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October 4, 2010

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS MEMORANDUM FOR:

Thomas A. Barnes, Deputy Director Thomas A. Dames FROM:

Examinations, Supervision, and Consumer Protection

Revised Truth in Lending Act (TILA) Open-End Credit **SUBJECT:**

Examination Procedures

OTS has updated its examination procedures to incorporate the amendments to Regulation Z that implement provisions of the Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure Act of 2009 (Credit CARD Act) that went into effect on August 22, 2010. These examination procedures for open-end credit are issued on an interagency basis.

The Credit CARD Act provisions and the amendments to Regulation Z were issued with a series of effective dates. Consequently, the OTS TILA examination procedures have been revised in phases to ensure that institutions and examiners have current tools as the rules have become effective.² This revision addresses rules on reasonable and proportional penalty fees. Key aspects of the attached procedures are set forth below.

Reasonable and Proportional Penalty Fees

Regulation Z now requires that penalty fees imposed by card issuers be reasonable and proportional to the violation of the account terms. An issuer can charge a penalty fee if it determines that the fee is a reasonable proportion of the issuer's costs from the consumer's violation. Issuers must reevaluate their costs at least annually.

Safe Harbor

The rule permits issuers to charge a penalty fee of \$25 for the first violation and \$35 for any additional violations of the same type during the next six billing cycles. This "safe harbor" allows issuers to avoid the cost analysis for setting reasonable penalty fees.

Fee Limits

The regulation allows only one fee for a single transaction and does not allow fees that exceed the dollar amount associated with the violation. For example, a consumer who exceeds a credit

¹ See Truth in Lending Final Rule, 75 Fed. Reg. 37526 (June 29, 2010).

² Previous updates reflected regulatory changes that went into effect in August 2009, February 2010, and July 2010.

limit by \$5.00 may not a charged more than \$5.00. Similarly, card issuers may no longer charge a \$39 fee when a core mental late making a \$20 minimum payment. In this example, the fee cannot exceed \$20 after a sine dollar amount associated with the violation (for example where the issuer declines to a horizon a pasaction or the account is inactive), the card issuer may not charge a penalty fee.

Reevaluations of Interest Rans

If a card issuer has increased interest rates on or after January 1, 2009, the rule requires that the issuer reevaluate those rates at least easy so mones. If the increase was based on the consumer's credit risk, market conditions of other factors, the issuer must evaluate those factors and reduce the rate, if appropriate, within 4s, has of completing the reevaluation. Issuers must have policies and procedures in place to conduct these rates ws.

Disclosing Reasons for Rate Increases

When issuers send notices of penalty rate increases for cleant conductions, the notices must include the principal reasons for the increase, in order of their importance. These notices must be sent 45 days before the increase is effective and indicate the base and to make it will apply. The notice must also describe the circumstances necessary for the rate to consequence in a clear that the rate can remain in effect indefinitely.

For more information, please contact Suzanne McQueen, Consumer Regulations Argyst, at (202) 906-6459 or <u>Suzanne.McQueen@ots.treas.gov</u>. The revised Examination and book Section 1305 is available through the link provided below.

Link: Examination Handbook Section 1305