

**Supporting Statement for the  
Recordkeeping Requirements Associated with the  
Real Estate Lending Standards Regulation for State Member Banks  
(Reg H-5; OMB No. 7100-0261)**

**Summary**

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, under delegated authority from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), proposes to extend for three years, without revision, the Recordkeeping Requirements Associated with the Real Estate Lending Standards Regulation for State Member Banks (Reg H-5; OMB No. 7100-0261). This information collection is a mandatory recordkeeping requirement contained in the Board's Regulation H (12 CFR 208.51) that implements section 304 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (FDICIA). State member banks must adopt and maintain a written real estate lending policy. Also, banks must identify their loans in excess of the supervisory loan-to-value limits and report (at least quarterly) the aggregate amount of the loans to the bank's board of directors. There is no formal reporting form and the information is not submitted to the Federal Reserve. The total annual burden is estimated to be 17,960 hours.

**Background and Justification**

Section 304 of FDICIA requires each of the federal banking agencies<sup>1</sup> to adopt uniform regulations prescribing standards for extensions of credit secured by liens on or interest in real estate or made for the purpose of financing the construction of a building or other improvements in real estate, regardless of whether a lien has been taken on the property. In establishing these standards, the agencies considered: (1) the risk posed to the deposit insurance funds by such extensions of credit; (2) the need for safe and sound operation of insured depository institutions; and (3) the availability of credit.

On December 2, 1992, the agencies adopted uniform real estate lending standards regulations. These regulations require depository institutions to adopt and maintain written real estate lending policies that are consistent with safe and sound banking practices. The institution's lending policies must establish: (1) loan portfolio diversification standards; (2) prudent underwriting standards, including loan-to-value limits; (3) loan administration procedures; and (4) loan documentation, approval and reporting requirements. The policies must be appropriate to the size of the institution and the nature and scope of its operations. The lending policies should also reflect consideration of the *Interagency Guidelines for Real Estate Lending Policies* (Guidelines) that the agencies established as an appendix to the regulation. These regulatory requirements became effective on March 19, 1993. The institution's board of directors must review, at least annually, the real estate lending policies.

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<sup>1</sup> Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board); Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Treasury; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC); and Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), Treasury; (collectively, the agencies)

While the Board has not amended its regulation since its adoption, the agencies have issued guidance on real estate lending standards, including:

- October 1999 - *Interagency Guidance on High Loan-to-Value Residential Real Estate Lending* (SR letter 99-26) reminds banks of the risk posed by high loan-to-value (LTV) residential loans and clarifies the supervisory LTV limits in the Guidelines.
- May 2005 - *Interagency Credit Risk Mitigation Guidance for Home Equity Lending* (SR letter 05-11) promotes sound risk management practices for banks' home equity lending programs.
- September 2006 - *Interagency Guidance on Nontraditional Mortgage Product Risks* (SR letter 06-15) reminds banks that such lending activity should comply with the underwriting standards in the agencies' Guidelines.
- December 2006 - *Interagency Guidance on Concentrations in Commercial Real Estate Lending* (SR letter 07-01) reminds banks with high CRE loan concentrations of the importance of sound risk management practices.
- July 2007 - *Interagency Statement on Subprime Mortgage Lending* (SR letter 07-12) reinforces the underwriting standards of the agencies' Guidelines.

### **Description of Information Collection**

Each state member bank must maintain written internal real estate lending policies. These policies may be incorporated into the bank's overall lending policies and must address the requirement of the Board's regulation and guidelines as described above. Further, the bank's own internal LTV limits may not exceed the supervisory LTV limits as set forth in the Board's guidelines. The guidelines permit a bank to originate or purchase loans with LTV ratios in excess of the supervisory limits, based on the support provided by other credit factors. For such loans, the bank must identify the loan in its records as being in excess of the supervisory LTV limits (referred to as high LTV loans). The aggregate amount of high LTV loans is to be reported (aggregate report) at least quarterly to the bank's board of directors and may not exceed 100 percent of the bank's total capital.

### **Time Schedule for Information Collection**

The Federal Reserve System neither collects nor publishes the information. Bank examiners verify compliance with the real estate lending standards regulation and guidelines during examinations of state member banks.

### **Legal Status**

The Board's Legal Division has determined that the recordkeeping requirements are required by law (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (12 U.S.C. 1828 (o))). Since the information is not collected by the Federal Reserve, no issue of confidentiality under the Freedom of Information Act arises. However, information

gathered by the Federal Reserve during examinations of state member banks would be deemed exempt from Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) disclosure by exemption 8 of FOIA. 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(8).

**Consultation Outside the Agency**

On December 10, 2007, the Federal Reserve published a notice in the *Federal Register* (72 FR 69688) requesting public comment for 60 days on the Reg H-5 information collection. The comment period for this notice expired on February 8, 2008. The Federal Reserve received no comments. On February 22, 2008, the Federal Reserve published a final notice in the *Federal Register* (73 FR 9805).

**Sensitive Questions**

This collection of information contains no questions of a sensitive nature, as defined by OMB guidelines.

**Estimate of Respondent Burden**

As of June 30, 2007, there were 888 state member banks required to provide an aggregate report to the bank’s board of directors. On average, there are ten *de novo* state member banks each year that must create a real estate lending policy statement. The annual recordkeeping burden for real estate lending standards is estimated to be 17,960 hours. This amount is less than 1 percent of the total Federal Reserve System burden.

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	<i>Number of respondents</i>	<i>Annual frequency</i>	<i>Estimated average hours per response</i>	<i>Estimated annual burden hours</i>
Aggregate Report	888	4	5	17,760
Policy Statement	10	1	20	<u>200</u>
Total				17,960

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The annual cost to state member banks is estimated to be \$745,340.<sup>2</sup>

**Estimate of Cost to the Federal Reserve System**

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<sup>2</sup> Total cost to Federal Reserve respondents was estimated using the following formula. Percent of staff time, multiplied by annual burden hours, multiplied by hourly rate: 60% - Clerical @ \$25, 30% - Managerial or Technical @ \$55, 10% - Senior Management @ \$100, and 0% - Legal Counsel @ \$144. Hourly rate estimates for each occupational group are averages using data from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, *Occupational Employment and Wages*, news release.

The costs to the Federal Reserve System associated with this recordkeeping requirement are minimal because there are no reporting forms and the information is not submitted to the Federal Reserve.