VENABLE LLP

Venable CFPB monitor

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RELATED SERVICES

Advertising and Marketing
Banking and Financial Services Regulation
Consumer Finance
Consumer Products and Services
Credit Counseling and Debt Services
Financial Services
Nonprofit Organizations and Associations
Privacy and Data Security

Table of Contents

CLICK ANY TITLE TO GO DIRECTLY TO THAT SECTION

Sections and Subtitles	Section Summary	Proposed and Final Rules	Reference and Resources
SEC. 1001. Short Title	Title X of the Dodd-Frank Act is entitled the "Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010"	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Issues Report on Agency Progress, dated July 18, 2011	
SEC. 1002. Definitions	This section contains definitions used throughout Title X (and elsewhere in the Dodd-Frank Act). Definitions include: (a) covered person; (b) enumerated consumer laws; (c) federal consumer financial law; (d) financial product or service; (e) prudential regulator and (f) other generally applicable definitions.		
SUBTITLE A - Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection	This subtitle creates the Bureau as an independent bureau within the Federal Reserve Board (the "FRB"), and describes many of its administrative functions and operating authorities (subtitle B describes the operating powers of the Bureau deemed necessary to carry out its statutory mandate).		Offices of Inspector Generals Review of CFPB Implementation Planning Activities, July 15, 2011
Sec. 1011. Establishment of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection	This section establishes and names the independent Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (the "Bureau" or the "CFPB" as the regulator of consumer financial products and services. It sets out the necessary approvals, the term, and other particular employment and office issues for the Director and the Deputy Director of the Bureau.		
Sec. 1012. Executive and Administrative Powers	Sets forth the powers of the Bureau and gives the Director of the Bureau delegation power over his or her employees in the agency. It discusses the autonomy of the Bureau with respect to the FRB, and prohibits the FRB from intervening in matters before the Bureau, as well as prevents the FRB from interfering in the Bureau's issuance of a rule or order.		Joint Response by the Inspectors General of the Department of the Treasury and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System—Request for Information Regarding the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, dated January 10, 2011
Sec. 1013. Administrative	This provision outlines issues of appointment, compensation and retirement planning for employees and personnel of the Bureau. This section also establishes several of the functional units that the Bureau is required to operate. These units include: (a) an Office of Research; (b) an Office of Community Affairs; (c) an Office of Fair Lending and Equal Opportunity; (d) an Office of Financial Education; (e) an Office of Service Member Affairs; (f) an Office of Financial Protection for Older Americans. (Other subsections create examination and supervisions functions and enforcement mechanisms).	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau And Military's Top Uniformed Lawyers Release Joint Statement Of Principles	
Sec. 1014. Consumer Advisory Board	This section describes the establishment, membership requirements, meetings, and compensation of the Bureau's Consumer Advisory Board. (It remains unclear whether the FRB's Consumer Advisory Council will be disbanded or merged into the CFPB's Consumer Advisory Board).		
Sec. 1015 . Coordination	The section obligates the Bureau to cooperate to coordinate with state regulatory agencies and other federal agencies to maintain regulatory consistency, including the Federal Trade Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.		
Sec. 1016. Appearances Before and Reports to Congress	This section describes the requirements of the Bureau's Director to appear before and report to Congress. The section also describes the content requirements of the Bureau's Congressional reports.	Oversight Hearings by the House Committee on Financial	

Sections and Subtitles	Section Summary	Proposed and Final Rules	Reference and Resources
		Services of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, March 16, 2011	
Sec. 1017. Funding; Penalties and Fines	Outlines the transfer of funds from the FRB that are necessary to for the Bureau's annual budget. Describes how the annual amount can be adjusted, the financial plans and operating forecasts, and the Bureau's annual financial statements. Describes the process for auditing the Bureau and submitting reports to Congress. Establishes the Consumer Financial Civil Penalty Fund, which will be a fund into which civil money penalties collected by the Bureau will be deposited for payment to victims of violations of the federal consumer protection laws.		
Sec. 1018. Effective Date	Subtitle A and its provisions became effective on July 21, 2010.		
SUBTITLE B - General Powers of the Bureau	This subtitle is perhaps the most important in Title X in that it contains most of the CFPB's regulatory, examination and enforcement authorities. Important exceptions to the jurisdiction of the CFPB are also contained in this subtitle.		Defining Larger Participants in Certain Consumer Financial Products and Services Markets
Sec. 1021. Purpose, Objectives, and Functions	Sets forth the statutory mandate of the CFPB. It has been quoted widely as establishing fundamental Bureau policy, including: (a) providing consumers with understandable disclosures; (b) protecting consumers from unfair, deceptive or abusive acts and discrimination; (c) reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens; (d) enforcing the federal consumer laws in a manner that does not discriminate against depository institutions; and (e) promoting the maintenance of a competitive consumer marketplace.		
Sec. 1022. Rulemaking Authority	Provides the CFPB with primary authority to issue regulations for the federal consumer laws transferred to the Bureau, including the authority to create exemptions and coverage determinations.	CFPB Identification of Enforceable Rules and Orders Federal Reserve Board Proposed Temporary Exemption from Compliance with Section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Act for Motor Vehicles Dealers	
Sec. 1023. Review of Bureau Regulations	Provides the Financial Stability Oversight Council the authority to overrule a rulemaking by the Bureau, but in doing so sets a very high legal standard to justify an override (i.e., a regulation or action by the CFPB places the safety and soundness of the U.S. banking system at risk or the overall stability of the U.S. banking system).		
Sec. 1024. Supervision of Nondepository Covered Persons	Provides authority for the CFPB to examine and supervise non-depository "covered persons." Specific authority is provided for the CFPB to regulate: (a) residential mortgage lenders, brokers and servicers; (b) residential loan modification and foreclosure	CFPB Request for Public Comment—Defining Larger	

Sections and Subtitles	Section Summary	Proposed and Final Rules	Reference and Resources
	relief companies; and (c) private student lenders. In addition, by rulemaking, the Bureau must identify all other categories of non-depository covered persons that will be directly supervised by the Bureau (based upon size and/or identified risks to consumers). In addition, the Bureau is provided authority to require that specified non-depository covered persons register with the CFPB, as well as generate and provide reports and records to the Bureau (which may be shared with other state and federal agencies). In the enforcement of the transferred federal consumer protection laws, the CFPB is provided primary enforcement authority, but enforcement of federal consumer laws is also shared with the federal banking agencies and the FTC. (Section 1042 clarifies the authority of state attorneys general to enforce the federal consumer protection laws.)	Participants in Certain Consumer Financial Products and Services	
Sec. 1025. Supervision of Very Large Banks, Savings Associations, and Credit Unions	Gives the Bureau exclusive authority to examine for compliance with federal consumer laws insured depository institutions and affiliates with total assets of more than $10 Billion. Similarly, the Bureau is granted primary enforcement authority over these entities. Several provisions of this section address procedures to avoid regulatory overlap and conflict between the Bureau and the applicable prudential regulator.	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Outlines Bank Supervision Approach	
Sec. 1026. Other Banks, Savings Associations, and Credit Unions	States that insured depository institutions with assets less than $10 Billion remain subject to examination by their existing federal banking regulator (i.e., the applicable prudential regulator). This section also provides that the CFPB may share reports of examination and "ride along" with the prudential regulator.		
Sec. 1027. Limitations on Authorities of the Bureau; Preservation of Authorities	Contains numerous exemptions from coverage and jurisdiction by the CFPB for specified categories of companies, which include: (a) retail sellers of financial consumer goods or services (including the limited use of retail installment sales contracts); (b) real estate brokers; (c) manufactured home retailers; (d) accountants and tax preparers; (e) lawyers; (f) insurance companies and insurance brokers; (g) certain employee benefit plans; (h) persons and entities regulated by a state securities commission; (i) persons and entities regulated by the SEC; (j) persons and entities regulated by the CFTC; (k) persons and entities regulated by the Farm Credit Administration; and (l) certain charitable organizations. It is important to note that in most instances the FTC or another federal regulatory agency retains jurisdiction over many of the exempted entities for compliance with federal consumer laws. Further, it appears that if an exempted entity also provides a consumer financial product or service, the Bureau would likely have jurisdiction regarding the consumer financial product or service.		
Sec. 1028. Authority to Restrict mandatory Pre-Dispute Arbitration	Following a study, the Bureau is authorized to prohibit or limit the use of arbitration agreements as part of consumer financial products and services contracts.		
Sec. 1029. Exclusion for Auto Dealers	Prohibits the Bureau from regulating motor vehicle dealers that engage in the sale, servicing or leasing of motor vehicles. (The FTC retains jurisdiction over motor vehicle dealers, including specific authority to issue regulations.)		
Sec. 1029A. Effective Date	With certain limited exceptions, the effective date for Subtitle B is the Transfer Date.		
SUBTITLE C - Specific Bureau Authorities	This subtitle contains additional authorities for the Bureau to exercise, as well as a laundry list of consumer protection functions to be provided or monitored by the Bureau.		

Sections and Subtitles	Section Summary	Proposed and Final Rules	Reference and Resources
Sec. 1031. Prohibiting Unfair, Deceptive, or Abusive Acts or Practices	This section is significant because it provides the Bureau rulemaking and enforcement authority for unfair, deceptive or abusive acts and practices in connection with consumer financial products or services. (While the terms "unfair" and "deceptive" are relatively well understood based upon their use in the FTC Act, the term "abusive" will be subject to future regulatory interpretation.) Relatively loosely defined legal standards are included that are findings required to be made by the Bureau in order to utilize this authority. In addition, the Bureau is required to consult with other federal agencies when it issues rules pursuant to this authority.		
Sec. 1032. Disclosures	This section is significant because it authorizes the Bureau to issue rules that require disclosure to consumers on the costs, benefits and risks associated with a financial product or service that exceed disclosures required by individual federal disclosure laws. It allows the Bureau to publish a model disclosure form in its final rules, and it states that if a covered person uses the Bureau's model form, it is deemed to be in compliance with the rule. In a welcomed development, this section also requires the Bureau to create a model disclosure that combines TILA and RESPA disclosures required for home lending into a single, integrated disclosure.		
Sec. 1033. Consumer rights to Access Information	Compels a "covered person" to make information within its control to a consumer if a consumer requests access to the records (subject to certain exceptions). While this section does not create a duty for covered persons to maintain records about consumers, the open-ended nature of the authority may increase operational burdens on servicers of consumer accounts. This provision empowers the Bureau to establish a standardized format for data.		
Sec. 1034. Response to Consumer Complaints and Inquiries	This provision creates a centralized consumer complaint function, and requires the Bureau to establish procedures in order to provide timely responses to consumer complaints. It also requires "covered persons" to provide timely responses to the Bureau in response to a consumer complaint or agency inquiry. In addition, the section requires the Bureau to enter into a memorandum of understanding with other federal agencies that will have jurisdiction over covered persons.	CFPB Proposed Form for Submission of Consumer Complaints to OMB	
Sec. 1035. private Education Loan Ombudsman	Requires the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a Private Education Loan Ombudsman within the Bureau, and describes the functions of the Ombudsman within the Bureau, including the Ombudsman's responsibilities in preparing and submitting reports to Congress.		
Sec. 1036. Prohibited Acts	Makes it unlawful for any covered person to provide a consumer financial product or service in violation of a consumer protection law. It also makes it unlawful for a covered person to not cooperate with the Bureau in providing access to records. (This section is a "catch-all" provision, and its impact vis-à-vis enforcement by the Bureau and others is unclear.)		
Sec. 1037. Effective Date	All provisions in Subtitle C take effect on the Transfer Date.		
SUBTITLE D - Preservation of State Law	This subtitle addresses and substantially modifies federal preemption as contained in the federal consumer protection statutes transferred to the CFPB, as well as federal preemption applicable to national banks under the National Bank Act and federal savings associations under the Home Owners' Loan Act. Among other things, the modifications to preemption for national		Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and National Association of Attorneys General

Sections and Subtitles	Section Summary	Proposed and Final Rules	Reference and Resources
	banks and federal associations may substantially reduce the ability of those institutions to preempt state consumer protection laws.		Presidential Initiative Working Group Release Statement of Principles
Sec. 1041. Relation to State Law	Creates a form of reverse preemption in that a federal consumer protection law cannot supersede a state consumer protection law if the state law in question provides greater protection to consumers. The provision authorizes a majority of states to cause the CFPB to initiate a rulemaking to protect consumers under the transferred consumer laws. Establishes a rulemaking process that takes into consideration several factors prior to finalizing a proposed rule.		
Sec. 1042. Preservation of Enforcement Powers of States	This section authorizes state attorneys general to enforce federal consumer protection laws and regulations of the CFPB against state entities. This provision also authorizes state attorneys general to bring enforcement actions against national banks and federal thrifts. A notice procedure is imposed on states to notify the CFPB prior to taking enforcement action. The authority of a state to enforce its own consumer and other laws is unaffected by the provision.		
Sec. 1043. Preservation of Existing Contracts	Grandfathers the status of any preemption pursuant to a prior decision or rule of the OCC or the OTS in respect of a contract entered into prior to the effective date of the Act. (By implication, the grandfathering would also appear to apply to contracts entered into prior to July 21, 2011.)		
Sec. 1044. State Law Preemption Standards for National Banks and Subsidiaries Clarified	Revises the National Bank Act by adopting a new preemption rule for national banks in regard to state consumer protection laws. The new rule substantially modifies National Bank preemption and incorporates the standard contained in the Supreme Court case of Barnett Bank v. Nelson, 517 U.S. 25 (1996). However, it appears that the authority of national banks to make real estate loans under Section 371 of the National Bank Act is unaffected by this new preemption rule.		
Sec. 1045. Clarification of Law Applicable to Nondepository Institution Subsidiaries	States that the ability of a national bank to utilize an operating subsidiary for purposes of employing National Bank preemption is voided. Subsidiaries of national banks and federal thrifts must now comply with all state law requirements otherwise applicable to general corporations and entities.		
Sec. 1046. State Law Preemption Standards for Federal Savings Associations and Subsidiaries Clarified	This section imposes the same preemption requirements on federal thrifts as is applied to national banks. This section must be read in conjunction with Section 316(b) of the Dodd-Frank Act, which clarifies that existing OTS rules and interpretations remain in effect until modified by the OCC.		
Sec. 1047. Visitorial Standards for National Banks and Savings Associations	Codifies the Supreme Court decision of United States v. Cuomo, 129 S. Ct. 271 (2009), which authorized state attorneys general to bring state court actions to enforce applicable state and federal laws. The provision clarifies that the right of state attorneys general to bring lawsuits extends to both national banks and federal savings associations. (Section 1042 specifically authorizes state attorneys general to enforce federal consumer protection laws against national banks and federal associations.)		
Sec. 1048. Effective Date	Adopts the Transfer Date as the effective date for all provisions of Subtitle D.		
SUBTITLE E - Enforcement Powers	Blends the investigative and enforcement powers found in the Federal Trade Commission Act with Section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, including authority to initiate civil and administrative enforcement actions.		

Sections and Subtitles	Section Summary	Proposed and Final Rules	Reference and Resources
Sec. 1051. Definitions	Includes several definitions pertinent to the CFPB's enforcement authority, including the definition of a "violation," which is defined as a violation of a provision of federal consumer law.		
Sec. 1052. Investigations and Administrative Discovery	Grants the Bureau extremely broad authority to investigate alleged violations of federal consumer laws, including fair lending. The authority includes the issuance of subpoenas, the production of records and the taking of written or oral testimony.		
Sec. 1053. hearings and Adjudication proceedings	Authorizes the Bureau to initiate enforcement actions, including cease and desist proceedings and the issuance of temporary cease and desist orders.		
Sec. 1054. Litigation Authority	Authorizes the CFPB, in addition to administrative enforcement, to file civil actions to enforce federal consumer protection laws, including the collection of appropriate penalties.		
Sec. 1055. Relief Available	Provides a wide range of relief that may be granted for a violation of federal consumer laws, including: (a) rescission or reformation of a contract; (b) the refund of monies or the return of property; (c) restitution; (d) disgorgement or compensation for unjust enrichment; (e) the payment of monetary damages; (f) public notification regarding the violation; (g) the imposition of limitations on the functions of the person; and (h) civil money penalties. Civil money penalties may be severe and potentially punitive in scope: (i) $5000 per day for a violation of a law, rule or final order; (b) $25,000 per day for a reckless violation of a federal consumer law; and (c) $1,000,000 per day for a knowing violation of a federal consumer protection law.		
Sec. 1056. Referrals for Criminal proceedings	Requires the Bureau to make a referral to the U.S. Department of Justice for a violation of a criminal law.		
Sec. 1057. Employee Protection	Provides protection to employees of a covered person who provides testimonial or other evidence against an employer regarding the violation of a federal consumer protection law.		
Sec. 1058. Effective Date	All provisions in Subtitle D are effective as of the Transfer Date.		
SUBTITLE F - Transfer of Functions and personnel; Transitional Provisions			
Sec. 1061. Transfer of Consumer Financial Protection Functions	Lists the transfer of consumer financial protection functions to the Bureau from other agencies. All consumer protection functions from the FRB, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Office of Thrift Supervision, National Credit Union Administration and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are transferred to the Bureau. The authority of the Federal Trade Commission to proscribe rules or issue guidelines under an enumerated consumer protection law transfers to the Bureau. The Bureau may enforce a rule under the Federal Trade Commission Act in certain circumstances, but the FTC and the Bureau are required to negotiate an agreement with respect to rulemaking authority of each agency.		
Sec. 1062. Designated Transfer Date	Requires the Secretary of Bureau to meet with the heads of other agencies and decide on the date for the transfer of consumer protection functions to the Bureau. This date will be published in the Federal Register. Any date decided will be published in the Federal Register. The section also describes the permissible dates for transfer.	Treasury and CFPB Designation of Transfer Date of July 21, 2011	
Sec. 1063. Savings Provisions	Preserves the existing rights, duties and obligations of the Federal Reserve, the FDIC, FTC, National Credit Union Administration, the OCC, the OTS, and the Department of Housing and Urban		

Sections and Subtitles	Section Summary	Proposed and Final Rules	Reference and Resources
	Development prior to the date of transfer to the Bureau. Any suit initiated by one of these agencies prior to the transfer to the Bureau will not be impacted by the transfer.		
Sec. 1064. Transfer of Certain personnel	Identifies the employees of the Federal Reserve, the FDIC, FTC, NCUA, OCC, OTS, and the DHUD that are eligible for transfer to the Bureau. It also discusses the pay, service credit, retirement plan and benefits available to these employees.		
Sec. 1065. Incidental Transfers	Authorizes the director of the Office of Management and Budget to make incidental transfers to the Bureau as necessary. This authority expires five years after the date of the Act.		
Sec. 1066. Interim Authority of the Secretary	Authorizes the Secretary of the Bureau to perform functions on behalf of the Bureau until the Director is confirmed by the Senate.		
Sec. 1067. Transition Oversight	Ensures that the Bureau has an organized startup, obtains a quality workforce and establishes a solid employee training, benefits and compensation program. The Bureau must submit a report on its training and workforce development plan to Congress, but this reporting requirement expires five years after the Act went into effect.		
SUBTITLE G - Regulatory Improvements			Section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Act
Sec. 1071. Small Business Data Collection	Facilitates enforcement of fair lending laws and enables communities, governmental entities, and creditors to identify business and community development needs and opportunities of women-owned, minority- owned, and small businesses. It sets forth requirements on information gathering, access to underwriters, the form and manner that information is compiled, and the availability of information.	CFPB General Counsel Letter Regarding Effective date of Section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Act	
Sec. 1072. Assistance for Economically Vulnerable Individuals and Families	Discusses the amendments made to the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008.		
Sec. 1073. Remittance Transfers	Discusses the treatment of and amendments regarding remittance transfers under the Electronic Fund Transfer Act.		
Sec. 1074. Department of the Treasury Study on Ending the Conservatorship of fannie mae, freddie mac, and reforming the housing finance system	Requires the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study and develop recommendations regarding options for ending the conservatorship of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) while minimizing the cost to taxpayers in specified ways under the section.		
Sec. 1075. Reasonable Fees and Rules for Payment Card Transactions	Amends the Electronic Funds Transfer Act by inserting a provision on reasonable fees and rules for payment card transactions.		
Sec. 1076. Reverse Mortgage Study and Regulations	Requires the Bureau to conduct a study, within the first year of its designated transfer date, on reverse mortgage transactions. The Bureau must determine whether the conditions or limitations on reverse mortgages are necessary or appropriate, and whether borrowers are being protected with reverse mortgage loans in order to fund investments and annuities.		
Sec. 1077. Report on Private Education Loans and private Educational Lenders	Requires the Bureau, within two years after the date of the Act's enactment, to consult with the Director and the Secretary of Education, the FTC, and the Attorney General of the United States and submit a report to Congress on private education loans and private educational lenders.		
Sec. 1078. Study and Report on Credit Scores	Requires the Bureau to conduct a study on the nature of credit scores sold to creditors and those sold to consumers by consumer reporting agencies. The study must discus whether such variations disadvantage consumers and the study must be reported to Congress.	CFPB Study on the Impact of Differences between Consumer- and Creditor-	

Sections and Subtitles	Section Summary	Proposed and Final Rules	Reference and Resources
		Purchased Credit Scores	
Sec. 1079. Review, Report, and Program with Respect to Exchange Facilitators	Requires the Director of the Bureau to review all federal laws and regulations relating to consumer protection that impact transactions made primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. The Director must submit a report to Congress within the first year of the Bureau's transfer date outlining the results of this study. Within two years after the date that the report is submitted, the Bureau must propose regulations to protect consumers who use exchange facilitators.		
Sec. 1079A. Financial Fraud Provisions	Discusses the considerations for sentencing guidelines for crimes of financial fraud.		
SUBTITLE H - Conforming Amendments	While the majority of the provisions merely substitute the CFPB for the federal agency formerly having rulemaking authority, in several instances the provisions make substantive changes to the subject consumer protection law.		Amendments to Alternative Mortgage Transaction Parity Act
Sec. 1081. Amendments to the Inspector General Act	Includes the Bureau within the scope of the Inspector General Act		
Sec. 1082. Amendments to the Privacy Act of 1974	Includes the Bureau within the scope of the Privacy Act of 1974		
Sec. 1083. Amendments to the Alternative Mortgage Transaction Parity Act of 1982	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations. The section also clarifies that prepayment charges and late charges are not preempted.		
Sec. 1084. Amendments to the Electronic Fund Transfer Act	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations. The section also clarifies that the FTC retains authority to enforce the statute.		
Sec. 1085. Amendments to the Equal Credit Opportunity Act	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations. The section also clarifies that the FTC retains authority to enforce the statute.		
Sec. 1086. Amendments to the Expedited funds Availability Act	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations. The section also modifies from $100 to $200 the amount of deposited funds that must be available under the expedited funds availability rules included in the statute.		
Sec. 1087. amendments to the Fair Credit Billing Act	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations.		
Sec. 1088. Amendments to the Fair Credit Reporting Act and the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations. In a significant departure from the previous limitation on rulemaking, with limited exceptions, the Bureau is granted authority to issue regulations to implement the statute.		
Sec. 1089. amendments to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations. In a significant departure from the statutory prohibition on the issuance of regulations to implement the statute, the Bureau is specifically authorized to issue regulations to implement the FDCPA.		
Sec. 1090. Amendments to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.	Requires the federal banking agencies to make a referral to the CFPB whenever an agency believes that a federal consumer law has been violated by one of their regulated depository institutions.		
Sec. 1091. Amendment to the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council Act of 1978.	Includes the Director of the CFPB as a member of the FFIEC.		
Sec. 1092. Amendments to the Federal Trade Commission Act.	Provides minor technical amendments.		
Sec. 1093. Amendments to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.	Appoints the Bureau as one of the federal agencies authorized to issue regulations pursuant to Title V of the GLB Act (i.e., privacy).		
Sec. 1094. amendments to the Home	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue		

Sections and Subtitles	Section Summary	Proposed and Final Rules	Reference and Resources
Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975.	regulations. In a significant departure from the requirements of the HMDA, additional data elements are added that may increase the possibility of charges of discrimination be alleged against lenders. (Regulations, however, must be promulgated by the Bureau.)		
Sec. 1095. Amendments to the Homeowners protection Act of 1998.	Provides minor technical amendments.		
Sec. 1096. Amendments to the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994.	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations.		
Sec. 1097. Amendments to the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations.		
Sec. 1098. Amendments to the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations. The section clarifies that the CFPB must combine RESPA and TILA disclosures.		
Sec. 1098A. Amendments to the Interstate land Sales full Disclosure Act	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations.		
Sec. 1099. Amendments to the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978.	Includes the Bureau within the scope of coverage of the statute.		
Sec. 1100. Amendments to the Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage licensing Act of 2008	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations.		
Sec. 1100A. amendments to the Truth in Lending Act	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations. The section also clarifies that the FTC retains authority to enforce the statute.		
Sec. 1100B. Amendments to the Truth in Savings Act	Appoints the Bureau as the federal agency authorized to issue regulations.		
Sec. 1100C. Amendments to the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act	This section clarifies the enforcement authority between the FTC and the Bureau.		
Sec. 1100D. Amendments to the Paperwork Reduction Act.	Includes the Bureau within the scope of coverage of the statute.		
Sec. 1100E. Adjustments for Inflation in the Truth in lending Act.	Increases the maximum loan and lease amount for certain transactions that are subject to the Truth-in-Lending Act from $25,000 to $50,000.		
Sec. 1100F. Use of Consumer Reports	Modifies the FCRA in regard to providing a numerical credit score.		
Sec. 1100G. Small Business Fairness and Regulatory Transparency	Includes the Bureau within the scope of coverage of the statute.		