Act) every five years by the aggregate annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rounded to the nearest multiple of \$25.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 19-EF-08</p> <p>Compliance Blog - 06/28/19</p> <p>Compliance Monitor - February 2020</p>
<p>JULY 1, 2020</p> <p>CFPB</p> <p>12 CFR Part 1003</p>	<p>On April 16, 2020, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (CFPB) published a final rule amending its Regulation C, implementing the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) to adjust the thresholds for reporting on both closed-end mortgage loans and open-end lines of credit. The CFPB is adjusting the closed-end mortgage loan threshold for credit unions required to report under HMDA and loans exempt from reporting from 25 to 100 closed-end mortgage loans a year for the two preceding years, effective July 1, 2020.</p> <p>Note: <i>This rule also increases the transactional thresholds for open-end dwelling secured loans to 200 loans in the prior two calendar years when the current temporary threshold of 500 loans expires on January 1, 2022.</i></p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-13</p> <p>Compliance Blog - 04/29/20</p>

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<p>JULY 21, 2020</p> <p>CFPB</p> <p>12 CFR Part 1005</p>	<p>On May 11, 2020, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB or Bureau) published a final rule amending its Remittance Transfer Rule (Remittance Rule). The amendments are intended to mitigate the July 2020 sunset of a temporary exception that permits estimates of fee and exchange rate information that must otherwise be disclosed in exact amounts. The final rule increases the Remittance Rule’s “ordinary course of business” safe harbor threshold from its current level of 100 transfers in the previous and current calendar year to 500. The rule permits estimates of the exchange rate for a remittance transfer to a particular country if, among other things, the designated recipient will receive funds in the country’s local currency and the insured institution made 1,000 or fewer remittance transfers in the prior calendar year to that country when the designated recipients received funds in the country’s local currency. With respect to covered third-party fees, the rule permits estimates of covered third-party fees for a remittance transfer to a particular designated recipient’s institution if, among other things, the insured institution made 500 or fewer remittance transfers to the designated institution in the prior calendar year.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-14 Compliance Blog - 05/15/20</p>
<p>OCTOBER 20, 2020</p> <p>CFPB</p> <p>12 CFR Part 1041</p>	<p>On July 22, 2020, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) published a final rulemaking amending its regulations governing Payday, Vehicle Title, and Certain High-Cost Installment Loans (Payday Rule). The final rule rescinds all mandatory underwriting requirements for making an ability-to-repay (ATR) determination. The final rule rescinds all ATR related definitions, reporting, recordkeeping, and compliance date requirements. In addition, the final rule removes provisions that previously stated that it was an unfair and abusive practice for a lender to make a covered short-term or longer-term balloon-payment loan without determining ATR. Loans that currently meet the parameters of the National Credit Union Administration’s (NCUA) Payday Alternative Loans I (PAL) program retain their safe harbor status as an “alternative exemption” under the final rule. PALs II loans may or may not meet the accommodation exemption. The final rule retains the exemption for accommodation loans as well. The final rule retains the payment provisions.</p> <p>Note: Credit unions do not have to comply with the Payments Provisions (Subpart C) until a court-ordered stay is lifted.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 17-EF-10, 19-EF-07, 20-EF-19 Compliance Blog - 10/23/17, 8/19/19</p>
<p>OCTOBER 26, 2020</p> <p>HUD</p> <p>24 CFR Part 100</p>	<p>On September 3, 2020, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued a final rule to amend its interpretation of the Fair Housing Act’s disparate impact standard to better reflect the Supreme Court’s 2015 ruling in Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs v. Inclusive Communities Project, Inc. The final rule clarifies that disparate impact claims must meet a robust causality requirement. At the pleading stage, plaintiffs will need to show that a challenged policy or practice is arbitrary, artificial, and unnecessary to achieve a valid interest or legitimate objective. Plaintiffs must also demonstrate a robust causal link between the challenged policy or practice and a disparate impact, and show how the disparity is significant, direct, and affects members of a protected class as a group.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-21</p>

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<p>DECEMBER 28, 2020</p> <p>CFPB</p> <p>12 CFR Part 1026</p>	<p>On October 26, 2020, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB or Bureau) published a final rule and official interpretation regarding the sunset date of the Temporary Government-Sponsored Enterprise (GSE) Qualified Mortgage (QM) (Temporary GSE QM or “GSE Patch”) under the Truth in Lending Act (TILA). The GSE patch now expires on July 1, 2021.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-22 Compliance Blog - 10/20/20</p>
<p>JANUARY 12, 2021</p> <p>SBA</p> <p>13 CFR Part 120</p>	<p>The Small Business Administration’s (SBA) interim final rule makes temporary changes to its business loan programs to implement sections 1102 and 1106 of the <i>Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act</i> (CARES Act). The interim final rule implements the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loan. All federally-insured credit unions may be lenders under the PPP, and must submit <i>SBA Form 3506</i> to the agency for approval. Lenders may rely on borrower certifications to determine eligibility and use of loan proceeds. Lenders may also rely on documents submitted by the borrower to determine qualifying loan amount and eligibility for loan forgiveness. Lenders are held harmless for a borrower’s failure to comply with the PPP’s criteria.</p> <p>On January 14, 2021, the Small Business Administration (SBA) published an interim final rule to make temporary changes to its business loan programs to implement section 311 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (Economic Aid Act), which creates the temporary “Second Draw” Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loan.</p> <p><i>*Interim final rule applies to loans submitted through June 30, 2020, or until funds are exhausted.</i></p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-04, 20-EF-07, 21-EF-06, 21-EF-07 Compliance Blog - 03/26/20, 04/07/20 NAFCU Resources - COVID-19 Regulator Responses, COVID-19 SBA FAQs, CARES Act (H.R. 748) Summary</p>

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<p>JULY 1, 2021</p> <p>CFPB</p> <p>12 CFR Part 1026</p>	<p>On December 29, 2020 the CFPB issued two rules that, respectively, amend the definition of a general qualified mortgage (QM) and create the definition of a seasoned QM under the Truth in Lending Act (TILA).</p> <p>One final rule revises how a credit union must determine ability-to-repay (ATR) for a general QM loan by replacing the debt-to-income (DTI) threshold with a comparison of the loan's annual percentage rate (APR) to the average prime offer rate (APOR) for a comparable transaction. A loan would meet the General QM definition if the APR is no more than 2.25 percent over the APOR. Different pricing thresholds are set for first-lien, subordinate, and smaller loan transactions. Including a separate threshold for loans secured by a manufactured home. A separate threshold for a safe harbor QM and a rebuttable presumption QM remains intact.</p> <p>The other final rule creates a seasoned QM which is a first-lien, fixed-rate covered loan that includes restrictions on product features and points and fees, and meets certain portfolio, performance, and underwriting requirements. Creditors must underwrite the loan using the consideration and verification requirements under the general QM loan definition and must consider a borrower's debt-to-income (DTI) ratio or residual income. Seasoned QMs that meet these requirements after a 36-month seasoning period will receive safe harbor status. During the seasoning period, a loan cannot have two delinquencies of 30 days or more, and no delinquencies of 60 days or more. Seasoned QMs must be held in the originating creditor or first purchaser's portfolio for 36 months.</p> <p>Both rules are effective on March 1, 2021 but the new definition of a general QM has a compliance deadline of July 1, 2021 with the rule permitting early compliance after March 1, 2021.</p> <p><i>Note, in a recent statement, Acting Director of the CFPB Dave Uejio asked CFPB staff to review possible options to have the QM rule remain in its current form, based on the debt-to-income ratio.</i></p> <p>Final Regulation - 21-EF-01, 21-EF-02 Compliance Blog - 12/23/20, 12/28/20</p>
<p>NOVEMBER 30, 2021</p> <p>CFPB</p> <p>12 CFR Part 1006</p>	<p>On October 30, 2020, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB or Bureau) issued a final rule to amend Regulation F, which implements the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA). The final rule applies only to third-party debt collectors, as defined by the FDCPA. The rule, in part, clarifies the time, place and manner on how a debt collector may communicate with a consumer. The rule also creates call frequency restrictions. Under the rule, debt collectors may communicate through email, text message and social media so long as the consumer has been given the opportunity to opt-out. Debt collectors may only communicate via social media through direct messaging. A separate rulemaking is expected regarding required disclosures and a model time-barred debt notice.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 20-EF-22 Compliance Blog - 10/20/20</p>

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<p>JANUARY 1, 2022</p> <p>CFPB</p> <p>12 CFR Part 1003</p>	<p>The CFPB's final rule extends to January 1, 2022, the current temporary threshold of 500 open-end lines of credit for reporting data about open-end lines of credit. The rule also incorporates into Regulation C the interpretations and procedures from the August 2018 interpretive and procedural rule the bureau issued (2018 HMDA Rule) to implement and clarify the HMDA partial exemptions created by the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act. The CFPB will defer action on permanent increases to the transactional and institutional coverage thresholds. It anticipates that it will issue a separate final rule in 2020 addressing the coverage thresholds for closed-end mortgage loans and open-end lines of credit that will become effective on January 1, 2022.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 15-EF-17, 19-EF-17</p> <p>Compliance Blog - HMDA/Regulation C, 4/11/18, 10/30/19, 01/29/20</p> <p>NAFCU Resources - http://www.nafcu.org/hmda/</p>
<p>JANUARY 1, 2022</p> <p>NCUA</p> <p>12 CFR Part 702</p>	<p>NCUA's final rule delays the implementation date of its Risk Based Capital (RBC) rule by two years to January 1, 2022. In October 2015, the NCUA adopted the RBC rule for federally insured, natural-person credit unions. In October 2018, the NCUA finalized a supplemental final rule amending its 2015 RBC rule to delay the implementation date by one year to January 1, 2020 and increased the threshold level for coverage from \$100 million to \$500 million by amending the definition of a "complex" credit union. The final rule sets forth ten categories of risk-weights for various types of assets based on the risk associated with particular investments. For example, cash would be assigned a zero percent risk weight while riskier assets such as mortgage servicing and CUSO activities would have substantially higher risk-weights. During the delay period, the NCUA's existing prompt corrective action (PCA) regulation will remain in effect. The NCUA will continue to enforce the capital standards currently in place and address any supervisory concerns through existing regulatory and supervisory mechanisms.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 19-EF-20</p> <p>Compliance Blog - Risk-Based Capital</p>
<p>JANUARY 1, 2022</p> <p>NCUA</p> <p>12 CFR Part 702</p>	<p>On December 17, 2020, the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) published a final rule granting complex, newly formed, and low-income designated credit unions the authority to issue subordinated debt. For non-LICUs, the ability to issue subordinated debt could enhance capital cushions for risk-based capital purposes, provide additional funding for growth and expansion, and alleviate constraints imposed by retained earnings when growth does occur. For all issuers, the rule introduces more rigorous requirements for new offerings, including prospectus-like disclosures, but grandfathers existing secondary capital.</p> <p>Final Regulation - 21-EF-05</p>

DEADLINE	BRIEF SUMMARY AND COMPLIANCE RESOURCES
<p>ANNUAL FILING DUE FIVE MONTHS AFTER FISCAL YEAR END.</p> <p>Treasury and IRS</p> <p>Section 4960 of the Internal Revenue Code</p>	<p>On December 31, 2018, the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Service issued Notice 2019-09 to provide interim guidance about compliance with the requirements in section 4960 of the Internal Revenue Code added by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA). Under section 4960, organizations are required to pay excise taxes on excess remuneration and excess parachute payments made to covered employees. This applies to credit unions because credit unions fall under the definition of an Applicable Tax-Exempt Organization. Under the definitions outlined in the guidance, section 4960 could potentially also apply to a credit union service organization (CUSO) as a related organization. The interim guidance answers questions about how to report and pay the section 4960 excise tax. It is to be reported and paid using Form 4720, Return of Certain Excise Taxes Under Chapters 41 and 42 of the tax code. The regulators intend to issue proposed regulations in connection with section 4960.</p> <p>Note: <i>Filing due by May 15, 2019, if a credit union was subject to the tax on compensation paid in 2018 and its fiscal year ended December.</i></p> <p>Final Regulation - 19-EF-03</p> <p>Compliance Blog - 2/4/19, 5/8/19</p>



PENDING REGULATIONS

PROPOSED REGULATIONS NOT YET FINALIZED

PROPOSAL	AGENCY	NAFCU RESOURCES
12 CFR Parts 1206 and 1240 <i>Enterprise Capital Requirements</i>	FHFA	Regulatory Alert - 18-EA-23
12 CFR Part 1026 <i>Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Residential Property Assessed Clean Energy Financing</i>	CFPB	Regulatory Alert - 19-EA-06
12 CFR Part 701 <i>Compensation in Connection With Loans to Members and Lines of Credit to Members</i>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 19-EA-08 Compliance Blog - 5/20/19
12 CFR Part 1005 <i>Regulatory Flexibility Act Review of 2009 Overdraft Rule</i>	CFPB	Regulatory Alert - 19-EA-10
12 CFR Part 1003 <i>Home Mortgage Disclosure Data Points and Coverage</i>	CFPB	Regulatory Alert - 19-EA-11
<i>Potential Modifications to the Federal Reserve Banks' National Settlement Service and Fedwire® Funds Service To Support Enhancements to the Same-Day ACH Service and Corresponding Changes to the Federal Reserve Policy on Payment System Risk, Request for Comments</i>	Federal Reserve	Regulatory Alert - 19-EA-13
<i>Federal Reserve Actions to Support Interbank Settlement of Faster Payments</i>	Federal Reserve	Regulatory Alert - 19-EA-20
<i>Proposed Accounting Standards Update – Effective Dates</i>	FASB	Regulatory Alert - 19-EA-21
12 CFR Part 708 <i>Combination Transactions With Non-Credit Unions; Credit Union Asset Acquisitions</i>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 20-EA-01
12 CFR Part 704 <i>Corporate Credit Unions</i>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 20-EA-03



PROPOSAL	AGENCY	NAFCU RESOURCES
<p>12 CFR Part 1026</p> <p><i>Facilitating the LIBOR Transition</i></p>	CFPB	Regulatory Alert - 20-EA-05
<p>12 CFR Part 702</p> <p><i>Transition to CECL</i></p>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 20-EA-13
<p>12 CFR Part 760</p> <p><i>Interagency Questions and Answers Regarding Flood Insurance</i></p>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 20-EA-17
<p>31 CFR Part 1010, 1020</p> <p><i>Threshold for the Requirement To Collect, Retain, and Transmit Information on Funds Transfers and Transmittals of Funds That Begin or End Outside the United States, and Clarification of the Requirement To Collect, Retain, and Transmit Information on Transactions Involving Convertible Virtual Currencies and Digital Assets With Legal Tender Status</i></p>	FinCEN	Regulatory Alert - 20-EA-22
<p>12 CFR Part 701, 721</p> <p><i>Mortgage Servicing Rights</i></p>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 21-EA-01
<p>12 CFR Part 701</p> <p><i>Overdraft Policy</i></p>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 21-EA-02
<p>12 CFR Part 701, Appendix B</p> <p><i>Chartering and field of Membership - Shared Facility Requirements</i></p>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 21-EA-03
<p><i>Communications and Transparency</i></p>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 21-EA-04
<p>12 CFR Part 702</p> <p><i>Risk-Based Net Worth - COVID-19 Regulatory Relief</i></p>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 21-EA-05
<p><i>Credit Union Service Organizations</i></p>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 21-EA-06



PROPOSAL	AGENCY	NAFCU RESOURCES
12 CFR Part 700,701,703,704,713 <i>CAMELS Rating System</i>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 21-EA-07
12 CFR Parts 702 and 703 <i>Simplification of Risk-Based Capital Reuirements</i>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 21-EA-08
12 CFR 1026 <i>Qualified Mortgage Definition Under the Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z): General QM Loan Definition; Delay of Mandatory Compliance Date</i>	CFPB	Regulatory Alert - 21-EA-09
<i>Artificial Intelligence</i>	NCUA	Regulatory Alert - 21-EA-11
31 CFR 1010 <i>Beneficial Ownership Information Reporting Requirements</i>	FinCEN	Regulatory Alert - 21-EA-12
12 CFR 1024 <i>Protections for Borrowers Affected by the COVID-19 Emergency Under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA), Regulation X</i>	FinCEN	Regulatory Alert - 21-EA-13