

## Section 1071 Rulemaking / Small Business Lending Data Collection and Reporting

Kitty Ryan | [kryan@aba.com](mailto:kryan@aba.com) | 202-663-5478

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### Issue Update

On March 30, 2023, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) issued a final rule to implement section 1071 of the Dodd Frank Act. Section 1071 is an amendment to the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, which requires lenders to collect, and report to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, information about lending to “women owned, minority-owned and small businesses.” Section 1071's purpose is to facilitate enforcement of fair lending laws and community development efforts. Although the CFPB's final rule has been challenged in court and delayed, section 1071 has not been repealed, and advocacy on the rule's compliance burden and invasion of privacy remain critical.

The final rule applies to banks, credit unions, fintechs and other nonbank lenders that make at least 100 small business loans in each of the two preceding calendar years. Covered “small business loans” are loans to businesses with gross annual revenue of \$5 million or less. The CFPB expanded the 13 data points Congress mandated, requiring lenders to report a total of 81 data points. The data points include the race, gender, and ethnicity of the business's principal owners, and whether the business is owned by minorities, women, and/or LGBTQI+ individuals. The CFPB tiered the compliance dates based on loan volume, with the highest volume lenders required to start collecting data first.

The ABA and the Texas Bankers Association (collectively, ABA) challenged the final rule in federal district court in Texas. After the district court ruled for the CFPB, the ABA filed an appeal in the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals on October 23, 2024, while also moving for a stay of the 1071 rule and its mandatory compliance dates, pending the outcome of the appeal.<sup>1</sup> On February 7, 2025, the 5th Circuit granted ABA's motion for a stay pending the resolution of ABA's appeal. The 5th Circuit also delayed the rule's mandatory compliance dates by the number of days that elapse between October 23, 2024, and the date the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit rules on the appeal. The stay applies to all banks that are members of the ABA, TBA, and members of the other plaintiffs or intervenors.

On April 30, 2025, the CFPB posted to its website an announcement that it will not prioritize enforcement of 1071 against entities that are not protected by the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit stay. On June 18, 2025, the CFPB published an interim final rule announcing that the mandatory compliance dates will be delayed approximately one year. The CFPB also stated that it is working on a notice of proposed rulemaking to revise the 2023 final rule “as expeditiously as reasonably possible.” In July 2025, the National Community Reinvestment Coalition and other advocates sued the CFPB in federal district court for the District of Columbia, seeking rescission of the interim final rule and the CFPB's statement that it would not prioritize enforcement of the 2023 final rule. This lawsuit does not alter or remove the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit's stay for ABA members and members of other parties.

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<sup>1</sup> Former CFPB Director Chopra established the following mandatory compliance dates: For lenders that originate at least 2500 loans in each of the two preceding calendar years, July 18, 2025; for lenders that originate at least 500 loans, but fewer than 2,500 loans, in each of the two preceding calendar years, January 16, 2026; and for lenders that originate at least 100 loans, but fewer than 500 loans, October 18, 2026. These are the dates that will be extended by the number of days that elapse from October 23, 2024, and the date the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit rules on ABA's appeal.

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### Why It Matters

New data collection rules will impose additional compliance burden on banks, especially community banks. While section 1071 applies to non-banks and banks alike, banks will be regularly examined for compliance and data accuracy and non-banks will not face such scrutiny. Nonbanks are not subject to Bureau examination for compliance with 1071. Similarly, the history of redlining enforcement in the mortgage context indicates that regulators and consumer groups will focus on banks' 1071 data for evidence of discrimination and pay scant attention to non-banks. We are concerned that, rather than motivating banks to increase their lending to small businesses, the costs associated with the 1071 data collection and the anticipated reliance on statistical manipulation in fair lending supervision and enforcement may *discourage* bank lending to small businesses, particularly by community and mid-size banks. Finally, the CFPB will make the 1071 data public at the loan level, creating severe risks to privacy of small businesses.

### Recommended Action Items

1. **Express support for S. 557 and H.R. 976, which would repeal 1071 altogether**, permanently removing lenders' obligation to collect and report small business lending data to the CFPB.
2. **Also express support for bills to reduce the burden of 1071, including the Small Lender Act**, which would exempt lenders originating fewer than 2,500 small-business loans in each of the preceding two calendar years or lenders with assets of less than \$10 billion. It would also limit the rule's application to small businesses with gross annual revenues of under \$1 million.
3. **Support H.R. 2885, the Bank Loan Privacy Act**, which would help protect small businesses' privacy by requiring the CFPB to use the notice and comment rulemaking process to determine the data it will release to the public.

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