

beginning of the preamble. You can find out more about SBREFA on the Internet at http://www.faa.gov/regulations_policies/rulemaking/sbre_act/.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 91

Air traffic control, Aircraft, Airmen, Airports, Aviation safety, Freight, Iraq.

The Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends Chapter I of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

PART 91—GENERAL OPERATING AND FLIGHT RULES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 91 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 1155, 40103, 40113, 40120, 44101, 44111, 44701, 44709, 44711, 44712, 44715, 44716, 44717, 44722, 46306, 46315, 46316, 46504, 46506–46507, 47122, 47508, 47528–47531; articles 12 and 29 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (61 Stat. 1180).

■ 2. Amend part 91 by removing SFAR No. 77.

■ 3. Amend Subpart M by adding § 91.1605 to read as follows:

§ 91.1605 Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 77—Prohibition Against Certain Flights Within the Territory and Airspace of Iraq.

(a) *Applicability.* This rule applies to the following persons:

(1) All U.S. air carriers or commercial operators;

(2) All persons exercising the privileges of an airman certificate issued by the FAA except such persons operating U.S.-registered aircraft for a foreign air carrier; or

(3) All operators of aircraft registered in the United States except where the operator of such aircraft is a foreign air carrier.

(b) *Flight prohibition.* No person may conduct flight operations over or within the territory of Iraq, except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section or except as follows:

(1) Overflights of Iraq may be conducted above flight level (FL) 200 subject to the approval of, and in accordance with the conditions established by, the appropriate authorities of Iraq.

(2) Flights departing from the countries adjacent to Iraq whose climb performance will not permit operations above FL200 prior to entering Iraqi airspace may operate at altitudes below FL200 within Iraq to the extent necessary to permit a climb above FL200, subject to the approval of, and in

accordance with the conditions established by, the appropriate authorities of Iraq.

(3) Flights originating from or destined to areas outside of Iraq may be operated to or from Erbil International Airport (ORER) or Sulaymaniyah International Airport (ORSU) within the territory of Iraq north of 34°30' North latitude. Such flights may operate below FL200 only when initiating an arrival to or departure from Erbil International Airport (ORER) or Sulaymaniyah International Airport (ORSU).

(4) Flights departing Erbil and Sulaymaniyah whose climb performance will not permit operation above FL200 prior to entering Iraqi airspace south of the 34°30' North latitude may operate at altitudes below FL 200 to the extent necessary to permit a climb above FL200.

(5) Prior to conducting the flight operations described in paragraphs (b)(3) and (4) of this section, the operator must obtain a letter of authorization or operations specification, as appropriate, from the Director, Flight Standards Service, AFS-1, which will specify the limitations and conditions under which the operation must be conducted. All flights conducted under paragraphs (b)(3) and (4) of this section are subject to the approval of, and must be conducted in accordance with the conditions established by the appropriate authorities of Iraq.

(c) *Permitted Operations.* This SFAR does not prohibit persons described in paragraph (a) of this section from conducting flight operations within the territory and airspace of Iraq when such operations are authorized either by another agency of the United States Government with the approval of the FAA, or by an exemption granted by the Administrator.

(d) *Emergency situations.* In an emergency that requires immediate decision and action for the safety of the flight, the pilot in command of an aircraft may deviate from this SFAR to the extent required by that emergency. Except for U.S. air carriers or commercial operators that are subject to the requirements of parts 119, 121, or 135, each person who deviates from this rule shall, within ten (10) days of the deviation, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays, submit to the Flight Standards Service Air Transportation Division (AFS-200) a complete report of the operations of the aircraft involved in the deviation including a description of the deviation and the reasons therefore.

Issued in Washington, DC on November 28, 2012.

Michael P. Huerta,
Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2012-29412 Filed 12-5-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 681

RIN 3084-AA94

Identity Theft Red Flags and Address Discrepancies Under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003, as Amended by the Red Flag Program Clarification Act of 2010

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Interim final rule; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC” or “Commission”) is amending its Red Flags Rule promulgated under Section 615 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), to implement the Red Flag Program Clarification Act of 2010 (Clarification Act or Act). The interim final rule amends the definition of “creditor” in the original Red Flags Rule to make it consistent with the revised definition of that term in the Clarification Act.

DATES: The interim final rule is effective on February 11, 2013. Written comments must be received on or before February 11, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file a comment online or on paper, by following the instructions in the Request for Comments part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Write “Red Flags Interim Final Rule” on your comment, and file your comment online at <https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/redflagsinterimrule> by following the instructions on the web-based form. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, mail or deliver your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Room H-113 (Annex M), 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven Toporoff, Attorney, or Tiffany George, Attorney, Federal Trade Commission, Division of Privacy and Identity Protection, Bureau of Consumer Protection, (202) 326-2252, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

On November 9, 2007, the Commission and banking agencies published final rules and guidelines¹ to implement the red flags provisions of section 615 of the FCRA.² Section 615 directed the Commission and banking agencies to issue joint regulations and guidelines requiring “financial institutions” and “creditors” to develop and implement a written identity theft program to identify, detect, and respond to possible risks of identity theft relevant to them.

The final Commission rule (the Red Flags Rule)³ included the definition of “creditor,” as set forth in section 603(r)(5) of the FCRA.⁴ That definition references the definition of “creditor” in section 702 of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA). The ECOA defines the term “creditor” broadly as “any person who regularly extends, renews, or continues credit; any person who regularly arranges for the extension, renewal, or continuation of credit; or any assignee of an original creditor who participates in the decision to extend, renew or continue credit.”⁵ The ECOA further defines “credit” as “the right granted by a creditor to a debtor to defer payment of debt or to incur debts and defer its payment or to purchase property or services and defer payment therefor.”⁶

The final rule, therefore, defined the term “creditor” in this manner. The definition included businesses or organizations that regularly provide goods or services first and allow consumers to pay later.⁷ It also covered businesses or organizations that

regularly grant loans, arrange for loans or the extension of credit, or make credit decisions, as well as those who regularly participate in the decision to extend, renew, or continue credit, including setting the terms of credit.⁸

II. The Red Flag Program Clarification Act

In December 2010, Congress enacted the Red Flag Program Clarification Act (Clarification Act), 15 U.S.C. 1681m(e)(4), which narrows the scope of entities covered as “creditors” under the Red Flags Rule.⁹ The Clarification Act retains the ECOA definition of “creditor,” but generally limits the application of the Red Flags Rule to those ECOA creditors that regularly and in the ordinary course of business engage in at least one of the following three types of conduct:¹⁰

1. Obtain or use consumer reports, directly or indirectly, in connection with a credit transaction;¹¹ or
2. Furnish information to consumer reporting agencies in connection with a credit transaction;¹² or
3. Advance funds to or on behalf of a person, based on an obligation of the person to repay the funds or repayable from specific property pledged by or on behalf of the person.¹³

In addition to limiting the scope of coverage for “creditors” by creating these specified categories, the Clarification Act empowers the Commission, banking agencies, CFTC, and SEC¹⁴ to determine through a future rulemaking whether to include any other type of creditor that offers or maintains accounts that are subject to a reasonably foreseeable risk of identity

theft.¹⁵ At this time, the Commission does not intend to use its discretionary rulemaking to extend coverage of the Red Flags Rule to additional creditors.

III. The Amended Definition of “Creditor”

Pursuant to the Clarification Act, the definition of “creditor” is amended to ensure that it is consistent with the amended text of the FCRA. Accordingly, the FTC is amending its regulations applicable to the entities subject to its jurisdiction to clarify that the definition of “creditor” set forth in the interim final rule has the same meaning as in 15 U.S.C. 1681m(e)(4).¹⁶

A. Regularly and in the Ordinary Course of Business

By referencing the statutory definition of creditor, the interim final rule limits the definition of “creditor” to those ECOA creditors that “regularly and in the ordinary course of business” engage in the specific conduct set forth in the Clarification Act.¹⁷ “Regularly and in the ordinary course of business” excludes isolated conduct.

B. Obtains or Uses Consumer Reports

A “creditor” will be covered by the interim final rule if it regularly and in the ordinary course of its business obtains or uses consumer reports, directly or indirectly, in connection with a credit transaction. This includes any use of a consumer report in connection with a credit transaction, even if the report is not directly obtained by the creditor and even if the creditor uses a service provider to make the credit determination. For this

¹ 72 FR 63718 (Nov. 9, 2007). Office of Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), Office of Theft Supervision (OTS) (collectively “banking agencies”), and the Federal Trade Commission issued Red Flags Rules in a joint rulemaking. In addition to these agencies, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) obtained rulemaking authority under section 615 of the FCRA, as amended by the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Public Law 111–203; 124 Stat. 1376–2223 (2010).

² 15 U.S.C. 1681m(e).

³ See also OCC, 12 CFR 41.90 and 171.90; Board, 12 CFR 222.90; FDIC, 12 CFR 334.90; NCUA, 12 CFR 717.90; FTC, 16 CFR 681.1.

⁴ 15 U.S.C. 1681a(r)(5).

⁵ 15 U.S.C. 1691a(e).

⁶ 15 U.S.C. 1691a(d). Regulation B, promulgated under the ECOA, defines “credit” in similar terms: “the right granted by a creditor to an applicant to defer payment of a debt, incur debt and defer its payment, or purchase property or services and defer payment therefor.” 12 CFR 202.2(j).

⁷ For example, motor vehicle dealers and providers of telecommunications services may provide goods or services in advance and allow consumers to pay later. See 72 FR at 63741.

⁸ “[E]ntities under FTC’s jurisdiction covered by [section 615 of the FCRA] include State-chartered credit unions, non-bank lenders, mortgage brokers, automobile dealers, utility companies, telecommunications companies, and any other person that regularly participates in a credit decision, including setting the terms of credit.” 72 FR at 63750.

⁹ Public Law 111–319, 124 Stat. 3457 (Dec. 18, 2010). The Clarification Act does not modify the definition of the term “financial institution,” nor does it amend any of the substantive requirements of the Red Flags Rule.

¹⁰ The Clarification Act does not create any industry-wide exemptions: whether any particular entity is covered by the Rule must be determined by that entity’s specific conduct.

¹¹ 15 U.S.C. 1681m(e)(4)(A)(i).

¹² 15 U.S.C. 1681m(e)(4)(A)(ii).

¹³ 15 U.S.C. 1681m(e)(4)(A)(iii). As explained further below, the Clarification Act further provides that “advancing funds” does not include a creditor that advances funds on behalf of a person for expenses incidental to a service provided by the creditor to that person. 15 U.S.C. 1681m(e)(4)(B).

¹⁴ The Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act added the CFTC and SEC to the list of agencies with rulemaking and enforcement authority for Red Flags. Pub. L. 111–203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010).

¹⁵ 15 U.S.C. 1681m(e)(4)(C).

¹⁶ The FTC has conferred with the banking agencies, CFTC, and SEC, which do not object to the Commission’s issuance of this interim final rule to amend the Red Flags Rule to conform it to the Clarification Act. The banking agencies each plan to make conforming changes to their respective regulations separately in the future. The CFTC and SEC have issued a proposal setting out their regulations and guidance under section 615 of FCRA and have included in that proposal the definition of “creditor” as set forth in the Clarification Act. See 77 FR 13450 (March 6, 2012).

¹⁷ The question of whether an entity is a “creditor” within the meaning of the Red Flags Rule is only the first step of the inquiry in determining whether that entity must comply with the Rule. The second step is to determine whether the creditor has covered accounts, which means either: (1) Accounts offered primarily for personal, family, or household purposes that involve or are designed to permit multiple payments or transactions (e.g., credit card accounts, mortgage loans, automobile loans, margin accounts, cell phone accounts, utility accounts, checking or savings accounts); or (2) any other account a creditor offers or maintains for which there is a reasonably foreseeable risk to customers or to the safety and soundness of the creditor from identity theft, including financial, operational, compliance, reputation, or litigation risks. 72 FR at 63719, 63721.

reason, a creditor that engages a third-party servicer to obtain consumer report information on its behalf, or to evaluate a consumer's creditworthiness based upon the consumer's report, is a "creditor" under this prong for purposes of the interim final rule.

The Commission notes that for this prong to apply, the creditor must use or obtain a consumer report "in connection with a credit transaction." Accordingly, the use of consumer reports for purposes other than credit B such as employment B will not trigger coverage under the interim final rule's definition of "creditor."

C. Furnishing Information to Credit Reporting Agencies

A creditor will be covered by the interim final rule if it regularly and in the ordinary course of business furnishes information to a consumer reporting agency, as described in section 623 of the FCRA, in connection with a credit transaction.

D. Advancing Funds

Further, a creditor will be covered by the interim final rule if it regularly and in the ordinary course of business advances funds to a person, or on behalf of a person, where that person is obligated to repay the funds or the funds are repayable from pledged specific property by or on behalf of the person.¹⁸ This prong covers those lenders, such as payday lenders and automobile title lenders, that may not typically obtain, use, or furnish consumer reports in the ordinary course of business, but lend money to or on behalf of consumers and thus may be attractive targets for identity thieves. Consistent with the statutory language, the term "creditor" includes not only those creditors that lend money directly to a consumer, but also those creditors that advance funds to a third party "on behalf of a person." Thus, for example, a finance company that provides funds to a furniture store related to a person's purchase of furniture would be covered under this prong because it is advancing funds "on behalf of a person."

At the same time, the interim final rule provides that the term "advancing funds" does not include a creditor that advances funds "on behalf of a person for expenses incidental to a service provided by the creditor to that person." This limitation makes clear that advancing funds does not include payment in advance for fees, materials, or services that are incidental to the

creditor's ability to provide another service that a person initiated or requested. Accordingly, a lawyer, for example, who advances funds on behalf of a client to pay expert witness fees or other expenses that are incidental to a request by a client for the provision of legal services in the course of litigation will not be deemed to be "advancing funds." Thus, unlike a commercial lender making a loan, a business will not be deemed a creditor merely by advancing funds and deferring payment for fees incurred in the course of providing services to a client or customer.

E. Discretionary Rulemaking Authority

Finally, the Clarification Act provides that the definition of "creditor" includes any other type of creditor that an agency with jurisdiction determines, through a rulemaking, offers or maintains accounts that are subject to a reasonably foreseeable risk of identity theft. At this time, the Commission is not initiating discretionary rulemaking to extend coverage of the Red Flags Rule to additional creditors.

IV. Good Cause for Interim Final Rule

The Commission finds good cause for adopting the interim final rule without advance public notice and opportunity for public comment. Advance public notice and comment are not required "when the agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefore in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest."¹⁹

As discussed above, the Clarification Act amends the definition of "creditor" for purposes of the Red Flags Rule. This amendment necessitates a technical revision of the Red Flags Rule to ensure that the regulation is consistent with the text of the amended FCRA.

The Commission finds that prior public comment on the Rule is unnecessary because the Commission has merely codified the amended statutory definition of "creditor." Delay in adoption of the rule revision to allow for prior public comment would prolong uncertainty about the applicability of the Red Flags Rule requirements to the class of "creditors," as defined in the amended FCRA. As a result, adoption of this amendment serves the public interest by providing clarity to the public regarding the entities that are subject to the Rule and furthering the effectiveness of the Commission's ongoing efforts to prevent identity theft

and fraud through the enforcement of the Rule.

Accordingly, the Commission finds that there is good cause for adopting this interim final rule as effective on February 11, 2013, without prior public comment. Nonetheless, in order to promote good and open government, the Commission exercises its discretion to invite public comment on the interim final rule. Based on comments received, the Commission may adjust the interim final rule as necessary.

V. Request for Comments

You can file a comment online or on paper. For the Commission to consider your comment, we must receive it on or before February 11, 2013. Write "Red Flags Interim Final Rule," on your comment. Your comment—including your name and your state—will be placed on the public record of this proceeding, including, to the extent practicable, on the public Commission Web site, at <http://www/ftc/gov/os/publiccomments.shtm>. As a matter of discretion, the Commission tries to remove individuals' home contact information from comments before placing them on the Commission Web site.

Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment doesn't include any sensitive personal information, such as anyone's Social Security number, date of birth, driver's license number or other state identification number or foreign country equivalent, passport number, financial account number, or credit or debit card number. You are also solely responsible for making sure that your comment doesn't include any sensitive health information, such as medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, don't include any "[t]rade secret or any commercial or financial information which is obtained from any person and which is privileged or confidential," as provided in Section 6(f) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and FTC Rule 4.10(a)(2), 16 CFR 4.10(a)(2). In particular, don't include competitively sensitive information such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

If you want the Commission to give your comment confidential treatment, you must file it in paper form, with a request for confidential treatment, and you have to follow the procedure explained in FTC Rule 4.9(c), 16 CFR

¹⁸ By incorporating the statutory language "advances funds," the interim final rule does not cover merely deferring payment of debt or deferring payment for the purchase of property or services.

¹⁹ 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B).

4.9(c).²⁰ Your comment will be kept confidential only if the FTC General Counsel, in his or her sole discretion, grants your request in accordance with the law and the public interest.

Postal mail addressed to the Commission is subject to delay due to heightened security screening. As a result, we encourage you to submit your comments online. To make sure that the Commission considers your online comment, you must file it at <https://ftcpublishcommentworks.com/ftc/redflagsinterimrule>, by following the instruction on the web-based form. If this Notice appears at <http://www.regulations.gov/serach/Regs/home.html#home>, you may also file a comment through that Web site.

If you file your comment on paper, write "Red Flags Interim Final Rule" on your comment and on the envelope, and mail or deliver it to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Room H-113 (Annex M), 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580. If possible, submit your paper comment to the Commission by courier or overnight service.

Visit the Commission Web site at <http://www.ftc.gov> to read this Interim Final Rule and the news release describing it. The FTC Act and other laws that the Commission administers permit the collection of public comments to consider and use in this proceeding as appropriate. The Commission will consider all timely and responsive public comments that it receives on or before February 11, 2013. You can find more information, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, in the Commission's privacy policy, at <http://www.ftc.gov/ftc/privacy.htm>.

VI. Communications by Outside Parties to the Commissioners or Their Advisors

Written communications and summaries of transcripts of oral communications respecting the merits of this proceeding from any outside party to any Commissioner will be placed on the public record.²¹

VII. Regulatory Analysis

A. Paperwork Reduction Act

The interim final rule does not include any new information collection requirements under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

²⁰ In particular, the written request for confidential treatment that accompanies the comment must include the factual and legal basis for the request, and must identify the specific portions of the comment to be withheld from the public record. See FTC Rule 4.9(c), 16 CFR 4.9(c).

²¹ See 16 CFR 1.26(b)(5).

(PRA).²² Nonetheless, the Commission anticipates that the narrowed definition of the term "creditor" will result in a decrease in the number of creditors covered by the Red Flags Rule. Commission staff has proposed revised estimates of hours and costs "burden" under the PRA in connection with the FTC's pursuit of renewed OMB clearance for the Red Flags Rule (under OMB Control No 3084-0137), which currently runs through November 30, 2012. These estimates, which factor in the anticipated effects of the amended Rule, appear separately in the **Federal Register** for public comment.²³

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601-612, requires that the Commission provide an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) with a proposed rule and a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA), if any, with a final rule. As noted above, the Commission finds that good cause exists for adopting this interim final rule without advance public notice or an opportunity for public comment. Because notice and comment is not statutorily required, the requirement to publish an analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not apply in this proceeding.²⁴

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 681

Consumer reports, Consumer report users, Consumer reporting agencies, Credit, Creditors, Fair credit, Information furnishers, Identity theft, Trade practices.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Commission amends part 681 of title 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 681—IDENTITY THEFT RULES

- 1. Revise the authority citation for part 681 to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 1681m(e); 15 U.S.C. 1681m(e)(4); 15 U.S.C. 1681c(h).

- 2. Revise 681.1(b)(5) to read as follows:

681.1 Duties regarding the detection, prevention, and mitigation of identity theft.

* * * * *
(b) * * *

²² 44 U.S.C. 3501-3521. Under the PRA, federal agencies must obtain approval from OMB for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. "Collection of information" means agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. 44 U.S.C. 3502(3).

²³ See 77 FR 58994 (Sept. 25, 2012) (comment period ending Oct. 25, 2012).

²⁴ 5 U.S.C. 603, 604.

(5) *Creditor* has the same meaning as in 15 U.S.C. 1681m(e)(4).

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By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012-29430 Filed 12-5-12; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

19 CFR Parts 10, 24, 102, 123, 128, 141, 143, 145, and 148

[USCBP-2011-0042, CBP Dec. 12-19]

RIN 1515-AD69

Informal Entry Limit and Removal of a Formal Entry Requirement

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Currently, for any merchandise valued over \$2,000, CBP requires importers to provide a surety bond, complete CBP form 7501, and pay a minimum of \$25 in Merchandise Processing Fees (MPF). The final rule increases the limit, from \$2,000 to \$2,500, for which merchandise may qualify for an "informal entry", thereby eliminating the need for a surety bond, expediting the customs clearance process, and reducing the required MPF amount to \$2 (assuming the entries are filed electronically). CBP is increasing the informal entry limit to mitigate the effects of inflation and in addition, to meet a commitment of the Beyond the Border Initiative between the United States and Canada, to increase and harmonize the value thresholds to \$2,500 for expedited customs clearance from the current levels of \$2,000 for the United States and \$1,600 for Canada.

This document also removes the language requiring formal entry for certain articles that were formerly subject to absolute quotas under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing because CBP no longer needs to require formal entries for these articles. This document also makes a technical conforming amendment to reflect a recent statutory amendment that increased the *ad valorem* Merchandise Processing Fee (MPF) from 0.21 percent to 0.3464 percent. Finally, this document makes non-substantive editorial and nomenclature changes.