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- (4) That the consumer previously elected to limit the use of certain information to make solicitations to the consumer:
- (5) That the consumer's election has expired or is about to expire;
- (6) That the consumer may elect to renew the consumer's previous election;
- (7) If applicable, that the consumer's election to renew will apply for the specified period of time stated in the notice and that the consumer will be allowed to renew the election once that period expires; and
- (8) A reasonable and simple method for the consumer to opt out.
- (c) Timing of the renewal notice. (1) In general. A renewal notice may be provided to the consumer either—
- (i) A reasonable period of time before the expiration of the opt-out period; or
- (ii) Any time after the expiration of the opt-out period but before solicitations that would have been prohibited by the expired opt-out are made to the consumer.
- (2) Combination with annual privacy notice. If a bank provides an annual privacy notice under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, 15 U.S.C. 6801 et seq., providing a renewal notice with the last annual privacy notice provided to the consumer before expiration of the optout period is a reasonable period of time before expiration of the optout in all cases.
- (d) No effect on opt-out period. An opt-out period may not be shortened by sending a renewal notice to the consumer before expiration of the opt-out period, even if the consumer does not renew the opt out.

§ 41.28 Effective date, compliance date, and prospective application.

- (a) Effective date. This subpart is effective January 1, 2008.
- (b) Mandatory compliance date. Compliance with this subpart is required not later than October 1, 2008.
- (c) Prospective application. The provisions of this subpart shall not prohibit a bank from using eligibility information that it receives from an affiliate to make solicitations to a consumer if the bank receives such information prior to October 1, 2008. For purposes of this section, a bank is deemed to re-

ceive eligibility information when such information is placed into a common database and is accessible by the bank.

Subpart D—Medical Information

SOURCE: 70 FR 70675, Nov. 22, 2005; 70 FR 75931, Dec. 22, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

§41.30 Obtaining or using medical information in connection with a determination of eligibility for credit.

- (a) Scope. This section applies to:
- (1) Any person that participates as a creditor in a transaction and that is a national bank, a Federal branch or agency of a foreign bank, and their respective subsidiaries; or
- (2) Any other person that participates as a creditor in a transaction involving a person described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.
- (b) General prohibition on obtaining or using medical information—(1) In general. A creditor may not obtain or use medical information pertaining to a consumer in connection with any determination of the consumer's eligibility, or continued eligibility, for credit, except as provided in this section.
- (2) Definitions. (i) Credit has the same meaning as in section 702 of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, 15 U.S.C. 1691a.
- (ii) *Creditor* has the same meaning as in section 702 of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, 15 U.S.C. 1691a.
- (iii) Eligibility, or continued eligibility, for credit means the consumer's qualification or fitness to receive, or continue to receive, credit, including the terms on which credit is offered. The term does not include:
- (A) Any determination of the consumer's qualification or fitness for employment, insurance (other than a credit insurance product), or other non-credit products or services;
- (B) Authorizing, processing, or documenting a payment or transaction on behalf of the consumer in a manner that does not involve a determination of the consumer's eligibility, or continued eligibility, for credit; or
- (C) Maintaining or servicing the consumer's account in a manner that does not involve a determination of the consumer's eligibility, or continued eligibility, for credit.