DIY

CREDIT REPAIR

USING CONSUMER LAWS

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INTRODUCTION

This E-book will teach how to fix your own credit by using consumer laws!

Before we dive into the complicated stuff about fixing, rebuilding, and improving our credit, it's a good idea to first understand the basics of credit. Credit means being able to get things or services even if you haven't paid for them fully yet. This is based on the belief that you'll pay for them in the future.

1.Some Key Provisions of The SCRA Include

- **Interest Rate Cap:** The SCRA sets a rule that says lenders can't charge military members more than 6% interest on loans they took out before they joined the military. This helps keep their loan costs from getting too high while they're serving in the military.
- **Lease Termination:** If a military member gets orders to move to a new place or go on a long deployment (at least 90 days), they can cancel their rental agreement for their home or vehicle without having to pay extra fees. This lets them focus on their military duties without worrying about a lease they can't use.

- **Delay in Legal Cases:** The SCRA allows military members to ask for a pause, or delay, in some types of court cases, like eviction or foreclosure, because their military service can make it tough for them to handle these legal matters. It gives them some extra time and protection.
- **Protection from Losing by Default:** If a military member can't take part in a court case because of their military service, the SCRA stops the court from automatically deciding against them. This means the court can't say they lost the case just because they couldn't show up due to their military duties.
- **Tax Benefits:** The SCRA gives military members certain tax advantages. Depending on the state they're in, they might not have to pay certain property taxes or they can delay paying some income taxes.

Remember, the SCRA is a complicated law, and how it works can be different in different situations. If you're in the military, it's a good idea to talk to a lawyer or get help from your unit's legal office to understand exactly how the SCRA protects your rights.

2.<u>Example of a template you can use for an auto loan</u>

[Your Name]

[Your Address]

[City, State, ZIP Code]

[Email Address]

[Phone Number]

Should you require any further information or documentation, please do not hesitate to contact me. I look forward to a positive resolution to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

3. <u>SCRA Credit Card Template</u>

[Your Name]

[Your Address]

[City, State, ZIP Code]

[Email Address]

[Phone Number]

[Date]

[Credit Card Provider's Name]

[Credit Card Provider's Address]

[City, State, ZIP Code]

[Date] [Auto Loan Provider's Name] [Auto Loan Provider's Address] [City, State, ZIP Code] Subject: Request for Interest Rate Reduction under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) Dear [Auto Loan Provider's Name], I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to request a reduction in the interest rate on my auto loan, in accordance with the provisions of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA). I am an active-duty military service member, and I recently became aware that I am eligible for interest rate relief under this act. I have been paying a high interest rate of 18% on my auto loan, which has imposed a significant financial burden on me. As per Section 527 of the SCRA, I am entitled to have the interest rate on my loan reduced to 6% for the duration of my military service. To facilitate the processing of my request, I have included the necessary documentation as outlined below: 1. Copy of my military orders or any other documentation that confirms my active-duty military status. 2. A copy of my current auto loan agreement with your institution. I kindly request that you review my case promptly and take the necessary steps to adjust the interest rate on my auto loan to 6% in accordance with the SCRA. I understand that the reduction in interest rate is retroactive to the date of my active-duty status. I would appreciate your immediate attention to this matter, and I request that you provide written confirmation of the interest rate adjustment within 30 days of receiving this letter. Please send all correspondences to the address mentioned above or via email at [Your Email Address]. 11 Thank you for your prompt attention to this request. I am grateful for your understanding and compliance with the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act.

Subject: Request for Interest Rate Reduction under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) Dear [Credit Card Provider's Name], I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to request a reduction in the interest rate on my credit card, in accordance with the provisions of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA). As an active-duty military service member, I recently discovered that I am eligible for interest rate relief under this act. I have been paying a high interest rate of 18% on my credit card balance, which has placed a significant financial burden on me. Pursuant to Section 527 of the SCRA, I am entitled to have the interest rate on my credit card reduced to 6% for the duration of my military service. To facilitate the processing of my request, I have included the necessary documentation as outlined below: 3. Copy of my military orders or any other documentation that confirms my active-duty military status. 4. A copy of my most recent credit card statement from your institution. I kindly request that you review my case promptly and take the necessary steps to adjust the interest rate on my credit card to 6% in accordance with the SCRA. I understand that the reduction in interest rate is retroactive to the date of my active-duty status. 13 I would greatly appreciate your immediate attention to this matter and request that you provide written confirmation of the interest rate adjustment within 30 days of receiving this letter. Please send all correspondences to the address mentioned above or via email at [Your Email Address]. Thank you for your prompt consideration of this request. I am grateful for your understanding and compliance with the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act. Should you require any further information or documentation, please do not hesitate to contact me.

I look forward to a positive resolution to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

4. <u>SCRA reimbursement Template</u>

[Your Name]

[Your Address]

[City, State, ZIP Code]

[Email Address]

[Phone Number]

[Date]

[Servicemember's SCRA Unit]

[SCRA Unit Address]

[City, State, ZIP Code]

Subject: Request for Reimbursement of Interest Rate Difference under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) Dear [Servicemember's SCRA Unit], I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to request reimbursement for the interest rate difference paid during my active duty period under the provisions of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA). As an active-duty military service member, I recently became aware of my eligibility for interest rate relief under this act. During my active duty, I had an existing loan/credit card with [Loan/Credit Card Provider's Name], on which I was paying an interest rate of 18%. However, under the SCRA, I am entitled to a maximum interest rate cap of 6% during the entire duration of my military service. I have calculated the difference between the 18% interest rate and the 6% interest rate for the period of my active duty from [Start Date] to [End Date]. The total amount paid in excess of the 6% interest rate during this period is [Amount]. I request reimbursement of this amount in accordance with Section 527 of the SCRA. 15 To facilitate the processing of my request, I have enclosed the following supporting documentation: 5. Copy of my military orders or any other documentation that confirms my active-duty military status. 6. Copies of relevant loan statements/credit card statements showing the interest rate charged during the active duty period. I kindly request that you review my case promptly and initiate the reimbursement process for the interest rate difference as per the SCRA guidelines. I understand that the reimbursement should cover the excess amount paid towards the interest rate during my active duty.

I would greatly appreciate your immediate attention to this matter and request that you provide written confirmation of the reimbursement process and timeline within 30 days of receiving this letter. Please send all correspondences to the address mentioned above or via email at [Your Email Address]. Thank you for your prompt consideration of this request. I am grateful for your understanding and compliance with the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act. Should you require any further information or documentation, please do not hesitate to contact me. I look forward to a positive resolution to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

5.Credit Score

In simple words, credit is like when someone lets you use something before you give them all the money for it. In this guide, we will go step by step to help you understand and make your credit better.

We'll learn about the rules that control how credit information is reported, and what should and shouldn't be in your credit reports. I think that once you know this stuff, you can use the laws that protect you as a consumer to fix mistakes and shape your credit history the way you want.

It's important to know these laws to understand and protect your rights as a consumer:

- The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) - this is in 15 USC 1681
- The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) - this is in 15 USC 1692
- The Truth in Lending Act (TILA) - this is in 15 USC 1601
- The Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) - this is in 15 USC 1691
- The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) - this is in 15 USC 6801 and 6802
- Advertising of Down Payments - this is in 15 USC 1662

Credit scores are used to figure out how risky it is to lend you money in the future. The number you get from a company that looks at your credit (they're called a Consumer Reporting Agency) is like a grade that shows how safe or risky it is to lend you money. A higher number is better because it means you're less risky to lend money to. This higher number can help you get better deals and terms when you want to do things like buy a house, get a car loan, rent an apartment, buy insurance, get a new phone, open a new credit card, and even when you're trying to get a job.

The first thing you need to do to fix, build, and make your credit better is to understand how credit reporting works.

Keep in mind that we often focus too much on credit scores, but the credit score isn't as important as your credit profile. The credit profile is the information about you on your credit report that's used to calculate the credit score.

6.<u>Here's how credit reporting works</u>:

There are three main groups involved:

- **You, the Consumer**: Remember, you have legal protections as a consumer, and the law is there to support you.
- **Credit Reporting Agencies (CRAs):**These are companies that collect and assess your credit information. They follow rules outlined in the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) under 15 USC §1681.
- **Financial Companies/Institutions**: These are the businesses that lend money or provide credit. They are governed by various laws, including:
- The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) - 15 USC 1681
- The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) - 15 USC 1692
- The Truth in Lending Act (TILA) - 15 USC 1601
- The Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) - 15 USC 1691
- Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) - 15 USC 6801, 6802
- Advertising of Down Payments - 15 USC 1662

These financial institutions are also subject to other laws, but we'll focus on the ones listed here in this book.

When we talk about a "consumer," we mean an individual, a regular person or a company, who buys things and services for personal or business use.

"Consumer Reporting Agencies" are businesses that gather and analyze credit information about consumers and then share this information with others for a fee. They use different ways to get this information and follow rules to prepare consumer reports.

Understanding this can help you take control of your credit and make better financial decisions.

When it comes to handling money, a credit score that shows how well someone does.And it ranges from 300 to 850. If your score is 700 or higher, that's considered good. If it's 800 or above, that's excellent. Most people's scores fall between 600 and 750.

Companies like those that give out loans, banks, credit card companies, and insurance firms use this credit score to decide how trustworthy you are with money. If they think you're reliable, they're more likely to lend you money or give you good deals. The higher your score, the better it is for you.

There are also special companies that gather information about your money habits. Some companies aren't as trusted as others, and if you have dealings with them, your credit score might drop a bit. So, having a high credit score means companies trust you with money matters.

Below is a chart with score ranges and what the scores mean to creditors.

Credit Score Range	Credit Score Meaning to Creditors
300 - 579	Poor Credit: Individuals with scores in this range are considered high risk by creditors. They may have a history of late payments, defaults, or bankruptcies. Getting approved for credit can be very challenging, and if approved, interest rates are typically high.
580 - 669	Fair Credit: This range represents a below-average credit score. While approval for credit is possible, it may come with higher interest rates and less favorable terms. Creditors may also be cautious when extending credit to individuals in this range.
670 - 739	Good Credit: Credit scores in this range are considered respectable. Individuals with good credit are seen as less risky to creditors, making it easier to qualify for loans, credit cards, and other financial products. Interest rates are generally more favorable.
740 - 799	Very Good Credit: This range indicates a strong credit history. Individuals with very good credit scores are highly likely to be approved for credit, often at the best available interest rates and terms. Creditors view them as low-risk borrowers.
800 - 850	Excellent Credit: Scores in this range are exceptional. Borrowers with excellent credit have a long history of responsible financial behavior. They can access the best credit products with the lowest interest rates and most favorable terms. Creditors have high confidence in their ability to repay.

Financial companies use different scores to decide about loans. There are special numbers called credit scores that help them figure out if they should lend you money or not. These scores are made by looking at your money history and how you handle it.

There are many kinds of credit scores. The type of loan you want, like for a credit card, a personal loan, a car loan, or a house loan, decides which score they use.

For this book, we're focusing on something called a FICO® credit score. This is what about 90-95% of lenders use to decide if they want to work with you or not.

7. What's a FICO® Score?

It's a number with three digits, like 600 or 750. This number is made from the information in your credit reports. Lenders use it to guess if you'll pay back a loan or not. This helps them decide how much money to give you, how long you can take to pay it back, and how much extra money you have to pay (called interest).

Here's a chart with all the FICO scoring models.

FICO Scoring Model	Equifax	Experian	TransUnion	Purpose/Products/Industry
FICO Score 8	Yes	Yes	Yes	General-purpose credit scores
FICO Score 9	Yes	Yes	Yes	General-purpose credit scores
FICO Auto Score	Yes	Yes	Yes	Auto loans
FICO Bankcard Score	Yes	Yes	Yes	Credit cards
FICO Mortgage Score	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mortgage loans
FICO Score 4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mortgage loans (older model)
FICO Score 5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mortgage loans (older model)
FICO Score 2	Yes	No	Yes	Auto loans (older model)
FICO Score 3	Yes	No	Yes	Auto loans (older model)
FICO Small Business Score	Yes	Yes	Yes	Small business loans
FICO Bankruptcy Score	Yes	Yes	Yes	Assessing bankruptcy risk
FICO Score 10	Yes	Yes	Yes	General-purpose credit scores (updated model)
FICO Score 10T	Yes	Yes	Yes	Trended credit data
FICO Score 10 Auto	Yes	Yes	Yes	Auto loans (updated model)
FICO Score 10 Mortgage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mortgage loans (updated model)

When you want to borrow money, the people who lend it to you need to quickly decide if you're a good choice. They often check your FICO® Score.

Think of a FICO® Score as a quick summary of how you've been with money. It looks at things like how long you've been using credit, how much credit you have, how much of it you're using, and if you pay your bills on time.

These scores help lenders make smart choices about who to lend money to, and they also help you get credit when you need it. FICO® Scores are based on your money history, so you can make your score better by paying bills on time, not having too much debt, and making good money choices.

About thirty years ago, a company called Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) made FICO® Scores. These scores became a fair and standard way for lenders to decide if people can be trusted to repay loans. Before, there were many different scores, even some that included things like gender and political beliefs.

8.Why are FICO® Scores important?

They help many people, like you and me, get credit for things like school, homes, and medical costs. Even some insurance and utility companies look at FICO® Scores when they set up their services.

Having a good FICO® Score can save you lots of money in interest and fees. If lenders think you're not risky, they might give you lower interest rates.

In the end, these scores help keep the cost of borrowing money lower for everyone. When credit is easy to get, lenders can lend more, and they can do it more efficiently. This makes costs go down and savings go up for people who borrow money.

8.(a) WHAT MAKES FICO® SCORES DIFFERENT FROM OTHER CREDIT SCORES?

Only the Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) creates FICO® Scores, and more than 90% of the biggest lenders use them to decide who they'll lend money to. Why? Because FICO® Scores are the standard for making fair and accurate decisions about whether someone can be trusted to borrow money. These scores help lots of people get loans for things like homes, cars, and special purchases.

You might have heard about or bought other credit scores before. These scores are not the same as FICO® Scores. They calculate things differently. Even though they might seem similar, they're not exactly like FICO® Scores.

9.WHAT'S A GOOD FICO® SCORE?

Each lender decides what they consider a good FICO® Score, and they use it along with other information to decide if you can get a loan. Keep in mind that you're working to improve your credit score, which is important.

Generally, many lenders think scores above 670 are a sign of good credit. Usually, the higher your score, the lower the risk, and the more likely lenders are to give you a loan. There are different score ranges that lenders recognize to help them make decisions. These ranges can also be goals for you to aim for.

You can make your credit score better over time. Your credit score changes as the information in your credit reports changes. This means your FICO® Score is often updated.

In summary, credit reporting works like this: Lenders use credit scores to decide if they'll lend you money.

When they check your credit, they usually do it with big companies that collect credit information (like TransUnion, Equifax, and Experian). These companies have data about more than 200 million Americans. The information they have helps calculate your credit scores.

These scores depend on these five main factors.

1.	Payment History	|	35%	|	192.5 points
2.	Debt Utilization	|	30%	|	165 points
3.	Age of Credit Accounts	|	15%	|	82.5 points
4.	Types of Accounts	|	10%	|	55 points
5.	New Credit/Inquiries	|	10%	|	55 points

10.Payment History (35% = 192.5 Points):

- Your payment history is like a report card for how you handle paying bills. It shows whether you've paid your bills on time or if you've been late or missed payments. This includes different kinds of accounts like credit cards, loans, and mortgages. When lenders look at your payment history, they're trying to figure out if you'll be good at repaying the money you owe them.

1. This payment history

is really important for your credit score. It's a big chunk of it—35%. That's like 192.5 points out of the total score. When you make payments much later than they're due, it has a bigger bad impact on your score. This is because as time goes by, late payments can make your score drop even more.

But having a perfect record of on-time payments doesn't always mean you'll have a really high score. And if you've been late a few times, it won't necessarily crush your score if the rest of your financial history looks good.

Credit scores are calculated using secret formulas, and different credit-reporting companies have their own ways of doing it. So, while payment history is super important, it's not the only thing that matters.

2. **Debt Utilization (30% = 165 Points)**:

Credit cards are like tools for building your credit history and getting a credit score. When you use credit cards responsibly, they can help you if you suddenly need extra money. You can also use them to pay for big things and then pay them back over a few months. Plus, you might earn rewards or points for spending money with them, and sometimes you get extra services like help when you're traveling.

However, if you use too much of your credit card's limit, it could affect your FICO® Score, which is a measure of your creditworthiness. It might make it harder to manage higher monthly payments, and you might end up with a higher interest rate if you don't pay on time.

Credit utilization plays a big part in your credit score, so it's important to know what it means and how to control it to get the best credit rating and all the good things that come with it.

Credit utilization is a way to figure out how much of your credit card limit you're using. Imagine your limit is $1,000, and you owe $300 on your card. Your credit utilization for that card is 30%. It's a way to see if you're using too much of your limit.

It's good to remember that keeping your credit utilization at or below 30% won't hurt your credit score too much. The best thing is to use only 1-10% of your total credit limit. This helps you get more points on the FICO® scale, which is the system that calculates your credit score. Credit utilization is worth 30% of your credit score, which is like 165 points out of the whole score.

3. **Age of Credit Accounts (15% = 82.5 Points)**:

The "Length of Credit History" part of your FICO® Score makes up around 15% of your total credit score. This part looks at how long you've been using credit. The Average Age of accounts is the total time in years and months for all the accounts on your credit report, from when you first got them to now. Then, this time is divided by how many accounts you have.

Even though 15% might not seem like a lot of your score, especially when you think about "Payment History" and "Debt Utilization," having a credit history that goes back a while could actually help boost your credit score. This section is worth 15%, which is like 82.5 points out of the whole score.

4. **Types of Accounts (10% = 55 Points)**:

There are different kinds of accounts that affect your credit score. One type is called "Revolving Accounts." These are accounts where your payment can change each month, depending on how much money you owe. With these accounts, you don't have to pay everything you owe every month. You can choose to pay some and leave the rest for later. The part you don't pay off right away is called the "revolving balance," and the lenders charge you extra money for not paying it all. This is how they make their profit.

Here are some examples of revolving accounts:

- **Credit Cards from Banks or Credit Unions**: These are common cards backed by big payment networks like Visa, Mastercard, American Express, or Discover. Almost all banks and credit unions can give these to their customers.
- **Credit Cards from Retail Stores**: These are cards you get from your favorite stores. Some examples are Macy's Credit Card, Target Red Card, Pep Boys Credit Card, and Dillard's Card. There are many others, and most of us have a few of these.
- **Credit Cards from Oil Companies**: These cards are from petroleum companies like Texaco, Chevron, Exxon-Mobil, Shell, or BP. They're connected to the gas stations.
- **Home Equity Lines of Credit (HELOC)**: These are loans where you can borrow money based on the value of your house. Most reputable banks and credit unions offer these loans. People like them because they're often tax-deductible, which means you might pay less tax. But it's a good idea to ask a tax adviser to be sure.

These different types of accounts matter for your credit score. This section is worth 10%, which is like 55 points out of your total score.

Installment Accounts:

Installment accounts are like paying for something in small, equal parts over a set time. These payments don't change, and you don't need to pay everything all at once. You make the same payment every month until you finish paying off the loan. The people you owe money to charge you something called "APR," which helps them make money. Here are some examples:

- **Auto Loans**: These loans are for buying cars. You can get them from a bank, credit union, or a company that specializes in car loans.
- **Mortgage Loans**: These loans are for buying houses. You can get them from a bank, credit union, or a company that focuses on home loans.
- **Student Loans**: These loans help with college expenses like tuition and housing.
- **Home Equity Loans**: These loans are a fixed amount of money you borrow. Your payment stays the same until you finish paying it back. There's also something called a home equity line of credit (HELOC), where you can borrow and repay from a set amount whenever you need it.
- **Signature Loans**: These are loans where you tell a bank or credit union you need money and promise to pay it back. You sign a paper agreeing to that.
- Credit Builder Loans: Some banks offer these. You put money in a special savings account, then pay yourself back. After paying off, you can access the money you saved.

Open Accounts (10+):

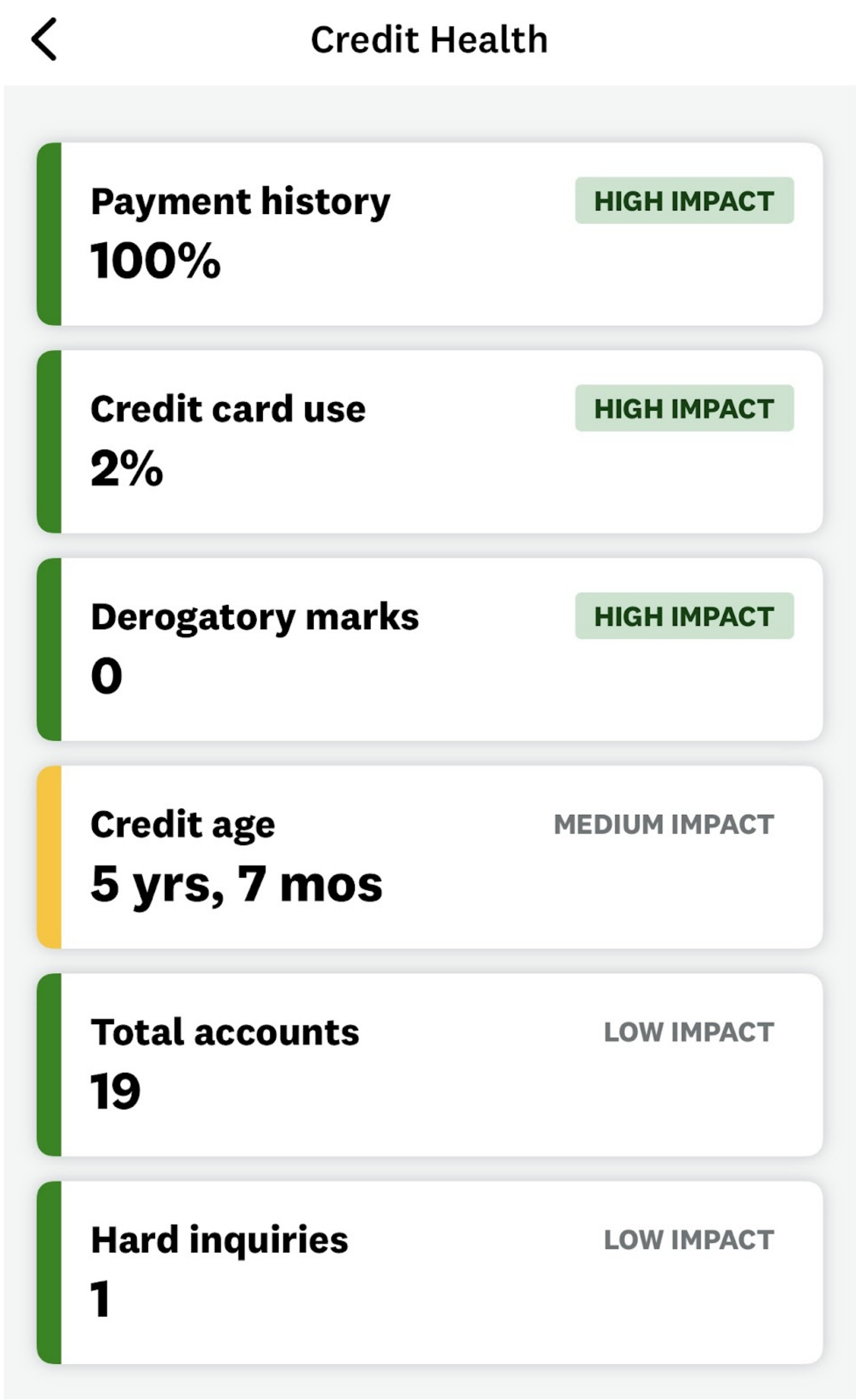
Open accounts are less common than the others. They're a mix of installment and revolving credit. You pay different amounts each month and usually have to pay the full bill by the end of the billing cycle. You show you can handle money well when you pay the full bill each time. You can keep doing this as long as you have the account active with the company.

Open Credit Example:

When you have an account with a utility company, it's a type of open credit. This happens when you use things like gas or electricity. The tricky part is that your bill can change a lot each month. For instance, in different seasons, your bill might go up if you use the air conditioner or heater a lot. You still have to pay the changing bill every month.

Other examples of open credit include utility bills, cell phone service, and certain gas station cards. But the most common type is a charge card. It looks like a credit card, but you need to pay off everything you spend by the end of the month.

This is a part of the Types of Accounts, which make up 10% of your credit score, or around 55 points


Credit Health
Payment history
HIGH IMPACT
100%
Credit card use
HIGH IMPACT
2%
Derogatory marks
HIGH IMPACT
0
Credit age
MEDIUM IMPACT
5 yrs, 7 mos
Total accounts
LOW IMPACT
19
Hard inquiries
LOW IMPACT
1

Number of Inquiries (2-3) 10% = 55 Points: When businesses want to check your credit, they make inquiries. There are two types: "hard inquiries" and "soft inquiries." Only hard inquiries affect your FICO® Score.

Different Kinds of Credit Checks:

Soft Inquiries:

These happen when your credit isn't being checked by someone who might lend you money. This includes situations like when you're looking at your own credit score on websites like myFICO. It also includes when businesses look at your credit to offer you things, such as special deals from credit card companies. And, if businesses you already have accounts with take a peek at your credit, those are also soft inquiries.

Hard Inquiries:

These are credit checks when a potential lender looks at your credit because you're applying for credit with them. For instance, if you're applying for an auto loan, a mortgage, or a credit card, that's when hard inquiries happen. Each of these checks counts as one inquiry. But, there's a special case called "rate shopping." This is when you're trying to find the best deal on a mortgage, auto loan, or student loan. Your FICO® Score treats all inquiries within a 45-day time span as just one.

The same rule applies when you're searching for an apartment to rent. These inquiries are seen as related to real estate by credit bureaus, so your FICO® Score treats them in the same way. To avoid affecting your score, try to do your apartment hunting within a short period.

Inquiries and Your FICO® Score: Your FICO® Score looks at voluntary inquiries that happen because you're applying for credit. It includes things like the number of recently opened accounts and the proportion of accounts that are new.

Time Since Credit Inquiries:
A FICO® Score doesn't count inquiries that aren't from credit applications. This includes inquiries from businesses you didn't ask for, like from employers, or when you want to see your own credit report. For many people, adding one inquiry (when you apply for credit) might not change their FICO® Score at all. For others, one inquiry might reduce their score by less than 5 points. If you have fewer accounts on your credit report or a short credit history, inquiries can have a bigger impact. Having many inquiries can show more risk. People with six or more inquiries on their credit reports are eight times more likely to declare bankruptcy than people with none. The best way to keep a healthy credit score is to be responsible with your credit cards or loans. Paying your loans on time and keeping a good balance between the debt you have and your credit limit can help you achieve a good credit score.

Using Credit Responsibly:

If you use credit carelessly by paying bills late or maxing out your credit limits, it can harm your credit.

New Credit and Inquiries:

About 10% of your credit score, which is around 55 points, is influenced by new credit and inquiries.

11.<u>The Steps of Credit Repair</u>:

- Know Your Credit Score: Learning how credit works is important. Once you have an understanding, you'll probably want to know your own credit standing. You can get a free overview of your credit report on CreditKarma.com. They break down your credit scores for free. This shows how things like your payment history and debts affect your scores. They might even suggest steps you could take to solve problems or continue on the right track. An important thing to remember is that checking your own credit reports and scores won't impact your credit.

You can also get your free credit profile from www.annualcreditreport.com. This doesn't include your credit scores, just the information in your credit reports. For the most accurate credit scores, you can visit MyFico.com, where you can access all your credit scores.

A Word of Caution: When you dispute information online, you might lose the right to take the credit bureaus to court if you plan to sue because of mistakes in your credit report.

Disputing Inaccuracies:

If you find wrong information on your credit report, you can file a dispute. This could indicate fraud—someone trying to use your name for their benefit.

Make sure you understand what might be fraud and what might just be mistakes.

To learn more about fraud and your credit reports, you can search for "15 USC 1681c-1" and "15 USC 1681 c-2" on Google.

Your payment history plays a crucial role in many FICO® scoring models. Making late payments or missing payments will lower your scores, and having public records or collections can cause significant harm. This negative information remains on your credit report and affects your credit scores for 7-10 years, unless you take action to remove them from your consumer reports using your knowledge of consumer laws.

Your FICO TM scores consider both the size and recency of your debt. If your debt is large and you've missed recent payments, your score will be negatively affected. Bringing your accounts up to date and consistently paying on time will generally have a positive impact on your credit scores.

Know Your Credit Utilization Rate (10% or Below): Credit scoring models usually consider the ratio of how much you owe compared to how much credit you have available. This is called your credit utilization rate or balance-to-limit ratio. It's basically the total of your revolving debt, like credit card balances, divided by the total credit available to you—meaning the sum of all your credit limits.

A high credit utilization rate can harm your credit scores. It's generally a good idea to keep your credit utilization rate under 30% at the very least. For instance, if your credit cards collectively have a credit limit of $10,000, it's wise to aim for total balances below $3,000 to keep your credit utilization rate low.

You can reduce your credit utilization rate in two ways:

- **By paying off your account balances to decrease your debt.**
- **By increasing your total available credit, either by raising your credit limit on an existing account or by opening a new credit account.**

While the idea of increasing your credit limit might seem tempting, it's a move that can come with risks. If a higher limit encourages you to use more credit, you might end up in deeper debt. Additionally, trying to open a new credit card will result in an inquiry on your credit report, which temporarily lowers your credit score.

A better strategy to improve your credit utilization rate—and in turn, your credit scores—is to reduce the balances on your credit cards and other revolving credit accounts. Regularly making on-time payments towards your debt will also contribute to a positive credit history, bringing added benefits to your credit profile and scores.

- Understand the Impact of Credit Accounts on Scoring Models: How much you owe and how many different accounts you have matters. If your debt is spread across numerous accounts, it could be a good idea to pay off some of them, if possible. While paying off debt is a common goal, even after reaching a zero balance, think about keeping the account open. Having paid-off accounts open can be advantageous for your overall credit mix, especially since they're aged accounts in good standing. You might also explore debt consolidation options.
- **Familiarize Yourself with Your Credit History**: The typical credit history lasts around 4-5 years. Credit scoring models, like the ones by FICO®, consider the age of your oldest account and the average age of all your accounts. They reward individuals with longer credit histories. Before you decide to close an account, consider how it impacts your credit history. It could be beneficial to leave an account open once you've paid it off.

However, if keeping accounts open and having available credit could lead to more spending and debt, it might be wiser to close them. Your financial situation is unique, like a thumbprint. Make sure you carefully evaluate your circumstances. Ultimately, only you know what approach suits your financial outlook best.

12.Mix of Different Accounts:

When these accounts are listed on your credit reports, they are coded in a specific way. This coding helps not only consumers and lenders but also credit scoring models to easily identify them.

Through statistical analysis, it's been found that the types of accounts you have can predict your future credit risk. So, what does all of this mean for you as a consumer? People with strong credit scores, including FICO® credit scores, usually have a variety of account types. However, the important part is responsibly managing these accounts. Credit scoring models evaluate if you can handle different types of financing as they assess how trustworthy you are with credit.

Remember, all the accounts on your credit reports count, even if they are closed. Many of us have had multiple credit cards, mortgages, auto loans, and student loans throughout our lives, so this example is quite common.

There isn't a one-size-fits-all "perfect mix" that everyone should aim for in their account variety. That's because what's great for your score might not be good for someone else's, and vice versa.

If you don't currently have an installment loan listed on your credit reports, you might consider if it's a good idea to get one. If you're planning to borrow money or looking to consolidate high-interest credit card debt, a personal installment loan could be useful.

Another approach is to get a low-interest car loan and pay it off quickly. Even if you pay it off a few months after obtaining it, it will still count. If you don't have any active credit cards, think about getting one. A credit card that you consistently pay on time and keep a low or no balance on can be a valuable credit reference.

13.Getting the Facts Straight:

Around 85% of people discover errors in their credit reports. These errors can result in being turned down for mortgages and car loans, as well as facing higher insurance premiums and interest rates. In certain situations, these mistakes might even hinder your ability to secure a job. Consumers have taken matters into their own hands and have successfully learned how to contest negative entries on their credit reports. An impressive 79% of those who disputed these errors managed to have them removed. Now, let's explore the process of enhancing your credit profile, which in turn will boost your credit score.

Removing Negative Items:

Level 1: Disputes Step 1: Basic Dispute The first step is to address any incorrect names, addresses, or employment information on your credit report. You can reach out to each of the major credit bureaus or Consumer Reporting Agencies:

- Experian at 1-855-414-6048
- Equifax at 1-866-547-2695
- TransUnion at 1-800-916-8800

When you call, ask to speak with someone in the fraud department or to be connected with a representative in the United States. (You can find a template for a Personal Information letter in the Bonus Section.)

Step 1(a):

Freeze the Secondary Consumer Reporting Agencies Here is a comprehensive list of all the consumer reporting agencies that the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is aware of. By clicking the link, you'll see a wide array of different Consumer Reporting Agencies, numbering in the hundreds. Link: CFPB Consumer Reporting Companies List

Here are the contacts for the main secondary credit bureaus Consumer Reporting Agencies:

✔ Advanced Resolution Services, Inc. (ARS)

Call or Mail Address:

5005 Rockside Road Suite 600

Independence, OH 44131

Fax- 216-61567642

Phone- 1-800-392-8911

https://www.ars-consumeroffice.com/securityfreeze.faces

✔ Corelogic You can freeze this report online.

Address:

P.O Box 105281,

Atlanta, GA 30348-5281

Phone: 1-877-532-8778

https://credcofreeze.corelogic.com/

✔ Innovis You can freeze this report online.

Address: P.O Box 26,

Pittsburgh, PA 15230

Phone: 1-800-540-2505

https://www.innovis.com/securityFreeze/index

✔ LexisNexis/Sagestream (recently merged) You can freeze this report online.

Address: P.O Box 933,

Dayton, OH 45401

Phone: 1-866-490-1920

https://optout.lexisnexis.com/

The Importance of Freezing Smaller Consumer Reporting Agencies: It's crucial to freeze the smaller consumer reporting agencies because the major credit bureaus—Experian, Equifax, and TransUnion—typically cross-check information with these smaller agencies before validating it with financial institutions. When you freeze these reports, it compels the Big 3 credit bureaus to authenticate each disputed account directly with the creditor that provided the information.

Step 2(a): Dealing with Unauthorized Inquiries:

For inquiries that you didn't authorize, meaning those not connected to any open account, we'll utilize legal methods to have them removed. Use the provided template to send directly to the creditor responsible for the unauthorized inquiry. It's important to note that according to the law, you may be entitled to up to $1000 per unauthorized inquiry.

An instance of unauthorized inquiries occurs when multiple inquiries are made on your credit report at a car dealership when you're seeking financing. If you were not approved for all these inquiries, you may be entitled to a remedy of up to $1000 per inquiry.

You might be skeptical, but let me show you what the law states

: Section 616: Civil Liability for Willful Noncompliance

(a) In General: Any person who willfully fails to comply with any requirement under this title related to a consumer is liable to that consumer for an amount that could include actual damages due to the failure, or damages between $100 and $1,000, depending on the circumstances.

Step 2(b): Handling Collection Accounts: When dealing with collection accounts, we'll look at two important laws: the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) found in 15 USC §1692 and the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) in 15 USC 1681. If you have a collection account, you can learn more about your rights under these laws.

If you receive calls or notices from debt collectors about a debt you're not sure about, you have the right to challenge them. You can find more information about this by searching for "15 USC 1692 (c)(c)" on Google.

Understanding Consumer Report Information: The law also specifies what information can and cannot be included in your consumer report. According to section 605 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. § 1681c), consumer reporting agencies are not allowed to include certain pieces of information in your credit report. For example, they can't include the name, address, and phone number of a medical information provider, unless specific conditions are met.

Please remember that understanding your rights and the laws can be helpful in managing your credit and dealing with collection accounts. If you're unsure about any of this, it's a good idea to seek guidance or advice.

Sections Helping Military Veterans with Medical Debt: There are certain sections in the law that can assist military veterans in dealing with medical debt. These sections apply to consumer reporting agencies that deal with credit information.

(7) If a veteran's medical debt is reported to a consumer reporting agency within 1 year of the date when the medical services were provided, the agency should be aware that it's a veteran's medical debt. They need to follow certain rules from the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act.

(8) If a veteran's medical debt has been fully paid or settled but was previously marked as delinquent, charged off, or in collection, the consumer reporting agency should also treat this information correctly if they know it's related to a veteran's medical debt.

Again, they need to follow the rules mentioned in the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act.

If you're a military veteran and you're dealing with medical debt, these sections could help you get it removed from your credit report. To start this process, you can send a letter directly to the collections company that's trying to collect the debt. Make sure you include a letter requesting validation of the debt as per the rules outlined in 12 CFR 1006.34C.

Please remember, when sending these letters, it's a good idea to use certified mail with a green return receipt to make sure they receive it.

With that covered, now let's move on to the next step: repairing your credit. The first thing to do when working on your credit repair journey is to pull your consumer reports to see what's listed there. Often, people face denials due to incorrect personal information or other issues on their reports.

Let me break down how having multiple versions of your name, different addresses, phone numbers, and email addresses can actually lead to denials of credit applications. Think about it from the perspective of the people who review your credit, known as underwriters. These individuals look at your Consumer Reports to decide if you should be approved or denied for credit. Now, imagine this scenario: you have 7 to 10 variations of your name, 5 to 10 different addresses, 5 phone numbers, and 7 email addresses.

If I'm an underwriter and I see this kind of profile, the first thought that might come to mind is instability. It might appear that you're not consistent or trustworthy, especially if you're using so many different names, addresses, phone numbers, and email addresses to apply for credit. If I suspect that you're using these tactics to deceive and get more credit than you should, I'll likely choose not to approve your application.

So, when it comes to your personal information, it's important to have just one spelling of your name, one primary address (or two at most), one main phone number, and one email address. If you have an employer listed, it's usually best to remove that from your Consumer Reports. Cleaning up and organizing your personal information might seem like a small detail, but it's a significant factor in credit decisions. It can be one of the main reasons why many people face credit application denials.

You can access your consumer report for free by visiting this link: https://www.annualcreditreport.com/index.action. Keep in mind, however, that these reports won't include your credit score.

If you're interested in knowing your credit scores, you'll need to use a credit monitoring service and there might be a small fee involved. Here's a discounted link to check your credit scores:

3 Credit Reports for $1

Now that you're in the stage of reviewing and repairing your credit, you'll want to look for three things:

- Inaccurate Information
- Incomplete Information
- Unverifiable Information

Once you have gathered this information, you will start creating dispute letters to mail via certified mail to the credit reporting agencies for deletion. Remember to include 3 copies of identification, your Driver's License, State ID, Passport, Social Security Card, Utility Bill or Bank Statement.

Now that you know how to repair, rebuild and restore your credit, the next thing you want to do is learn how to use your credit to obtain funding of 100k+! If you would like to work with us text 'FUNDING' to 877-222-6755. Or if you need help with credit repair text 'CREDITREPAIR' to 877-222-6755 and we'll be happy to assist you.

14.<u>Here's a few Q&A's</u>

• **WHAT IS CREDIT REPAIR?** Credit repair is a process by which a person's credit profile gets evaluated to identify Negative, derogatory, outdated, erroneous, misleading, false and deceptive information that is present on the credit profile that has an adverse effect "Lower your credit scores" on your credit profile. Credit repair gets rid of all these negative items, all credit can be repaired, restored and rebuild.

• **WHAT'S THE COST TO REPAIR MY CREDIT?** Prices are based on the services and the extent of repair you need.

• **WILL IT HURT OR LOWER MY CREDIT SCORES TO GET MY CREDIT REPORTS?** It depends on how you are getting it, if you pull your own credit report! I will not affect you. You can get a free copy at www.annualcreditreport.com where you get the report but not the score. If you signed up with credit monitoring and you pull your reports it will be a soft pull your credit scores will not be affected.

• **HOW SOON SHOULD I START TO SEE RESULTS?** Most client's start seeing results in as little as 30-60 days.

• **HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE?** There is no set time to see results as we cannot predict how the credit reporting agencies will respond to the dispute.

• **HOW MANY TIMES WILL YOU WORK ON A SPECIFIC ITEM FOR ME?** For as long as it takes to get the negative item off.

• **DO YOU OFFER A GUARANTEE?** Yes, a Full refund if we are not able to get anything off your credit report.

• **HOW MUCH CAN I EXPECT MY SCORE TO GO UP?** Scores are based on the contents of the profile among other credit factors and data points. There is no real prediction only FICO ® holds the algorithm that generates the credit scores.

• **I JUST SIGNED UP, WHAT HAPPENS NOW?** We get you credit audit and consultation on the way.

• **WILL ONE PERSON BE MY ASSIGNED TO ME?** No, we have a team of professionals that will get the job done.

• **HOW DO YOU RESTORE BAD CREDIT?** By understanding the clients' needs and end goals and build a profile that supports the end goal

• **CAN BAD CREDIT BE LEGALLY REPAIRED?** Credit repair is legal

• **DOES PAYING OFF MY BILLS REPAIR MY CREDIT?** No

• **WHEN I PAY A CHARGE OFF OR A COLLECTION ACCOUNT WILL IT BE REMOVED FROM MY CREDIT REPORT?** It depends on the agreement you made with the debt collector, if you and a debt collector agreed to a pay for delete then they should honor that agreement but if no such agreement was made a negative item can stay on your credit report for up to 7 years.

• **IS CREDIT REPAIR EASY? CAN CONSUMERS DO IT THEMSELVES?** I wouldn't say easy, but you can definitely do it on your own.

• **ARE THE CREDIT BUREAUS A BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT?** No, they are not.

• **IF A NEGATIVE ITEM IS SUCCESSFULLY DELETED FROM MY CREDIT REPORT, WILL IT JUST COME RIGHT BACK ON MY REPORT?** That happens from time to time. It's not common to see negative items pop back up, but you would handle the same way you did in the beginning.

Below are sample letters for disputing:

Collections/ChargeOffs/Any Account

Medical Bills

Hard Inquiries

Inaccurate Personal Information

Late Payments

Repossessions

Student Loans

When An Account Comes Back Verified

Once you get results from using these laws, share your wins with us!

We love hearing success stories!

Collections/charge Offs

Your Name

Address

City, State Zip

Collection Agency Name

Address City, State Zip

To Whom It May Concern:

This notice is to inform you that you have unlawfully reported an alleged debt to my consumer report. Under the New Rule REGULATION F which took effect November 30 2021, You {XZY Debt collection Company Put correct name here} You have violated the FDCPA § 1006.30a and its new rule by parking this alleged debt on my consumer reports.

Cease and Desist the reporting of this alleged Debt immediately or I will escalate this matter to taking legal action. I have not given you written permission to put anything on my credit profile 15 USC 1681b2. You have no permissible purpose by law to contact third parties with my private or personal information. Your offenses amount to Aggravated Identity Theft pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1028A. You have knowingly transferred, possessed, or used, without lawful authority, a means of identification of me, which is a felony punishable with up to 2 years of imprisonment, in addition to civil liability.

I AM A LITIGIOUS CONSUMER I WILL NOT HESITATE TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION AGAINST { XYZ COLLECTIONS Put name of collections company here} 15 USC §1692c(c) Ceasing communication If a consumer notifies a debt collector in writing that the consumer refuses to pay a debt or that the consumer wishes the debt collector to cease further communication with the consumer, the debt collector shall not communicate further with the consumer with respect to such debt.

I refuse to pay this alleged debt. Cease and Desist all collections activity regarding this alleged debt and PROMPTLY Delete it from all consumer reporting agencies that you have reported this inaccurate, incomplete, erroneous and misleading information to at once. The reporting of such inaccurate information has caused severe damage to my character, my reputation, my general mode of living and my ability to obtain credit for personal and house purposes.

You and your inaccurate reporting have damaged my livelihood. 15 U.S. Code § 1681s–2 - Responsibilities of furnishers of information to consumer reporting agencies (a)DUTY OF FURNISHERS OF INFORMATION TO PROVIDE ACCURATE INFORMATION 1) PROHIBITION (A)Reporting information with actual knowledge of errors 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.

Duty: a moral or legal obligation; a responsibility Accurate: correct in all details; exact. PROHIBITION: a law or regulation forbidding something 15 USC 1681 s-2 Says you {XYZ collection company} are a furnisher of information to a consumer reporting agency. You ARE PROHIBITED BY LAW to furnish inaccurate information 15 USC 1681 s-2 (a) (1) (A) 15 U.S. Code § 1681s–2 (a)DUTY OF FURNISHERS OF INFORMATION TO PROVIDE ACCURATE INFORMATION 1) PROHIBITION (B)Reporting information after notice and confirmation of errors A person shall not furnish information relating to a consumer to any consumer reporting agency if— 60 (i) the person has been notified by the consumer, at the address specified by the person for such notices, that specific information is inaccurate; and (ii) the information is, in fact, inaccurate.

In conclusion I have shown you and you have been put on notice that you are reporting inaccurate information. The information is, in fact, inaccurate. The continued reporting of this inaccurate information is a clear violation of the Law 15 USC 1681 s-2 of your responsibilities as a furnisher of information. You have caused me and my family severe harm due to your negligence and inaccurate reporting.

This is a final opportunity to Cure and DELETE This Erroneous, inaccurate account from my Consumer report. YOU HAVE 10 Calendar days to DELETE THIS ACCOUNT FROM MY CONSUMER REPORTS! or I will take legal action for consumer law violation under 15 USC 1681 n, 15 USC 1681 o and 15 USC 1692k. DELETE THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT/S FROM YOUR RECORDS AND ALL CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES.

Account name Acct # Failure to respond satisfactorily with deletion of the above referenced account, and send out a free copy of my report after the changes have been made will result in legal actions being taken against your company, for which I will also be seeking $ 1,000 per violation for: 1. Defamation of Character (per se) 2. Negligent Enablement of Identity Fraud 3. Fair Debt Collections Practices Act 15 USC 1692g violations 4. Fair Credit Reporting Act 15USC 1681 violations for willful noncompliance - 616. Civil liability for willful noncompliance [15 U.S.C. 1681n]

Thank you,

Your Name

Include Copy of ID, Copy of Utility Bill, Copy of Social Security Card

Medical Bills

Your Name

Address City, State Zip

Collection Agency Name

Address City, State Zip

RE: ACCT #[-----------------------]

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is being sent to you in response to you reporting the aforementioned account on my credit profile with the credit reporting agencies. This is not a refusal to pay, but a notice that your claim is disputed. Under the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act (FDCPA), I have the right to request validation of the debt you claim that I owe you.

I am requesting proof that: I am indeed the party you are asking to pay this debt; the date of the alleged medical service; the name of the patient; and proof that there is some contractual obligation which is binding me to pay this debt. Please attach copies of: Any agreement with your client that grants you the authority to collect on this alleged debt, or proof of acquisition by purchase or assignment, and authorization under subtitle D of the ARRA, SEC. 13401. APPLICATION OF SECURITY PROVISIONS AND PENALTIES TO BUSINESS ASSOCIATES OF COVERED ENTITIES; and SEC. 13407(1) BREACH OF SECURITY. The term "breach of security" means, with respect to unsecured PHR identifiable health information of an individual in a personal health record, acquisition of such information without the authorization of the individual.

Please note that enforcement of penalties against you is covered under the penalty rules of the Omnibus Final Rule effective 09/23/2013 interpreting and implementing various provisions of the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health 73 Act of 2009 (HITECH Act) as issued 11/30/2009 and the penalty rules of the FCRA and FACTA including FACT Act changes final rules effective July 1, 2010.

Please also attach copies of any agreement that bears the signature of the alleged debtor wherein he or she agreed to pay the creditor, and, as this is a medical account, a copy of any HIPAA authorization. Please also be advised that this letter is not only a formal dispute, but a request that you cease and desist any and all collection activities, including reporting of, or verifying of this account on my credit reports.

I require compliance with the terms and conditions of this letter within ten (10) calendar days, or a complete withdrawal, in writing, of any claim. In the event of noncompliance, I reserve the right to file charges and/or complaints with the OCR on your HIPAA violations and appropriate County, State & Federal authorities, the CFPB, BBB and State Bar associations for violations of the FDCPA, FCRA, and Federal and State statutes on illegal collection activities on any account that may be time-barred as well as violation of "YOUR STATE GOES HERE" medical privacy rules. I also hereby reserve my right to take private civil action against you to recover damages.

Sincerely,

Your Name

Include Copy of ID, Copy of Utility Bill

Medical Bills Under $500

Your first name, Last name

Your Address State, Zip code

Date:

Collections Agency name

Collections Agency Address State, Zip code

Notice to principal is notice to agent notice is notice to principal.

RE: Alleged Medical debt under $500 It has come to my concern that even though the CFPB has put a new law/rule into place regarding the reporting of alleged medical debt $500 or below you are violating my consumer rights.

The below account is reporting $______ on my consumer report that clearly the CFPB says that these accounts must be deleted from consumer credit reports! Quoted from an article published by the CFPB on JUL 27 2022. 75 ▪ Two-thirds of medical collections on credit reports will no longer be reported. Starting in 2023, medical collections tradelines less than $500 will no longer be reported on consumer credit reports.

Medical bills under $500 are significantly more likely to remain on a credit report for longer than medical bills over $500. For patients and families who have only relatively small outstanding medical bills, the $500 threshold could mean a large reduction in coercive credit reporting.

The following Account/s are being reported with an alleged balance of $ _______ Delete this account/ Delete these accounts from my consumer reports immediately.

Your Truly

First Last Name

Include Copy of ID, Copy of Utility Bill

INQUIRY DELETION LETTER

Send to CRAs (Credit Reporting agencies)

Your First Name, Last name

Your Address

Company who made the Inquiry

Agency Name

Address City, State Zip

NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT RE: Furnishing Consumer Reports To Persons without a Permissible purpose or Legitimate Business Reason.

To Whom it may concern You are in Violation of furnishing my consumer reports to person/s that do not have any permissible purpose or any legitimate business reason to receive those reports which is a clear violation of my right to privacy.

On { Insert Date here} you furnished my consumer reports to { Put company name here that did the inquiry} without a permissible purpose as per 15 USC 1681b(2) or knowingly without a legitimate business reason pursuant [15 U.S.C 1681b(a)3(f)(i). The Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA"), [15 U.S.C 1681b(a)3(f)(i)., for unlawfully furnishing my "{ Insert CRA that inquiry is on here} consumer report on {Insert Date,10/21/2020} without my authorization or a permissible purpose under the 15 USC 1681b(2) Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA} and its guidelines for permissible purpose. "A person shall not use or obtain a consumer report for any purpose unless; 1. The consumer report is obtained for a purpose for which the consumer report is authorized to be furnished under this section. 2. The purpose is certified in accordance with section 1681b(f). Chester v. Purvis, 260 F. Supp 2d 711 (S.D. Ind. 2003).

I hereby request pursuant rule 1002 the permissible purpose or legitimate business reason certification that authorized the furnish of my consumer report on { insert date} to {Insert company name that made the inquiry} Be advised the advisory opinion of BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION 12 CFR Part 1022 Fair Credit Reporting; Permissible Purposes for Furnishing, Using, and Obtaining Consumer Reports explains that the permissible purposes listed in FCRA section 604(a)(3) are consumer specific, and it affirms that a consumer reporting agency may not provide a consumer report to a user under FCRA section 604(a)(3) unless it has reason to believe that all of the consumer report information it includes pertains to the consumer who is the subject of the user's request.

The Bureau notes that disclaimers will not cure a failure to have a reason to believe that a user has a permissible purpose for a consumer report provided pursuant to FCRA section 604(a)(3). This advisory opinion also reminds consumer report users that FCRA section 604(f) strictly prohibits a person who uses or obtains a consumer report from doing so without a permissible purpose. So why was a consumer report furnished to {Insert Company Name here} on { Insert Date here} without a permissible purpose or legitimate business reason? 15 USC §1681b (c) Furnishing reports in connection with credit or insurance transactions that are not initiated by consumer (3) Information regarding inquiries; Except as provided in section 1681g(a)(5) of this title, a consumer reporting agency shall not furnish to any person a record of inquiries in connection with a credit or insurance transaction that is not initiated by a consumer. I have not initiated any transaction with "{ Insert Creditor Name here that did the inquiry}". § 616. Civil liability for willful noncompliance [15 U.S.C. § 1681n] (a) In general.

Any person who willfully fails to comply with any requirement imposed under this title with respect to any consumer is liable to that consumer in an amount equal to the sum of (1) (A) any actual damages sustained by the consumer as a result of the failure or damages of not less than $100 and not more than $1,000; or (B) in the case of liability of a natural person for obtaining a consumer report under false pretenses or knowingly without a permissible purpose, actual damages sustained by the consumer as a result of the failure or $1,000, whichever is greater; I have been damaged as a result of your failure to follow the law I am requesting the DELETION of the inquiry that was placed on my consumer report on {Insert date of inquiry here} by {Insert Company name here} Specified Remedy: Please send payment Via Check Payable to First Name, Last Name to the address {Your Address here}

Yours Sincerely

Name

Include Copy of ID, Copy of Utility Bill, Copy of Social Security Card

PERSONAL INFORMATION UPDATE LETTER

Your Name

Address City, State Zip

Collection Agency Name

Address City, State Zip

RE: Social Security Number: XXX-XX-0000

To Whom It May Concern: This is to dispute my personal info and update my personal information. 15 USC 1681(a)(4) There is a need to insure that consumer reporting agencies exercise their grave responsibilities with fairness, impartiality, and a respect for the consumer's right to privacy I demand a deletion of all personal identifiable information from my consumer credit report with the exception of:

1. My Full Legal Name: First & Last Name 2. My Address: Address, City, State Zip Please delete all other addresses, I cannot receive mail or any correspondence nor do I have access to any of these addresses please delete these outdated addresses and update the address with the one above. 15 USC 1681 a 48 My only Phone number is (xxx) xxx-xxxx Delete any and all other phone numbers.

I demand my social security number and date of birth be removed from being displayed on the credit file for privacy reasons. Delete all information in the employer section. Pursuant to the FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT 15 USC 1681(a)(4), I am a federally protected consumer and I have a right to privacy. Not granting me my rights is in direct violation of 15 USC §1681 and all its subsections.

Please send an updated credit report once the changes are complete to my contact information listed. My contact information is as follows: 15 U.S. Code § 1681 - Congressional findings and statement of purpose (b)REASONABLE PROCEDURES It is the purpose of this subchapter to require that consumer reporting agencies adopt reasonable procedures for meeting the needs of commerce for consumer credit, personnel, insurance, and other information in a manner which is fair and equitable to the consumer, with regard to the confidentiality, accuracy, relevancy, and proper utilization of such information in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter

The current personal information being furnished is inaccurate, not relevant outdated information. 15 U.S. Code § 1681e - Compliance procedures (b)ACCURACY OF REPORT Whenever a consumer reporting agency prepares a consumer report it shall follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates. The Consumer reports must be accurate, this is law! Please make all the correct updates as requested and delete all old inaccurate outdated and irrelevant information from my consumer report! Once this is done please send me an updated copy of my consumer reports reflecting only the correct information below.

Name: First name, Last Name

SSN: XXX-XX-0000 Address:

Your Address

Sincerely

Your Name

Include Copy of ID, Copy of Utility Bill, Copy of Social Security Card

Late Payments

Your Name

Address

City, State Zip

Creditor Name

Creditor Address

Acct#

To Whom It May Concern:

I recently received a copy of my (Experian, Equifax or TransUnion) credit report, and I noticed some Transactions posted on my credit report that is excluded my federal laws to my consumer reports!:

[List Name of the accounts with late payments along with their account numbers.]

Your company is in violation of the FCRA and Metro2 Compliance and reporting violation. 15 USC 1681a(d)(2)(A)(i) (2)EXCLUSIONS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the term "consumer report" does not include—(A)subject to section 1681s–3 of this title, any— (i) report containing information solely as to transactions or experiences between the consumer and the person making the report; On { insert late payment date here} you reported transactions from account # to my consumer report.

The above section 15 USC 1681a(d)(2)(A)(i) clearly states that transactions between the consumer and the person/ Corporation making the report is not included on the consumer reports yet you are reporting this information to my consumer reports!

The reporting of excluded information pursuant 15 USC 1681a(d)(2)(A)(i) to a consumer report is Clear violation of Metro2 compliance! Provide me with the Metro2 compliance disclosure on reporting transactions to a consumer reporting agency.

I need the transactions reported on [insert late payment date/s here] Deleted from my consumer reports effective immediately. Now before you think to reply with validated, let's be clear I am not asking you to validate or verify anything so don't respond telling me that to waste my time.

Furthermore 15 USC 1666b(a) (a)TIME TO MAKE PAYMENTS A creditor may not treat a payment on a credit card account under an open end consumer credit plan as late for any purpose. I need the above transactions deleted from my consumer reports!

Best regards,

Your Name

Include Copy of ID, Copy of Utility Bill

Repossessions

Your Name

Address City, State Zip

April 20, 2021

Collection Agency Name

Address City, State Zip

Original Creditor Name

Address City, State Zip

Original Seller (Car Dealer) Name

Address City, State Zip

Re: Acct # XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX (Collection Agency)

Re: Acct # XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX (Original Creditor)

Make of car: Model: VIN#

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in regard to the above-referenced accounts and transactions. This vehicle was repossessed by (Original Creditor) in the State of (Your State), on or about DATE, and resold on or about DATE.

Under the laws of the State of (State where the car was repossessed) UCC §(Your state's UCC code, you will need to look this up) and State RISA and MVISA statutes, a deficiency cannot be claimed unless all of the required notices were properly and timely given, and all of the allowable redemption and cure time limits were adhered to.

Please provide copies of the legal notices and proof of the commercially reasonable manner of the resale of the subject vehicle. If no such proof is provided within 14 days from receipt of this notice, the alleged claim of a deficiency will be considered null and void, and any continued collection activities or continued reporting of this invalid claim on my credit reports will be considered a violation of the FDCPA and FCRA.

In addition, if you singularly or severely fail to comply with the above requests, I reserve the right to seek damages against all parties, under all available State and Federal statutes and UCC Article 9 remedies.

Sincerely,

Your Name

Include Copy of ID, Copy of Utility Bill

Student Loans

Your Name

Address City, State Zip

Collection Agency Name

Address City, State Zip

To Whom It May Concern:

I recently received a copy of my credit report and I noticed your furnishing an account on my consumer report that should not be on there. I demand the below account/s be deleted from my consumer report.

List of accounts to be deleted

The reporting of these account(s) is/are violations of 15 USC §1681a, The Fair Credit Reporting Act [15 USC §1681(a)(2)(B)]: (2)EXCLUSIONS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the term "consumer report" does not include— (B) any authorization or approval of a specific extension of credit directly or indirectly by the issuer of a credit card or similar device; So let me explain.

Under the Truth in Lending Act 15 USC §1602(l), "credit card" is defined as the following: The term "credit card" means any card, plate, coupon book or other credit device existing for the purpose of obtaining money, property, labor, or services on credit.

This makes my social security card, driver's license/ID, and license plate credit cards that are/were used for the extension of credit. I demand this account be deleted from my consumer report.

Best regards,

Your Name

Include Copy of ID, Copy of Utility Bill, Copy of Social Security Card

WHEN A NEGATIVE ACCOUNT COMES BACK VERIFIED

Your Name

Address

City, State Zip

Collection Agency Name

Address City, State Zip

To Whom It May Concern:

I recently received a copy of my credit report, and I noticed some accounts on my consumer report that is inaccurate. This agency is in violation of 15 USC §15 USC 1681i, in your repose to my dispute you claimed that the account [Insert Disputed account name and acc# here]

You have validated inaccurate information and this account is hereby disputed.

The information on this account being furnished on my consumer report is in fact inaccurate.

15 USC 1681i (5)TREATMENT OF INACCURATE OR UNVERIFIABLE INFORMATION (A)In generalIf, after any reinvestigation under paragraph (1) of any information disputed by a consumer, an item of the information is found to be inaccurate or incomplete or cannot be verified, the consumer reporting agency shall— 71 (i) promptly delete that item of information from the file of the consumer, or modify that item of information, as appropriate, based on the results of the reinvestigation; and (ii) promptly notify the furnisher of that information that the information has been modified or deleted from the file of the consumer.

List of accounts to be deleted

The reporting of these account(s) is/are violations of 15 USC §1681e(b) (b)ACCURACY OF REPORT Whenever a consumer reporting agency prepares a consumer report it shall follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates. How can you verify inaccurate information? You have violated METRO2 Compliance procedures and format for reporting! Delete this account from my consumer reports.

Include Copy of ID, Copy of Utility Bill, Copy of Social Security Card