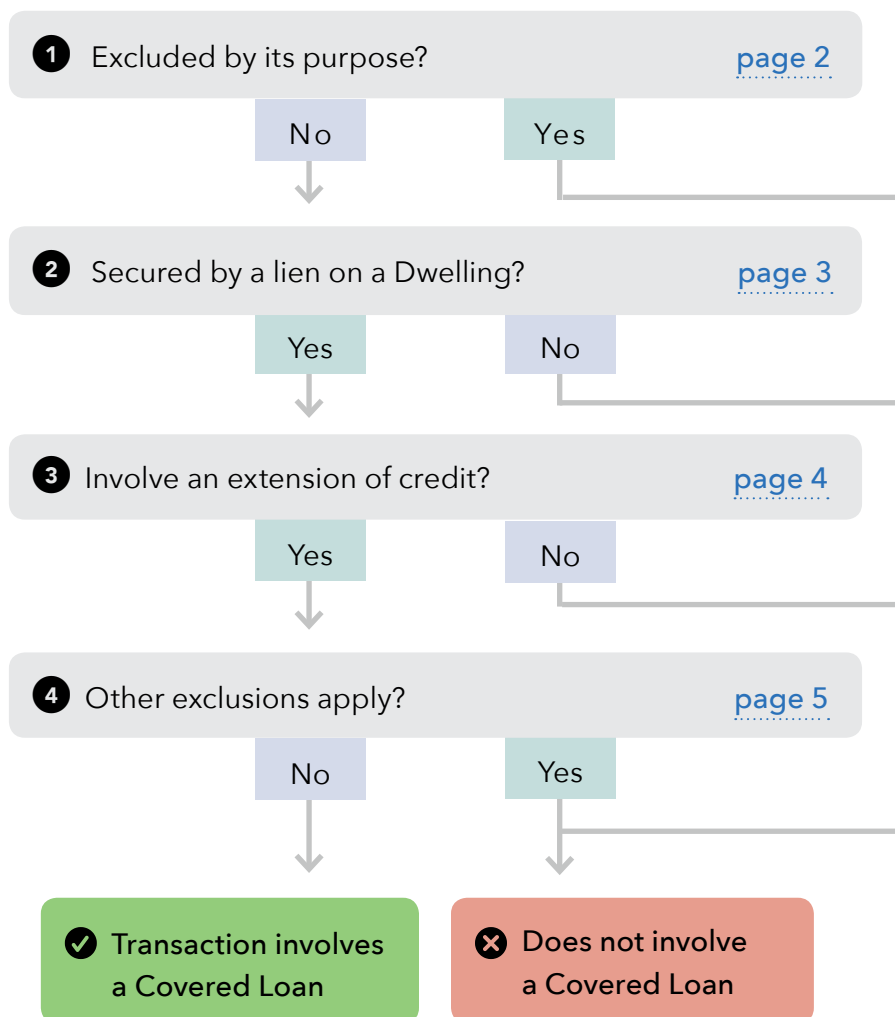


# HMDA transactional coverage Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

## Effective January 1, 2018

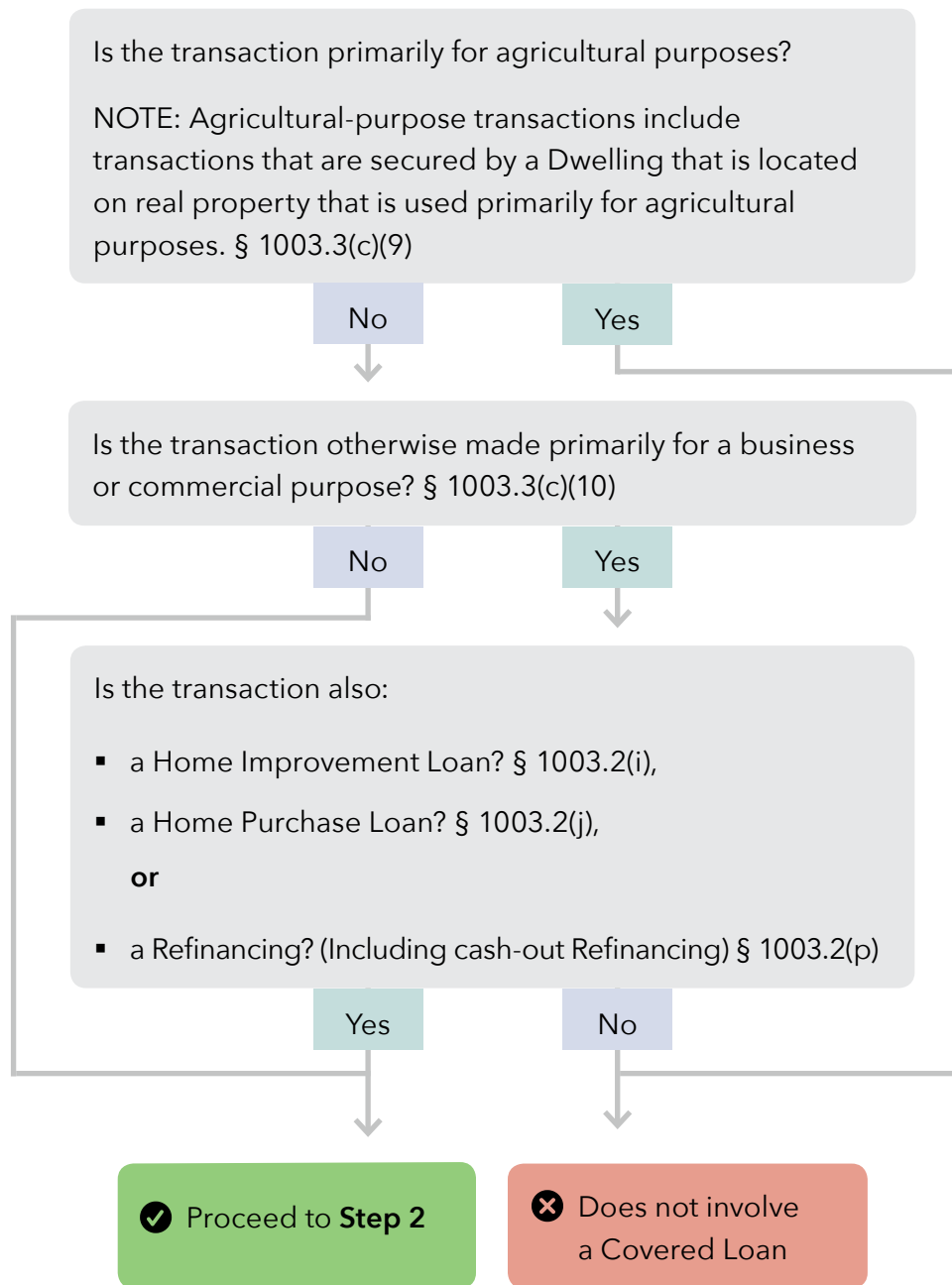
Under HMDA and Regulation C, a transaction is reportable only if it is an Application for, an origination of, or a purchase of a Covered Loan. These materials illustrate one approach to help determine whether a transaction involves a Covered Loan. If the transaction involves a Covered Loan, it is reported only if the institution meets the applicable loan-volume thresholds. Terms that are defined in Regulation C are capitalized in this document for ease of reference. Click on the numbers below to view the instructions for each step.

### Does the transaction involve a Covered Loan?

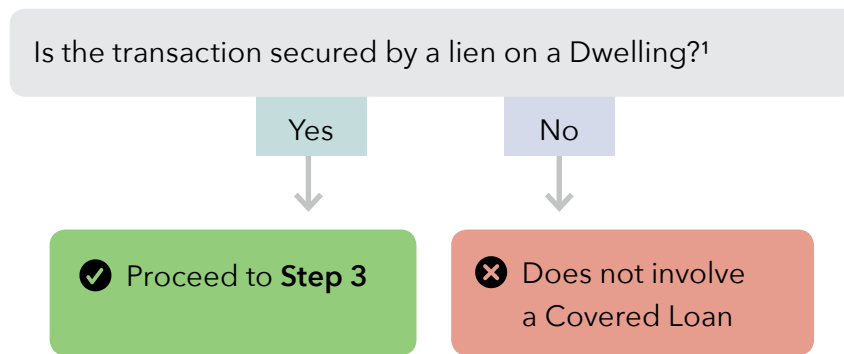


These materials summarize requirements under HMDA and Regulation C and do not themselves establish any binding obligations. They are intended only to act as a reference and not as a substitute for the regulation or its official commentary. Always consult the regulation text and official commentary for a complete understanding of the law. Version 1.0, 6/15/2016

# 1 Is the transaction excluded by its purpose?



## 2 Is the transaction secured by a lien on a Dwelling?<sup>1</sup>

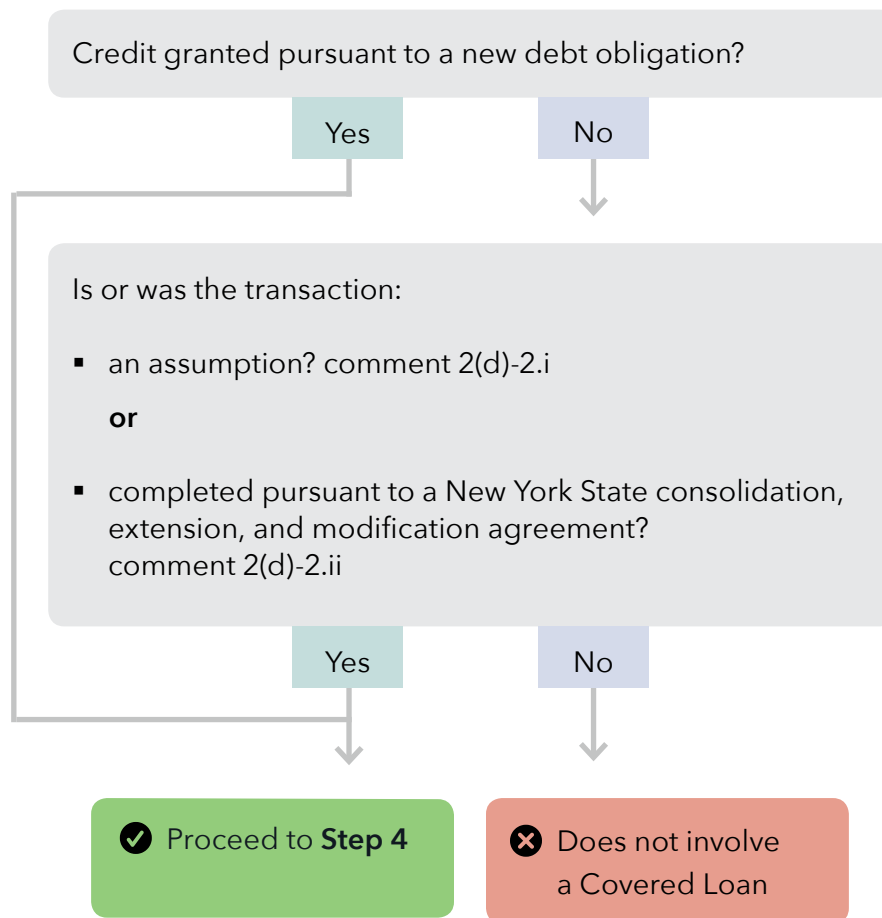


Use the table below to help determine whether the transaction is secured by a lien on a Dwelling.

Single family structures	Multifamily structures	Mixed-use purposes
Dwelling	Dwelling	Dwelling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principal residences</li> <li>Second homes</li> <li>Vacation homes</li> <li>Manufactured Homes or other factory built homes</li> <li>Investment properties</li> <li>Individual condominium units</li> <li>Detached homes</li> <li>Individual cooperative units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apartment buildings or complexes</li> <li>Manufactured home communities</li> <li>Condominium buildings or complexes</li> <li>Cooperative buildings or complexes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed-use property if primary use is residential</li> <li>Properties for long-term housing and related services (such as assisted living for senior citizens or supportive housing for people with disabilities)</li> <li>Properties for long-term housing and medical care if primary use is residential</li> </ul>
Not a Dwelling	Not a Dwelling	Not a Dwelling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transitory residences</li> <li>Recreational vehicles</li> <li>Boats</li> <li>Campers</li> <li>Travel trailers</li> <li>Park model RVs</li> <li>Floating homes</li> <li>Houseboats</li> <li>Mobile homes constructed before June 15, 1976</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transitory residences</li> <li>Hotels</li> <li>Hospitals and properties used to provide medical care (such as skilled nursing, rehabilitation, or long-term medical care)</li> <li>College dormitories</li> <li>Recreational vehicle parks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed-use property if primary use is not residential</li> <li>Transitory residences</li> <li>Structures originally designed as Dwellings but used exclusively for commercial purposes</li> <li>Properties for long-term housing and medical care if primary use is not residential</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup>Dwelling means a residential structure, whether or not attached to real property. § 1003.2(f) and comments 2(f)-1 through -5.

### 3 Does the transaction involve an extension of credit?<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Generally under Regulation C, an extension of credit refers to the granting of credit only pursuant to a new debt obligation. If the transaction modifies, renews, extends, or amends the terms of an existing debt obligation, but the existing debt obligation is not satisfied and replaced, the transaction is not a new extension of credit, unless it falls within the two exceptions noted above. § 1003.2(d) and (o), and comments 2(d)-2 and 2(o)-2

## 4 Do other exclusions apply? § 1003.3(c)(1) through (8)

Is or was the transaction:

- originated or purchased by the Financial Institution acting in a fiduciary capacity?
- secured by a lien on unimproved land?
- temporary financing designed to be replaced by permanent financing at a later time?
- the purchase of an interest in a pool of otherwise Covered Loans, such as mortgage-participation certificates, mortgage-backed securities, or real estate mortgage investment conduits?
- the purchase solely of the right to service an otherwise Covered Loan?
- a purchase as part of a merger or acquisition, or as part of the acquisition of all of the assets and liabilities of a branch office?
- for a total dollar amount that is less than \$500?
- a purchase of a partial interest in an otherwise Covered Loan?

If **NO** to **all**  
of the questions

If **YES** to **any**  
of the questions

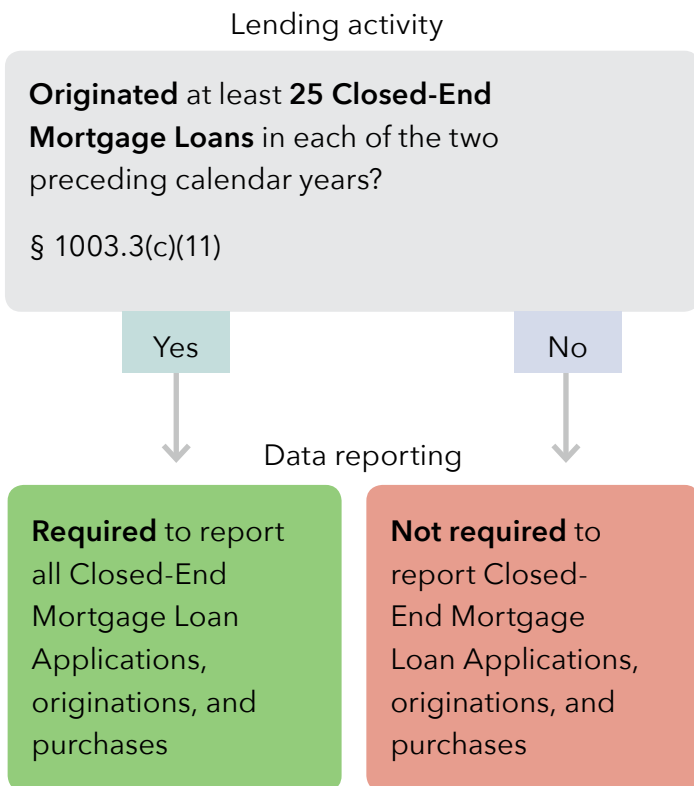
✔ Transaction involves  
a Covered Loan

✘ Does not involve  
a Covered Loan

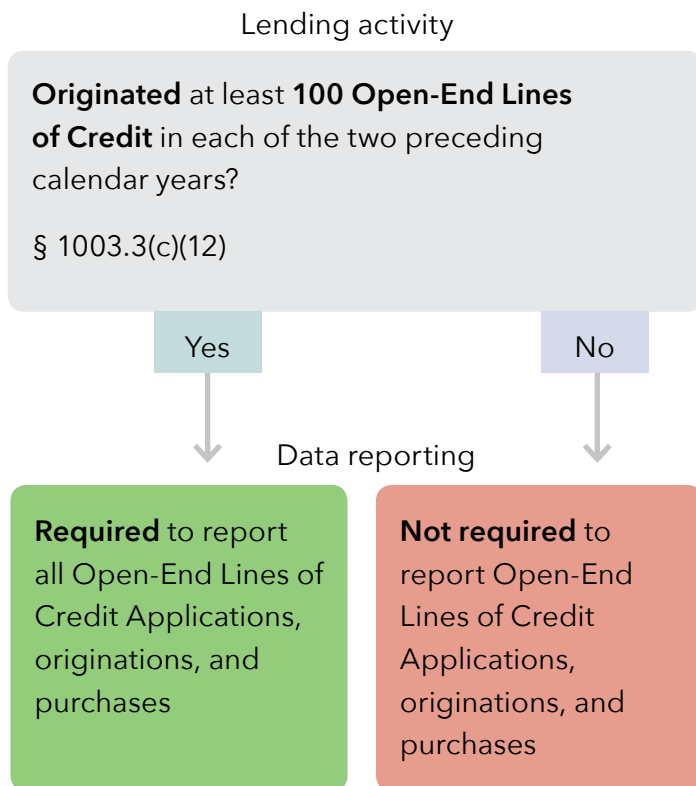
## ✔ Transaction involves a Covered Loan

Regulation C provides different loan-volume reporting thresholds for transactions that involve a Covered Loan depending on whether they involve a Closed-End Mortgage Loan or an Open-End Line of Credit. § 1003.3(c)(11) and (12). Reporting is required if a threshold is met in each of the two preceding calendar years. (See [2018 Institutional Coverage Chart](#) for guidance regarding institutional coverage.)

### Closed-End Mortgage Loan § 1003.2(d)



### Open-End Line of Credit § 1003.2(o)



- Only **originated** Covered Loans count toward the loan-volume thresholds. If a threshold is met, the institution reports all Applications for Covered Loans that it receives, Covered Loans that it originates, and Covered Loans that it purchases for that type of transaction (either Closed-End Mortgage Loan or Open-End Line of Credit, or both, if both thresholds are met).
- Covered consumer and business or commercial purpose originations should be counted together when assessing the individual thresholds for Closed-End Mortgage Loans and Open-End Lines of Credit.