§ 404.19 [Amended]
8. Amend newly redesignated § 404.19 in paragraph (a) introductory text by removing "§ 404.12(e)" and adding "§ 404.14(e)" in its place.

§ 404.21 [Amended]
10. Amend newly redesignated § 404.21 in paragraph (b) by removing "§ 404.14(d) and (e)" and adding "§ 404.14(e)" in its place.

§ 404.35 [Amended]
11. Amend newly redesignated § 404.35 by removing "§ 404.32" and adding "§ 404.34" in its place.

Joyce B. Stone,
Assistant Corporate Secretary.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background
The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)—which was enacted in 1970 and has since been amended several times—was intended by Congress to “ensure fair and accurate credit reporting, promote efficiency in the banking system, and protect consumer privacy.” Safeco Ins. Co. of Am. v. Burr, 551 U.S. 47, 52 (2007). The FCRA “imposes a host of requirements concerning the creation and use of consumer reports.” Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins, 578 U.S. 330, 335 (2016). Among other things, the statute sets forth the permissible uses of consumer reports, establishes limits for information included in consumer reports, and creates a process for consumers to dispute information in their credit files.

In the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010, Congress granted the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau general rulemaking authority over the FCRA (except for certain provisions that are administered by other Federal agencies). The Bureau also has authority to enforce the FCRA, along with other Federal regulators.

States also play an important role in the regulation of consumer reporting. The FCRA itself grants States the authority to enforce the statute. Additionally, in the wake of Congress’s enactment of the FCRA, many States passed their own versions of the statute. States have continued to enact legislation regulating the conduct of consumer reporting agencies, furnishers, and users of consumer reports. In some cases, State legislation provides protections to consumers that go above and beyond the requirements of the FCRA.

These State statutes exist alongside the FCRA, which says that—subject to certain exceptions—it “does not annul, alter, affect, or exempt any person subject to [the FCRA] from complying with the laws of any State with respect to the collection, distribution, or use of any information on consumers, or for the prevention or mitigation of identity theft, except to the extent that those laws are inconsistent with any provision of this subchapter, and then only to the extent of the inconsistency.” In other words, State laws that are not “inconsistent” with the FCRA—including State laws that are more protective of consumers than the FCRA—are generally not preempted.

The FCRA also expressly preempts certain categories of State laws. As relevant here, 15 U.S.C. 1681t(b) says that “[n]o requirement or prohibition may be imposed under the laws of any State with respect to any subject matter regulated under” certain sections or subsections of the FCRA:

• subsection (c) or (e) of section 1681b, relating to the prescreening of consumer reports;
• section 1681i, relating to the time by which a consumer reporting agency must take any action, including the provision of notification to a consumer or other person, in any procedure related to the disputed accuracy of information in a consumer’s file, [with an exception for laws in effect on September 30, 1996];
• subsections (a) and (b) of section 1681m, relating to the duties of a person.

Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection
12 CFR Part 1022
The Fair Credit Reporting Act’s Limited Preemption of State Laws
AGENCY: Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.
ACTION: Interpretive rule.
SUMMARY: States play an important role in the regulation of consumer reporting. State laws that are not “inconsistent” with the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) are generally not preempted by that statute. The FCRA also expressly preempts certain categories of State laws. This interpretive rule clarifies that...
who takes any adverse action with respect to a consumer;  
- section 1681m(d), relating to the duties of persons who use a consumer report of a consumer in connection with any credit or insurance transaction that is not initiated by the consumer and that consists of a firm offer of credit or insurance;  
- section 1681c, relating to information contained in consumer reports, [with an exception for laws in effect on September 30, 1996];  
- section 1681s–2, relating to the responsibilities of persons who furnish information to consumer reporting agencies [with exceptions for certain enumerated State laws];  
- section 1681g(e), relating to information available to victims under section 1681g(e);  
- section 1681s–3, relating to the exchange and use of information to make a solicitation for marketing purposes;  
- section 1681m(h), relating to the duties of users of consumer reports to provide notice with respect to terms in certain credit transactions;  
- subsections (i) and (j) of section 1681c–1 relating to security freezes; or  
- subsection (k) of section 1681c–1, relating to credit monitoring for active duty military consumers.

Similarly, 15 U.S.C. 1681t(b)(5) says that “[n]o requirement or prohibition may be imposed under the laws of any State with respect to the conduct required by the specific provisions of” certain sections or subsections of the FCRA:  
- section 1681c(g);  
- section 1681c–1;  
- section 1681s–1;  
- section 1681g(a)(1)(A);  
- section 1681(f);  
- subsections (a), (f), and (g) of section 1681m;  
- section 1681s(f);  
- section 1681s–2(a)(6); or  
- section 1681w.

This interpretive rule clarifies the preemptive scope of 15 U.S.C. 1681t(b), with a particular focus on 15 U.S.C. 1681t(b)(1) and (5), which have been the subject of recent legal challenges to State laws. As 15 U.S.C. 1681t(b)(1) says, that provision preempts only those State laws “with respect to any subject matter regulated under” certain sections or subsections of the FCRA. Similarly, 15 U.S.C. 1681t(b)(5) preempts only those State laws “with respect to the conduct required by the specific provisions of” certain sections or subsections of the FCRA. The term “with respect to” indicates that Congress intended these provisions to have a narrow sweep. As the Supreme Court has held in a similar context, “with respect to” means to “concern.” In other words, section 1681t(b)(1) does not preempt State laws unless they concern a subject matter regulated under the enumerated portions of the FCRA. Similarly, section 1681t(b)(5) does not preempt State laws unless they concern conduct required by the enumerated portions of the FCRA.

II. Analysis


Focusing on the plain text of sections 1681t(b)(1) and 1681t(b)(5), it is apparent that both provisions have a narrow and targeted scope. A. Under 15 U.S.C. 1681t(b)(1), State Laws Are Not Preempted Unless They Are “With Respect to Any Subject Matter Regulated Under” Certain Sections or Subsections of the FCRA

Section 1681t(b)(1) has eleven subsections, each of which follows the same syntax. Each subsection preempts State laws “with respect to any subject matter regulated under” an enumerated part of the FCRA (e.g., section 1681c). Following the enumerated section of the FCRA comes a parenthetical phrase beginning with “with respect to” that describes or further narrows the section that has just been enumerated. For instance, section 1681t(b)(1)(E) generally preempts State laws “with respect to any subject matter regulated under” section 1681c of this title, relating to information contained in consumer reports.” Preemption under section 1681t(b)(1) thus depends on the meaning of both the “with respect to” and “relating to” clauses.

Foremost, State laws are not preempted unless they “with respect to any subject matter regulated under” the enumerated sections of the FCRA. In the case of section 1681t(b)(1)(E), State laws would not be preempted unless they are “with respect to any subject matter regulated under section 1681c.”

In addition, a State law is preempted under section 1681t(b)(1) only if it also falls within the description in the “relating to” parenthetical. In some cases, the “relating to” parenthetical merely reiterates the enumerated section. For instance, 15 U.S.C. 1681t(b)(1)(C) preempts State laws “with respect to any subject matter regulated under subsections (a) and (b) of section 1681m of this title, relating to the duties of a person who takes an adverse action with respect to a consumer.” Both subsections (a) and (b) of section 1681m lay out certain duties of a person who takes an adverse action with respect to a consumer. Thus, both the “with respect to” clause and the “relating to” clause of section 1681t(b)(1)(C) have the same scope. But in other cases, the “relating to” clause serves as a further limitation on the “with respect to” clause. For example (and as noted above), section 1681t(b)(1)(E) preempts State laws “with respect to any subject matter regulated under section 1681c of this title, relating to information contained in consumer reports.” Although section 1681c primarily contains limitations on information that can be included in consumer reports, it also includes other miscellaneous provisions. See, e.g., 15 U.S.C. 1681c(g) (requirement for truncating credit card and debit card numbers in receipts provided to cardholder). Thus, the plain text of section 1681t(b)(1)(E) indicates that only those State laws “with respect to” section 1681c that also “relate to” information contained in consumer reports are preempted.

It has been argued by some that the preemptive scope of section 1681t(b)(1) is defined only by the “relating to” clause. For example, in Consumer Data Indus. Ass’n v. Frey, 26 F.4th 1 (1st Cir. 2022), the plaintiffs argued that section 1681t(b)(1)(E) preempts any State laws “relating to information contained in consumer reports,” regardless of whether the State law is “with respect to” any subject matter regulated under section 1681c. As courts have correctly held,
that “is not the most natural reading of the statute’s syntax and structure.” Frey, 26 F.4th at 6. That interpretation would render the “with respect to” clause surplusage. A statute, however, “ought to be construed in a way that ‘no clause, sentence, or word shall be superfluous, void, or insignificant.”’ Duncan v. Walker, 533 U.S. 167, 174 (2001).

Moreover, Congress knows how to broadly preempt State laws that are “related to” fields or topics. For instance, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act “supersedes any and all State laws insofar as they may now or hereafter relate to any employee benefit plan.” 29 U.S.C. § 1144(a). Congress could have used similar syntax in the FCRA—but it did not. Instead, Congress made clear that a State law is not preempted by section 1681(b)(1) unless it falls within the “with respect to” clause.

Whether a particular State law is “with respect to any subject matter regulated under” the enumerated sections of the FCRA will depend on the facts and circumstances. But it bears noting that the phrase “with respect to any subject matter regulated under” is an important limiting factor. As the Supreme Court has noted in a case involving a statute that—like the FCRA—including a preemption provision with both “related to” and “with respect to” phrases served to “massively limit[] the scope of preemption.” Dan’s City Used Cars, Inc. v. Pelkey, 569 U.S. 251, 261 (2013). The “with respect to” phrase “necessarily reaches a subset of laws narrower than those that merely relate to information contained in consumer reports.” Frey, 26 F.4th at 8. It narrows the universe of preemption only to those laws that “concern” the subject matters regulated under the enumerated FCRA sections. Dan’s City Used Cars, 569 U.S. at 261; see also, e.g., Frey, 26 F.4th at 7 (section 1681b(1)(E) “preempt[s] those claims that concern subject matter regulated under section 1681c”); Galper v. JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., 802 F.3d 437, 446 (2d Cir. 2015) (section 1681b(1)(F) “preempts only those claims that concern a furnisher’s responsibilities). Thus, if a State law does not “concern” the subject matters regulated under the FCRA sections specified in section 1681b(1), it is not preempted by that clause.

It bears emphasis that section 1681b(1) does not preempt all State laws relating to the content or information contained in consumer reports. Indeed, the legislative history of this provision confirms that it was intended to provide only “limited” preemption on “procedural” issues.6

For example, section 1681b(1)(E) preempts State laws “with respect to any subject matter regulated under” section 1681c “relating to information contained in consumer reports.” In turn, section 1681c states requirements relating to four topics relating to information contained in consumer reports: (1) obsolescence, i.e., how long certain specific types of information may continue to appear on a consumer report; 7 (2) certain information about medical information furnishers; 8 (3) certain information relating to veterans’ medical debt; 9 and (4) certain information that must be included in a consumer report (e.g., the fact that the consumer has disputed information provided by a furnisher to the consumer reporting agency issuing the report).10 The legislative history of the FCRA preemption provision confirms that only subject matter at this level of specificity is subject to preemption. The legislative history expressly references “obsolescence periods” as an example of a subject matter governed by preemption—not the broader subject matter of the content of a consumer report more generally. 11 Hence, FCRA 1681b(1)(E) does not preempt State laws about subject matter regarding the content of or information on consumer reports beyond these topics.12 For instance, although how long the specific types of information listed in section 1681c may continue to appear on a consumer report is a subject matter regulated under section 1681c, what or when items generally may be initially included on a consumer report is not a subject matter regulated under section 1681c. Indeed, section 1681c(a)(7) provides requirements about when veterans’ medical debt, specifically, may be included on a consumer report by a nationwide consumer reporting agency, but nothing in section 15 U.S.C. 1681c addresses what or when information of other types may initially be included on reports. 13 (For example, section 1681c(a)(5) regulates how long “adverse item[s] of information, other than records of convictions of crimes” may appear on consumer reports, but not whether or when adverse items may initially appear on a consumer report.) Similarly, only 1681c(a)(6) and (8), relating specifically to information about medical information furnishers and veterans’ medical debt, contain restrictions on the content of a consumer report; the other provisions restrictions relate only to how long information may appear. section 1681c therefore does not provide any general restrictions on the content of a consumer report. Accordingly, State laws relating to what or when items generally may be initially included on a consumer report—or what or when certain types of information may initially be included on a consumer report—would generally not be preempted by section 1681b(1)(E).

States therefore retain substantial flexibility to pass laws involving consumer reporting to reflect emerging problems affecting their local economies and citizens. For instance, medical debt that shows up in a consumer report can be factored into a credit score, though whether and how these debts affect their scores varies.

6 See 141 Cong. Rec. S3450 (daily ed. Apr. 5, 1995) (statement of Sen. Bond) (“This bill also contains limited Federal preemption to ensure that there are uniform Federal standards to govern a number of procedural issues which are part of credit reporting offices which will reduce the burdens on the credit industry from having to comply with a variety of different State requirements. For example, the bill preempts requirements regarding prescreening, information shared among affiliates, reconstruction timelines, obsolescence time periods and certain disclosure forms.”). 7 15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)(1)–(5). 8 15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)(6). 9 15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)(7). 10 15 U.S.C. 1681c(d)(1), (e), (f). 11 See 141 Cong. Rec. S3450 (daily ed. Apr. 5, 1995) (statement of Sen. Bond) (referring to “obsolescence time periods” as an example of a subject matter on which there would be preemption). 12 To be sure, the title of Section 1681c is stated more broadly as “Requirements relating to information contained in consumer reports.” But the title of a statutory provision is of only limited significance. See, e.g., Bhd. of R.R. Trainmen v. Boll. 311 Ohio R.R. Co., 331 U.S. 519, 529 (explaining that titles merely state “that which the act purports to do for the resolution of a doubt,” “[b]ut they cannot undo or limit which the text makes plain”). And the actual subject matter regulated by the text of Section 1681c is narrower than the narrow topics actually addressed. Further, the legislative history confirms that the subject matter intended to be preempted is only the specific topics regulated in Section 1681c.

13 Section 1681c(a)(1)–(5) regulates when certain types of information that “antedate the report” by “more than” certain periods of time may appear. But only 1681c(a)(7), relating specifically to veterans’ medical debt, regulates when a type of information that antedates the report by “less than” a certain period of time may appear. Hence, only 1681c(a)(7), which is limited to veterans’ medical debt, regulates when a type of information that antedates a report by less than a certain period of time may appear. Moreover, restrictions on what or when types of information may initially appear on a consumer report do not alter the period of time that information may remain on a report under Section 1681c. The restrictions in Section 1681c(a)(1)–(5) each provide that information “may continue to appear on a report” until not after the date of those events. Such a restriction therefore does not change the date on which Section 1681c(a)(1)–(5) prohibits the information from continuing to appear on the report.
depending on the score model.\textsuperscript{14} Research by the CFPB has found that medical collections are less predictive of future consumer credit performance than nonmedical collections.\textsuperscript{15} Additionally, paid medical collections are less predictive of future performance than unpaid medical collections. Individuals with more medical than non-medical collections and individuals with more paid than unpaid medical collections had delinquency rates that were comparable to those of individuals with credit scores of 10 points higher and 20 points higher, respectively. In other words, these individuals were less likely to be delinquent than other individuals with the same credit score. Nonetheless, some widely used models still weight medical and nonmedical collections equally.\textsuperscript{16} This means that consumers with medical debt may be negatively affected if creditors use older scoring models that may overweight medical debt. To address these concerns and others, States may pass laws addressing the furnishing and reporting of medical debt.

If a State law were to forbid a consumer reporting agency from including medical debt in a consumer report for a certain period of time after the debt was incurred, such a law would generally not be preempted. Section 1681c does not regulate the subject matter of when medical debt (or debt generally) may be first included in a consumer report. As noted above, section 1681(b)(1) does not preempt all State laws relating to the content or information contained in consumer reports; rather, 1681(b)(1) preempts only State laws concerning the subject matter regulated under the specified FCRA sections. Hence, as described above, 1681(b)(1) preempts State laws only with respect to the four specific topics regulated under section 1681c. Section 1681c(a)(7) provides requirements regarding veterans’ medical debt, but section 1681c does not regulate the subject matter of medical debt information more generally. Furthermore, although medical debt information may be “adverse information” regulated under 1681c(a)(5), as explained above, that provision regulates only the subject of how long such information may appear on a consumer report, not the content of the information or when such information may initially appear. Likewise, if a State law prohibited a furnisher from furnishing information about medical debt for a certain period of time after the debt was incurred, such a law would not be preempted by section 1681(b)(1)[F], which voids only State laws “with respect to any subject matter regulated under section 1681s–2 of this title, relating to the responsibilities of persons who furnish information to consumer reporting agencies.” Section 1681s–2 sets forth several requirements for furnishers in order to assure the accuracy of information provided to consumer reporting agencies. For instance, “[a] person shall not furnish any information relating to a consumer to any consumer reporting agency if the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the information is inaccurate.”\textsuperscript{17} However, section 1681s–2 says nothing about when a furnisher may or must begin furnishing information about a consumer’s account. Consistent with the discussion above about section 1681, the subject matter of section 1681s–2 that is subject to preemption is limited to these topics that are actually addressed in the section. Accordingly, when a furnisher may or must begin furnishing information about a consumer’s account (including medical debt) would not be preempted by section 1681(b)(1)[F].

Additionally, for example, the CFPB has noted that rental information in consumer reports plays a critical role in consumers’ access to rental housing, credit, and other opportunities.\textsuperscript{18} The CFPB has received consumer complaints about receiving collection notices from landlords or debt collectors for rent-related charges and fees they viewed as questionable.\textsuperscript{19} These charges may then appear on their consumer reports. Complaints to the CFPB also indicate that tenant screening companies may report inaccurate or misleading criminal and civil information, which led to consumers being denied for housing applications.\textsuperscript{20} and the Federal Trade Commission has found that certain tenant screening companies have failed to follow reasonable procedures to ensure the accuracy of their reports about potential tenants.\textsuperscript{21} CFPB examiners have also found that the oversight of public records providers by one or more consumer reporting agencies was weak and required corrective action.\textsuperscript{22} Further, research suggests that a significant number of eviction records “contain ambiguous information on how the case was resolved or falsely represent a tenant’s eviction history.”\textsuperscript{23} There is little or no empirical research showing that tenant screening report content is reliably predictive of future tenant behavior. For example, the CFPB has expressed concern regarding how reliably predictive pandemic era rental data is on a consumer’s future performance.\textsuperscript{24} To address these concerns and others, States may pass laws addressing the furnishing and reporting of rental information.

A State law prohibiting a consumer reporting agency from including information (or certain types of information) about a consumer's eviction, rental arrears, or arrests on a consumer report would generally not be preempted under section 1681(b)(1). As noted above, section 1681(b)(1)[E] preempts State laws only “with respect to any subject matter regulated under” section 1681c “relating to information contained in consumer reports.” Again, nothing in section 1681c regulates the content of eviction information, rental arrears, or arrest records or when such information may initially appear on a consumer report. Although such information may be information about “[c]ivil suits, civil judgments, and records of arrest” regulated under section 1681c(a)(2) or “adverse information” regulated under section

\begin{itemize}
\item[\textsuperscript{15}] CFPB, Data point: Medical debt and credit scores (May 2014), https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/201405_cfpb_report_data_point_medical-debt-credit-scores.pdf.
\item[\textsuperscript{16}] Medical Debt Burden in the United States, at 27–28.
\item[\textsuperscript{17}] 15 U.S.C. 1681s–2(a)(1)(A).
\end{itemize}
enable the Bureau to administer and may be necessary or appropriate to the CFPA, which authorizes guidance as including under section 1022(b)(1) of the Consumer Protection Act (CFPA), the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and

III. Regulatory Matters

Similarly, Congressional purpose in 15 U.S.C. 1681t(b)(5) is evident from its plain text. It has nine subsections, and each follows the same syntax: State laws are preempted to the extent they are “with respect to the conduct required by the specific provisions of [an enumerated FCRA provision].” For example, 15 U.S.C. 1681t(b)(5)[E] preempts State laws “with respect to the conduct required by the specific provisions of section 1681(a)’’ which sets forth requirements for nationwide consumer reporting agencies and nationwide specialty consumer reporting agencies to provide free annual credit reports to consumers. A State law on this topic—for example, a State law requiring consumer reporting agencies to provide semi-annual credit reports to consumers—would likely be “with respect to the conduct required” by this provision. On the other hand, if a State law does not concern “the conduct required by” the enumerated section—the annual disclosure requirement, in the case of section 1681(a)—then it is not preempted. For example, section 1681(a) provides no requirements regarding the language in which disclosures of information are provided. Accordingly, if a State law required that a consumer reporting agency provide information required by the FCRA at the consumer’s requests in languages other than English, such a law would generally not be preempted by section 1681t(b)(5)[E].

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Airbus Helicopters Model AS–365N2, AS 365 N3, EC 155B, EC155B1, and SA–365N1 helicopters. This AD was prompted by a large amount of critical scale particles found on the tail rotor gearbox (TGB) chip detector magnetic plug during an unscheduled check of the TGB. The particles belonged to the double bearing (pitch control rod bearing) installed inside the TGB. This AD requires repetitive inspections of the TGB chip detector for particles, analyzing any particles collected, performing a double bearing washing, repetitive replacements of certain part-numbered double bearings, and corrective actions if necessary, as specified in a European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) AD, which is incorporated by reference. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective August 15, 2022.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in this AD as of August 15, 2022.

ADDRESSES: For EASA material incorporated by reference (IBR) in this final rule, contact EASA, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 3, 50668 Cologne, Germany; telephone +49 221 8999 000; email ADs@easa.europa.eu; internet www.easa.europa.eu. You may find the EASA material on the EASA website at https://ad.easa.europa.eu. For Airbus Helicopters service information identified in this final rule, contact Airbus Helicopters, 2701 N Forum Drive, Grand Prairie, TX 75052; telephone (972) 641–0000 or (800) 232–0323; fax (972) 641–3775; or at https://www.airbus.com/helicopters/services/technical-support.html. You may view this material at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 10101 Hillwood Pkwy., Room 6N–321, Fort Worth, TX 76177. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (917) 222–5110. Service information that is IBRed is also available in the AD docket at https://www.regulations.gov by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2022–0295.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket at https://www.regulations.gov by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2022–0295; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the EASA AD, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200