Proposed Rules

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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 222

[Regulation V; Docket No. R–1316]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 698

RIN 3084–AA94

Fair Credit Reporting Risk-Based Pricing Regulations; Correction

AGENCIES: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) and Federal Trade Commission (Commission).

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking; correction.

SUMMARY: This document contains corrections to proposed rules published in the **Federal Register** on May 19, 2008 (73 FR 28966) implementing the risk-based pricing provisions in section 311 of the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 (FACT Act).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Board: Amy E. Burke, Senior Attorney, Division of Consumer and Community Affairs, (202) 452–3667 or (202) 452–2412; or Andrea K. Mitchell, Senior Attorney, Legal Division, (202) 452–2458, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets, NW., Washington, DC 20551. For users of a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) only, contact (202) 263–4869.

Commission: Kellie Cosgrove Riley, Senior Attorney, or Stacey Brandenburg, Attorney, Division of Privacy and Identity Protection, Bureau of Consumer Protection, (202) 326–2252, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 19, 2008, the Board and the Commission published in the **Federal Register** proposed rules (73 FR 28966) to implement the risk-based pricing provisions in section 311 of the FACT Act. The proposal includes model forms that creditors can use to comply with the requirements of the proposed rules.

Need for Correction

Due to a technical error, the second page of Model form H–4 of the Board's proposal and Model form B–4 of the Commission's proposal, as published, erroneously included a row entitled ''Key *factors* that adversely affected your credit score.'' As discussed in the preamble to the proposed rules, the notice provided in connection with the credit score disclosure exception for non-mortgage credit is *not* required to include the key factors that affected the credit score (73 FR 28983). This document corrects this error by amending Model forms H–4 and B–4 to delete this row.

Correction of Publication

The proposed rule, FR Doc. E8–10640, published in the **Federal Register** on May 19, 2008 (73 FR 28966) is corrected as follows:

PART 222—[CORRECTED]

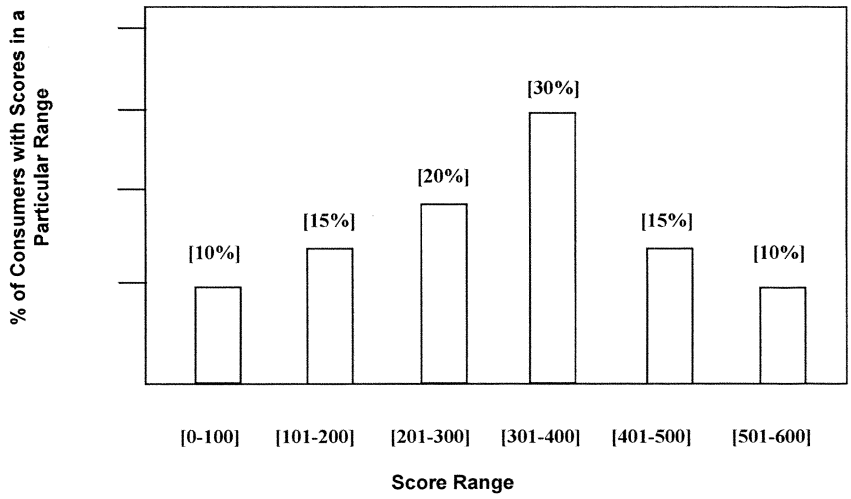
1. On pages 29004–29005, Model form H–4 is corrected to read as follows:

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

H-4. Model form for credit score disclosure exception for loans not secured by residential real property

[Name of Entity Providing the Notice]
Your Credit Score and the Price You Pay for Credit

Your Credit Score	
Your credit score	**[Insert credit score]** Source: **[Insert source]** Date: **[Insert date score was created]**

Understanding Your Credit Score	
What you should know about credit scores	Your credit score is a number that reflects the information in your credit report. Your credit report is a record of your credit history. It includes information about whether you pay your bills on time and how much you owe to creditors. Your credit score can change, depending on how your credit history changes.
How we use your credit score	Your credit score can affect whether you can get a loan and how much you will have to pay for that loan.
The range of scores	Scores range from a low of **[Insert bottom number in the range]** to a high of **[Insert top number in the range]**. Generally, the higher your score, the more likely you are to be offered better credit terms.
How your score compares to the scores of other consumers	 **[or]** [Your credit score ranks higher than [X] percent of U.S. consumers.]

Checking Your Credit Report	
What if there are mistakes in your credit report?	You have a right to dispute any inaccurate information in your credit report. If you find mistakes on your credit report, contact the consumer reporting agency. It is a good idea to check your credit report to make sure the information it contains is accurate.
How can you obtain a copy of your credit report?	Under federal law, you have the right to obtain a free copy of your credit report from each of the nationwide consumer reporting agencies once a year. To order your free annual credit report— *By telephone:* Call toll-free: 1-877-322-8228 *On the web:* Visit www.annualcreditreport.com *By mail:* Mail your completed Annual Credit Report Request Form (which you can obtain from the Federal Trade Commission's web site at http://www.ftc.gov/ bcp/conline/include/requestformfinal.pdf) to: Annual Credit Report Request Service P.O. Box 105281 Atlanta, GA 30348-5281
How can you get more information?	For more information about credit reports and your rights under federal law, visit the Federal Reserve Board's web site at www.federalreserve.gov, or the Federal Trade Commission's web site at www.ftc.gov.

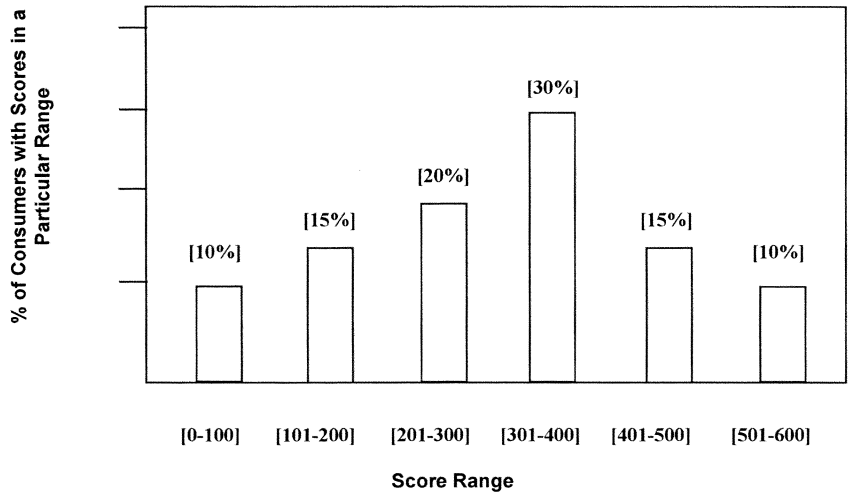
PART 698—[CORRECTED]

2. On pages 29018–29019, Model form B–4 is corrected to read as follows:

B-4. Model form for credit score disclosure exception for loans not secured by residential real property

[Name of Entity Providing the Notice]
Your Credit Score and the Price You Pay for Credit

Your Credit Score	
Your credit score	**[Insert credit score]** Source: **[Insert source]** Date: **[Insert date score was created]**

Understanding Your Credit Score	
What you should know about credit scores	Your credit score is a number that reflects the information in your credit report. Your credit report is a record of your credit history. It includes information about whether you pay your bills on time and how much you owe to creditors. Your credit score can change, depending on how your credit history changes.
How we use your credit score	Your credit score can affect whether you can get a loan and how much you will have to pay for that loan.
The range of scores	Scores range from a low of **[Insert bottom number in the range]** to a high of **[Insert top number in the range]**. Generally, the higher your score, the more likely you are to be offered better credit terms.
How your score compares to the scores of other consumers	 **[or]** [Your credit score ranks higher than [X] percent of U.S. consumers.]

Checking Your Credit Report	
What if there are mistakes in your credit report?	You have a right to dispute any inaccurate information in your credit report. If you find mistakes on your credit report, contact the consumer reporting agency. It is a good idea to check your credit report to make sure the information it contains is accurate.
How can you obtain a copy of your credit report?	Under federal law, you have the right to obtain a free copy of your credit report from each of the nationwide consumer reporting agencies once a year. To order your free annual credit report— *By telephone:* Call toll-free: 1-877-322-8228 *On the web:* Visit www.annualcreditreport.com *By mail:* Mail your completed Annual Credit Report Request Form (which you can obtain from the Federal Trade Commission's web site at http://www.ftc.gov/ bcp/conline/include/requestformfinal.pdf) to: Annual Credit Report Request Service P.O. Box 105281 Atlanta, GA 30348-5281
How can you get more information?	For more information about credit reports and your rights under federal law, visit the Federal Reserve Board's web site at www.federalreserve.gov, or the Federal Trade Commission's web site at www.ftc.gov.

By order of the Secretary of the Board acting under delegated authority, May 22, 2008.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board, Federal Reserve System.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary, Federal Trade Commission.

[FR Doc. E8–11961 Filed 5–28–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P, 6750–01–C

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

12 CFR Part 721

RIN 3133–AD12

Incidental Powers

AGENCY: National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: NCUA proposes to amend its regulation governing a federal credit union's (FCU's) incidental powers by adding illustrations of permissible activities under the categories of correspondent services, operational programs, and finder activities. These amendments will provide useful information to FCUs by clarifying and updating the illustrations regarding permissible activities.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 28, 2008.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods (Please send comments by one method only):

- *NCUA Web Site: http://www.ncua.gov/news/proposed_regs/proposed_regs.html.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *E-mail:* Address to *regcomments@ncua.gov.* Include ''[Your name] Comments on Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Incidental Powers)'' in the e-mail subject line.
- *Fax:* (703) 518–6319. Use the subject line described above for e-mail.
- *Mail:* Address to Mary Rupp, Secretary of the Board, National Credit Union Administration, 1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314–3428.
- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Same as mail address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Justin M. Anderson, Staff Attorney, Office of General Counsel, at the above address or telephone (703) 518–6540.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

NCUA's policy is to review regulations periodically to ''update, clarify and simplify existing regulations and eliminate redundant and unnecessary provisions.'' Interpretive Ruling and Policy Statement (IRPS) 87–2, Developing and Reviewing Government Regulations. NCUA notifies the public about the review, which is conducted on a rolling basis so that a third of its regulations are reviewed each year. This proposed rule is the result of NCUA's 2007 review under IRPS 87–2, which covered the middle third of the regulations, including part 721. The proposed changes are intended to update and clarify the regulation.

Part 721 describes the incidental powers an FCU may exercise under the incidental powers authority in the Federal Credit Union Act (Act), which provides an FCU may ''exercise such incidental powers as shall be necessary or requisite to enable it to carry on effectively the business for which it was incorporated.'' 12 U.S.C. 1775(17). The current part 721 resulted from a rulemaking involving an advance notice of proposed rulemaking in 1999, a proposed rule in 2000, and a final rule