

JANUARY 16, 2020

RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 116–47
TEXT OF H.R. 3621, COMPREHENSIVE CREDIT
ACT OF 2020

[Showing the text of H.R. 3621, H.R. 3614, H.R. 3618, H.R. 3622, H.R. 3629, and H.R. 3642, as reported by the Committee on Financial Services, with modifications.]

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “Comprehensive Credit
3 Reporting Enhancement, Disclosure, Innovation, and
4 Transparency Act of 2020” or the “Comprehensive
5 CREDIT Act of 2020”.

6 SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

7 The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. Findings.
Sec. 4. Effective date.
Sec. 5. Rulemaking.
Sec. 6. Discretionary surplus fund.

TITLE I—IMPROVEMENTS TO THE DISPUTE PROCESS

Sec. 101. Dispute procedures and disclosures relating to reinvestigations.
Sec. 102. Consumer awareness of dispute rights.
Sec. 103. Maintenance of records by furnishers.
Sec. 104. Duties of furnishers relating to dispute procedures, notices, and disclosures.
Sec. 105. Right to appeal disputes relating to reinvestigations and investigations.
Sec. 106. Revised consumer reports.
Sec. 107. Indication of dispute by consumers and use of disputed information.
Sec. 108. Accuracy and completeness report duties for consumer reporting agencies and furnishers.
Sec. 109. Inclusion of public record data sources in consumer reports.
Sec. 110. Injunctive relief for victims.

TITLE II—FREE CREDIT SCORES FOR CONSUMERS

- Sec. 201. Definitions.
- Sec. 202. Consumer information on calculation of scores.
- Sec. 203. Disclosures relating to credit scores and educational credit scores.
- Sec. 204. Free credit score disclosures and consumer reports.
- Sec. 205. Provision of consumer reports and credit scores by private educational lenders.
- Sec. 206. Provision of consumer reports and credit scores by motor vehicle lenders or indirect auto lenders.
- Sec. 207. Provision of consumer reports and credit scores by residential mortgage lenders.

TITLE III—STUDENT BORROWER CREDIT IMPROVEMENT ACT

- Sec. 301. Removal of adverse information for certain private education loan borrowers.
- Sec. 302. Private education loan definitions.

TITLE IV—CREDIT RESTORATION FOR VICTIMS OF PREDATORY ACTIVITIES AND UNFAIR CONSUMER REPORTING PRACTICES

- Sec. 401. Adverse credit information.
- Sec. 402. Expedited removal of fully paid or settled debt from consumer reports.
- Sec. 403. Medical debt collections.
- Sec. 404. Credit restoration for victims of predatory mortgage lending and servicing.
- Sec. 405. Credit restoration for certain private education loans borrowers.
- Sec. 406. Financial abuse prevention.
- Sec. 407. Prohibition of certain factors related to Federal credit restoration or rehabilitation.

TITLE V—CLARITY IN CREDIT SCORE FORMATION

- Sec. 501. Consumer Bureau study and report to Congress on the impact of non-traditional data.
- Sec. 502. Consumer Bureau oversight of credit scoring models.

TITLE VI—RESTRICTIONS ON CREDIT CHECKS FOR EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS

- Sec. 601. Prohibition on the use of credit information for most employment decisions.

TITLE VII—PROHIBITION ON MISLEADING AND UNFAIR CONSUMER REPORTING PRACTICES

- Sec. 701. Prohibition on automatic renewals for promotional consumer reporting and credit scoring products and services.
- Sec. 702. Prohibition on misleading and deceptive marketing related to the provision of consumer reporting and credit scoring products and services.
- Sec. 703. Prohibition on excessive direct-to-consumer sales.
- Sec. 704. Fair access to consumer reporting and credit scoring disclosures for nonnative English speakers and the visually and hearing impaired.
- Sec. 705. Comparison shopping for loans without harm to credit standing.

Sec. 706. Nationwide consumer reporting agencies registry.

TITLE VIII—PROTECTIONS AGAINST IDENTITY THEFT, FRAUD,
OR A RELATED CRIME

Sec. 801. Identity theft report definition.

Sec. 802. Amendment to protection for files and credit records of protected consumers.

Sec. 803. Enhancement to fraud alert protections.

Sec. 804. Amendment to security freezes for consumer reports.

Sec. 805. Clarification of information to be included with agency disclosures.

Sec. 806. Provides access to fraud records for victims.

Sec. 807. Required Bureau to set procedures for reporting identity theft, fraud, and other related crime.

Sec. 808. Establishes the right to free credit monitoring and identity theft protection services for certain consumers.

Sec. 809. Ensures removal of inquiries resulting from identity theft, fraud, or other related crime from consumer reports.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 901. Definitions.

Sec. 902. Technical correction related to risk-based pricing notices.

Sec. 903. FCRA findings and purpose; voids certain contracts not in the public interest.

1 SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) GENERAL FINDINGS ON CREDIT REPORT-
4 ING.—

5 (A) Consumer reporting agencies
6 (“CRAs”) are companies that collect, compile,
7 and provide information about consumers in the
8 form of consumer reports for certain permis-
9 sible statutory purposes under the Fair Credit
10 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.)
11 (“FCRA”). The three largest CRAs in this
12 country are Equifax, TransUnion, and
13 Experian. These CRAs are referred to as na-
14 tionwide CRAs and the reports that they pre-

1 pare are commonly referred to as credit reports.
2 Furnishers, such as creditors, lenders, and debt
3 collection agencies, voluntarily submit informa-
4 tion to CRAs about their accounts such as the
5 total amount for each loan or credit limit for
6 each credit card and the consumer's payment
7 history on these products. Reports also include
8 identifying information about a consumer, such
9 as their birthdate, previous mailing addresses,
10 and current and previous employers.

11 (B) In a December 2012 paper, "Key Di-
12 mensions and Processes in the U.S. Credit Re-
13 porting System: A review for how the nation's
14 largest credit bureaus manage consumer data",
15 the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection
16 ("Consumer Bureau") noted that the three na-
17 tionwide CRAs maintain credit files on approxi-
18 mately 200 million adults and receive informa-
19 tion from about 10,000 furnishers. On a
20 monthly basis, these furnishers provide infor-
21 mation on over 1.3 billion consumer credit ac-
22 counts or other trade lines.

23 (C) The 10 largest institutions furnishing
24 credit information to each of the nationwide

1 CRAs account for more than half of all ac-
2 counts reflected in consumers' credit files.

3 (D) Consumer reports play an increasingly
4 important role in the lives of American con-
5 sumers. Most creditors, for example, review
6 these reports to make decisions about whether
7 to extend credit to consumers and what terms
8 and conditions to offer them. As such, informa-
9 tion contained in these reports affects whether
10 a person is able to get a private education loan
11 to pay for college costs, to secure a mortgage
12 loan to buy a home, or to obtain a credit card,
13 as well as the terms and conditions under which
14 consumer credit products or services are offered
15 to them.

16 (E) Credit reports are also increasingly
17 used for many noncredit decisions, including by
18 landlords to determine whether to rent an
19 apartment to a prospective tenant and by em-
20 ployers to decide whether to hire potential job
21 applicants or to offer a promotion to existing
22 employees.

23 (F) CRAs have a statutory obligation to
24 verify independently the accuracy and complete-

1 ness of information included on the reports that
2 they provide.

3 (G) The nationwide CRAs have failed to
4 establish and follow reasonable procedures, as
5 required by existing law, to establish the max-
6 imum level of accuracy of information contained
7 on consumer reports. Given the repeated fail-
8 ures of these CRAs to comply with accuracy re-
9 quirements on their own, legislation is intended
10 to provide them with detailed guidance improv-
11 ing the accuracy and completeness of informa-
12 tion contained in consumer reports, including
13 procedures, policies, and practices that these
14 CRAs should already be following to ensure full
15 compliance with their existing obligations.

16 (H) The presence of inaccurate or incom-
17 plete information on these reports can result in
18 substantial financial and emotional harm to
19 consumers. Credit reporting errors can lead to
20 the loss of a new employment opportunity or a
21 denial of a promotion in an existing job, stop
22 someone from being able to access credit on fa-
23 vorable terms, prevent a person from obtaining
24 rental housing, or even trigger mental distress.

1 (I) Current industry practices impose an
2 unfair burden of proof on consumers trying to
3 fix errors on their reports.

4 (J) Consumer reports containing inac-
5 curate or incomplete credit information also un-
6 dermine the ability of creditors and lenders to
7 effectively and accurately underwrite and price
8 credit.

9 (K) Recognizing that credit reporting af-
10 fects the lives of almost all consumers in this
11 country and that the consequences of errors on
12 a consumer report can be catastrophic for a
13 consumer, the Consumer Bureau began accept-
14 ing consumer complaints about credit reporting
15 in October 2012.

16 (L) As of early December 2019, the Con-
17 sumer Bureau has handled approximately
18 391,560 credit reporting complaints about the
19 top three CRAs, making credit reporting con-
20 sistently in the top third most-complained-about
21 subject matter on which the Consumer Bureau
22 accepts consumer complaints. Incorrect infor-
23 mation in reports and frustrations about bur-
24 densome and time-consuming process to dis-

1 puting items is are consistently top reported
2 concerns from consumers.

3 (M) Other common types of credit report-
4 ing complaints submitted to the Consumer Bu-
5 reau related to the improper use of a report,
6 trouble obtaining a report or credit score,
7 CRAs' investigations, and credit monitoring or
8 identity protection.

9 (N) In the fall 2019 "Supervisory High-
10 lights", the Consumer Bureau noted that one or
11 more of the largest CRAs continue to struggle
12 to adequately oversee furnishers to ensure that
13 they were adhering to the CRA's vetting poli-
14 cies and to establish proper procedures to verify
15 public record information.

16 (O) According to the fall 2016 "Super-
17 visory Highlights", Consumer Bureau exam-
18 iners determined that one or more debt collec-
19 tors never investigated indirect disputes that
20 lacked detail or were not accompanied by at-
21 tachments with relevant information from the
22 consumer. Examiners also found that notifica-
23 tions sent to consumers about disputes consid-
24 ered frivolous failed to identify for the con-
25 sumers the type of material that they could pro-

1 vide in order for the debt collector to complete
2 the investigation of the disputed item.

3 (P) A February 2014 Consumer Bureau
4 report titled “Credit Reporting Complaint
5 Snapshot” found that consumers are confused
6 about the extent to which the nationwide CRAs
7 are required to provide them with validation
8 and documentation of a debt that appears on
9 their credit report.

10 (Q) As evidence that the current system
11 lacks sufficient market incentives for CRAs to
12 develop more robust procedures to increase the
13 accuracy and completeness of information on
14 credit reports, litigation discovery documented
15 by the National Consumer Law Center
16 (“NCLC”), as part of a February 2019 report
17 titled “Automated Injustice Redux: Ten Years
18 after a Key Report, Consumers Are Still Frustrated
19 Trying to Fix Credit Reporting Errors”,
20 showed that at least two of the three largest
21 CRAs use quota systems to force employees to
22 process disputes hastily and without the oppor-
23 tunity for conducting meaningful investigations.
24 At least one nationwide CRA only allowed dis-
25 pute resolution staff five minutes to handle a

1 consumer's call. Furthermore, these CRAs were
2 found to have awarded bonuses for meeting
3 quotas and punished those who didn't meet pro-
4 duction numbers with probation.

5 (R) Unlike most other business relation-
6 ships, where consumers can register their satis-
7 faction or unhappiness with a particular credit
8 product or service simply by taking their busi-
9 ness elsewhere, consumers have no say in
10 whether their information is included in the
11 CRAs databases and limited legal remedies to
12 hold the CRAs accountable for inaccuracies or
13 poor service.

14 (S) Accordingly, despite the existing statu-
15 tory mandate for CRAs to follow reasonable
16 procedures to assure the maximum possible ac-
17 curacy of the information whenever they pre-
18 pare consumer reports, numerous studies, the
19 high volume of consumer complaints submitted
20 to the Consumer Bureau about incorrect infor-
21 mation on consumer reports, and supervisory
22 activities by the Consumer Bureau demonstrate
23 that CRAs continue to skirt their obligations
24 under the law.

1 (2) INCORRECT INFORMATION ON CONSUMER
2 REPORTS.—

3 (A) Consumers are entitled to dispute er-
4 rors on their consumer reports with either the
5 CRA, who issued the report, or directly with
6 furnishers, who supplied the account informa-
7 tion to the CRA, and request that mistakes be
8 deleted or removed. Consumers, who believe an
9 investigation has not correctly resolved their
10 dispute, however, have few options, other than
11 requesting that a statement about the dispute
12 be included with their future reports.

13 (B) CRAs have a statutory obligation
14 under the FCRA to perform a reasonable inves-
15 tigation by conducting a substantive and
16 searching inquiry when a consumer disputes an
17 item on their report. In doing so, CRAs must
18 conduct an independent review about the accu-
19 racy of any disputed item and cannot merely
20 rely on a furnisher’s “rubber-stamp”
21 verification of the integrity of the information
22 they have provided to CRAs.

23 (C) In “Report to Congress Under Section
24 319 of the Fair and Accurate Credit Trans-
25 actions Act of 2003” released by the Federal

1 Government in December 2012, found that 26
2 percent of survey participants identified at least
3 one potentially material error on their consumer
4 reports, and 13 percent experienced a change in
5 their credit score once the error was fixed.

6 (D) Consumer Bureau examiners have
7 identified repeated deficiencies with the nation-
8 wide CRAs' information collection. In the fall
9 2019 "Supervisory Highlights", the Consumer
10 Bureau noted continued weaknesses with CRAs'
11 methods and processes for assuring maximum
12 possible accuracy in their reports. Examiners
13 also found, with certain exceptions, no quality
14 control policies and procedures in place to test
15 consumer reports for accuracy.

16 (E) In its "Credit Reporting Complaint
17 Snapshot" released in February 2014, the Con-
18 sumer Bureau found that consumers were un-
19 certain about the depth and validity of the in-
20 vestigations performed about a disputed item.
21 Consumers also expressed frustration that, even
22 though they provided supporting materials that
23 they believed demonstrated the inaccuracy of
24 the information provided by furnishers, errors
25 continued to remain on their reports.

1 (F) In the winter 2015 “Supervisory High-
2 lights” released in March 2015, the Consumer
3 Bureau reported that one or more nationwide
4 CRAs failed to adequately fulfill their dispute-
5 handling obligations, including by not for-
6 warding to furnishers all relevant information
7 found in letters and supporting documents sup-
8 plied by consumers when they submitted dis-
9 putes failing to notify consumers that they had
10 completed investigations, and not providing con-
11 sumers with the results of the CRAs’ reviews
12 about their disputes.

13 (G) Consumer Bureau examiners also
14 noted in the fall 2016 “Supervisory Highlights”
15 released in October 2016 that one or more enti-
16 ties failed to provide adequate guidance and
17 training to staff about how to differentiate
18 FCRA disputes from general customer inquir-
19 ies, complaints, or debt validation requests.
20 Consumer Bureau supervisors also directed one
21 or more entities to develop and implement rea-
22 sonable procedures to ensure that direct and in-
23 direct disputes are appropriately logged, cat-
24 egorized, and resolved.

1 (H) Consumers’ increasing frustration
2 about the difficulties of trying to fix credit re-
3 porting errors, evidenced through the volume of
4 consumer complaints related to errors sub-
5 mitted to the Consumer Bureau, are also
6 echoed in another Federal Government study
7 issued in January 2015. In the “Report to Con-
8 gress under Section 319 for the Fair and Accu-
9 rate Credit Transactions Act of 2003”, the
10 study found that nearly 70 percent (84 people)
11 of participants from a previous survey that had
12 filed disputes with CRAs continued to believe
13 that at least some of the disputed information
14 remained inaccurate at the time of the follow-
15 up survey. Despite these views, 50 percent (42
16 people) of the survey participants decided to
17 just give up trying to fix the errors, with only
18 45 percent (38 people) of them planning to con-
19 tinue to try to resolve their disputes.

20 (I) The consistently high volume of con-
21 sumer complaints submitted to the Consumer
22 Bureau about credit reporting errors, coupled
23 with the largest CRAs’ repeated quality control
24 weaknesses found by Consumer Bureau exam-
25 iners, show that the nationwide CRAs have

1 failed to establish and follow reasonable proce-
2 dures to assure maximum accuracy of informa-
3 tion and to conduct independent investigations
4 of consumers' disputes. These ongoing problems
5 demonstrate the need for legislation to—

6 (i) enhance obligations on furnishers
7 to substantiate information and require
8 furnishers to keep records for the same
9 amount of time that adverse information
10 about these accounts may appear on a per-
11 son's consumer report;

12 (ii) eliminate CRAs' discretion to de-
13 termine the relevancy of materials provided
14 by consumers to support their dispute
15 claims by instead requiring them to pass
16 all material onto furnishers and elimi-
17 nating CRA's discretion to deem some dis-
18 putes frivolous or irrelevant when a con-
19 sumer resubmits a claim that they believe
20 has been inadequately resolved;

21 (iii) enhance educational content on
22 CRAs' websites to improve consumers' un-
23 derstanding of the dispute process and to
24 make it easier for all consumers to initiate
25 claims, including by providing these disclo-

1 sures in other languages besides English;
2 and
3 (iv) create a new consumer right to
4 appeal reviews by CRAs and furnishers of
5 the initial disputes.

6 (3) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—

7 (A) Despite the fact that the FCRA cur-
8 rently provides implicit authority for injunctive
9 relief, consumers have been prevented from ex-
10 ercising this right against CRAs. Legislation
11 explicitly clarifying this right is intended to un-
12 derscore congressional intent that injunctive re-
13 lief should be viewed as a remedy available to
14 consumers.

15 (B) Myriad findings by the courts, regu-
16 lators, consumers, and consumer advocates
17 make clear that CRAs have failed to establish
18 adequate standards for the accuracy and com-
19 pleteness of consumer reports, yet the nation-
20 wide CRAs have demonstrated little willingness
21 to voluntarily retool their policies and proce-
22 dures to fix the problems.

23 (C) Providing courts with explicit authority
24 to issue injunctive relief, by telling the CRAs to
25 remedy unlawful practices and procedures,

1 would further CRAs' mandate under the FCRA
2 to assure the maximum possible accuracy and
3 completeness of information contained on credit
4 reports.

5 (D) Absent explicit authority to issue in-
6 junctions, history suggests that the nationwide
7 CRAs are likely to continue conducting business
8 as usual in treating any monetary settlements
9 with individual consumers and fines imposed by
10 State attorneys general and Federal regulators,
11 simply as the "cost of doing business".

12 (4) CREDIT SCORES.—

13 (A) While nationwide CRAs are required
14 by law to supply consumers with a free copy of
15 their credit report annually, they can charge
16 consumers to obtain a credit score disclosure.

17 (B) Many consumers do not realize that
18 they have more than just "one" credit score.
19 Because the submission of credit information to
20 CRAs is voluntary and not all furnishers submit
21 information to every CRA, the information con-
22 tained in a report also varies among CRAs. As
23 a result, the credit score generated by each
24 CRA is also likely to vary, resulting in poten-
25 tially different credit decisions based on an

1 evaluation of different credit reports obtained
2 from different CRAs.

3 (C) A February 2015 Consumer Bureau
4 report titled “Consumer Voices on Credit Re-
5 ports and Scores” found that consumers had
6 questions about what actions to take to improve
7 their scores once they had seen them, sug-
8 gesting that additional disclosures and edu-
9 cational content would be helpful to consumers.
10 The Consumer Bureau found that consumers
11 were confused by conflicting advice on how to
12 improve their scores.

13 (D) That report also noted that consumers
14 found the process for obtaining consumer re-
15 ports and credit scores confusing. Consumers
16 also were uncertain about whether, and under
17 what circumstances, they could obtain a con-
18 sumer report for free.

19 (5) PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS.—

20 (A) The Consumer Bureau’s October 2014
21 report titled “Annual Report of the CFPB Stu-
22 dent Loan Ombudsman” noted many private
23 education loan borrowers, who sought to nego-
24 tiate a modified repayment plan when they were
25 experiencing a period of financial distress, were

1 unable to get assistance from their loan holders,
2 which often resulting in them defaulting on
3 their loans. This pattern resembles the dif-
4 ficulty that a significant number of mortgage
5 loan borrowers experienced when they sought to
6 take responsible steps to work with their mort-
7 gage loan servicer to avoid foreclosure during
8 the Great Recession.

9 (B) Although private student loan holders
10 may allow a borrower to postpone payments
11 while enrolled in school full-time, many limit
12 this option to a certain time period, usually 48
13 to 66 months. This limited time period may not
14 be sufficient for those who need additional time
15 to obtain their degree or who want to continue
16 their education by pursuing a graduate or profes-
17 sional degree. The Consumer Bureau found
18 that borrowers who were unable to make pay-
19 ments often defaulted or had their accounts
20 sent to collections before they were even able to
21 graduate.

22 (6) DECEPTIVE PRACTICES AT CERTAIN PRO-
23 PRIETARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND CAREER
24 EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—

1 (A) NCLC cited the proliferation of law
2 enforcement actions against many for-profit
3 schools in its June 2014 report, titled “Ensuring Educational Integrity: 10 Steps to Improve
4 State Oversight of For-profit Schools”, to demonstrate the pervasive problem in this sector of
5 targeting low-income students with deceptive
6 high-pressure sales techniques involving inflated
7 job placement rates and misleading data on
8 graduate wages, and false representations about
9 the transferability of credits and the employ-
10 ability of graduates in occupations that require
11 licensure. Student loan borrowers at these
12 schools may be left with nothing but worthless
13 credentials and large debt. Those who default
14 on their student loans face years with damaged
15 credit that will adversely impact their ability to
16 rent or buy homes, purchase cars, and find em-
17 ployment.

20 (B) The closure and bankruptcy of Corin-
21 thian Colleges, which was found to have de-
22 ceived students by steering them into high-in-
23 terest student loans based on misleading grad-
24 uation rates and employment data, is a good
25 example of the problem. Even after its closure,

1 many Corinthian students remained saddled
2 with student loan debt, worthless degrees, and
3 few prospects for employment.

4 (C) Attending a two-year, for-profit college
5 costs, on average, four times as much as at-
6 tending a community college. Students at for-
7 profit colleges represent only about 11 percent
8 of the total higher education population but a
9 startling 44 percent of all Federal student loan
10 defaults, according to the United States De-
11 partment of Education (“DOE”).

12 (D) According to NCLC, a dispropor-
13 tionate number of for-profit students are low-in-
14 come and people of color. These schools target
15 veterans, working parents, first-generation stu-
16 dents, and non-English speaking students, who
17 may be more likely than their public or private
18 nonprofit school counterparts to drop out, incur
19 enormous student debt, and default on this
20 debt. In the 2011–2012 school year, 28 percent
21 of African Americans and 15 percent of Latinos
22 attending four-year institutions were enrolled in
23 a for-profit school, compared to 10 percent of
24 Whites.

1 (E) As highlighted in a press release titled
2 “Obama Administration Announces Final Rules
3 to Protect Students from Poor-Performing Ca-
4 reer College Programs”, that was issued by the
5 DOE on October 30, 2014, “[t]oo often, stu-
6 dents at career colleges—including thousands of
7 veterans—are charged excessive costs, but don’t
8 get the education they paid for. Instead, stu-
9 dents in such programs are provided with poor
10 quality training, often for low-wage jobs or in
11 occupations where there are simply no job op-
12 portunities. They find themselves with large
13 amounts of debt and, too often, end up in de-
14 fault. In many cases, students are drawn into
15 these programs with confusing or misleading in-
16 formation.”.

17 (7) MEDICAL DEBT.—

18 (A) Research by the Consumer Bureau has
19 found that the inclusion of medical collections
20 on consumer reports has unfairly reduced con-
21 sumers’ credit scores.

22 (B) The Consumer Bureau’s review of 5
23 million anonymized credit files from September
24 2011 to September 2013, for example, found
25 that credit scores may underestimate a person’s

1 creditworthiness by up to 10 points for those
2 who owe medical debt, and may underestimate
3 a person's creditworthiness by up to 22 points
4 after the medical debt has been paid. For con-
5 sumers with lower credit scores, especially those
6 on the brink of what is considered subprime, a
7 10 to 22 point decrease in their credit scores
8 can have a significant impact on their lives, in-
9 cluding by affecting whether they are able to
10 qualify for credit and, if so, the terms and con-
11 ditions under which it is extended to them.

12 (C) The Consumer Bureau found that half
13 of all collections trade lines that appear on con-
14 sumer reports are related to medical bills
15 claimed to be owed to hospitals and other med-
16 ical providers. These trade lines affect the re-
17 ports of nearly 1/5 of all consumers in the cred-
18 it reporting system.

19 (D) The Consumer Bureau has found that
20 there are no objective or enforceable standards
21 that determine when a debt can or should be
22 reported as a collection trade line. Because debt
23 buyers and collectors determine whether, when,
24 and for how long to report a collection account,
25 there is only a limited relationship between the

1 time period reported, the severity of a delin-
2 quency, and when or whether a collection trade
3 line appears on a consumer's credit report.

4 (E) Medical bills can be complex and con-
5 fusing for many consumers, which results in
6 consumers' uncertainty about what they owe, to
7 whom, when, or for what, that may cause some
8 people, who ordinarily pay their bills on time, to
9 delay or withhold payments on their medical
10 debts. This uncertainty can also result in med-
11 ical collections appearing on consumer reports.
12 In a December 2014 report titled "Consumer
13 Credit Reports: A Study of Medical and Non-
14 Medical Collections", the Consumer Bureau
15 found that a large portion of consumers with
16 medical collections show no other evidence of fi-
17 nancial distress and are consumers who ordi-
18 narily pay their other financial obligations on
19 time. Unlike with most credit products or serv-
20 ices, such as credit cards, installment loans,
21 utilities, or wireless or cable services that have
22 contractual account disclosures describing the
23 terms and conditions of use, most consumers
24 are not told what their out-of-pocket medical
25 costs will be in advance. Consumers needing ur-

1 gent or emergency care rarely know, or are pro-
2 vided, the cost of a medical treatment or proce-
3 dure before the service is rendered.

4 (F) The Consumer Bureau concluded that
5 the presence of medical collections is less pre-
6 dictive of future defaults or serious delin-
7 quencies than the presence of a nonmedical col-
8 lection in a study titled “Data Point: Medical
9 Debt and Credit Scores”, issued in May 2014.

10 (G) FICO’s latest credit scoring model,
11 “FICO 9”, changes the treatment of paid col-
12 lections to disregard any collection matters that
13 the consumer has paid in full. FICO 9, how-
14 ever, is not yet widely used by lenders.

15 (H) VantageScore’s latest credit scoring
16 model, “VantageScore 4.0”, will be available in
17 the fall of 2017. This model will penalize med-
18 ical collections less than non-medical ones.

19 (I) The three nationwide CRAs entered
20 into a settlement agreement with the New York
21 State attorney general in 2015 to address defi-
22 ciencies in their dispute resolution process and
23 enhance the accuracy of items on reports. These
24 policy changes will be implemented in a three-
25 phrased rollout, culminating by June 2018.

1 Subsequently, these CRAs entered into a coop-
2 erative agreement with 31 State Attorneys Gen-
3 eral, which was the basis of the creation of the
4 National Consumer Assistance Plan (“NCAP”)
5 to change some of their business practices.

6 (J) While the CRAs appear to be volun-
7 tarily adopting policy changes on a nationwide
8 basis, they are not obligated to do so for con-
9 sumers who reside in States that are not party
10 to any of the consent orders.

11 (K) As a result of the settlement agree-
12 ments, the three nationwide CRAs will set a
13 180-day waiting period before including medical
14 collections on a report and will remove a med-
15 ical collection from a report once it is paid by
16 an insurance company. While this change will
17 benefit many, once a medical collection appears
18 on a report, it will only be deleted or suppressed
19 if it is found to have been the insurance com-
20 pany’s obligation to pay and the insurer pays it.
21 Given the research showing there is little pre-
22 dictive value in medical debt information, med-
23 ical collections that are paid or settled should
24 quickly be removed from a report, regardless of
25 who pays or settles this debt.

1 (8) FINANCIAL ABUSE BY KNOWN PERSONS.—

2 (A) Financial abuse and exploitation are
3 frequently associated with domestic violence.
4 This type of abuse may result in fraudulent
5 charges to a credit card or having fraudulent
6 accounts created by the abuser in the survivor's
7 name that could affect ratings by CRAs. Finan-
8 cial abuse may also result in the survivor's in-
9 ability to make timely payments on their valid
10 obligations due to loss or changes in income
11 that can occur when their abuser steals from or
12 coerces the survivor to relinquish their pay-
13 checks or savings that could affect ratings by
14 CRAs.

15 (B) By racking up substantial debts in the
16 survivor's name, abusers are able to exercise fi-
17 nancial control over their survivors to make it
18 economically difficult for the survivor, whose
19 credit is often destroyed, to escape the situa-
20 tion.

21 (C) Domestic abuse survivors with poor
22 credit are likely to face significant obstacles in
23 establishing financial independence from their
24 abusers. This can be due, in part, because con-
25 sumer reports may be used when a person at-

1 tempts to obtain a checking account, housing,
2 insurance, utilities, employment, and even a se-
3 curity clearance as required for certain jobs.

4 (D) Providing documentation of identity
5 (“ID”) theft in order to dispute information on
6 one’s consumer report can be particularly chal-
7 lenging for those who know their financial
8 abuser.

9 (E) While it is easier for consumers who
10 obtain a police report to remove fraudulent in-
11 formation from their consumer report and pre-
12 vent it from reappearing in the future, accord-
13 ing to the Empire Justice Center, safety and
14 other noncredit concerns may impact the capac-
15 ity of a survivor of financial abuse committed
16 by a known person to turn to law enforcement
17 to get a police report.

18 (F) According to the Legal Aid Society in
19 New York, domestic abuse survivors, seeking to
20 remove adverse information stemming from fi-
21 nancial abuse by contacting their furnishers di-
22 rectly, are likely to face skepticism about claims
23 of ID theft perpetrated by a partner because of
24 an assumption that they are aware of, and may

1 have been complicit in, the activity which the
2 survivor alleges stems from financial abuse.

3 (9) DECEPTIVE AND MISLEADING MARKETING
4 PRACTICES.—

5 (A) The Consumer Bureau’s February
6 2015 report titled “Consumer Voices on Credit
7 Reports and Scores” found that some con-
8 sumers did not obtain a copy of their consumer
9 report due to concerns about security or of
10 being trapped into purchasing unwanted prod-
11 ucts like an additional report or a credit moni-
12 toring service.

13 (B) In January 2017, the Consumer Bu-
14 reau fined TransUnion and Equifax for decep-
15 tively marketing credit scores for purchase by
16 consumers as the same credit scores typically
17 used by lenders to determine creditworthiness
18 and for luring consumers into costly subscrip-
19 tion services that were advertised as “free” or
20 “\$1” that automatically charged recurring fees
21 unless cancelled by consumers. The Consumer
22 Bureau also found that Equifax was illegally
23 advertising its products on webpages that con-
24 sumers accessed through
25 AnnualCreditReport.com before consumers ob-

1 tained their free disclosures. Because of these
2 troubling practices, TransUnion was ordered to
3 pay \$13.9 million in restitution to harmed con-
4 sumers and a civil penalty of \$3 million to the
5 Consumer Bureau. Equifax was ordered to pay
6 more than \$3.7 million to affected consumers
7 as well as a civil money penalty of \$2.5 million
8 to the Consumer Bureau. As part of the con-
9 sent orders, the CRAs are also supposed to
10 change the way that they sell their products to
11 consumers. The CRAs must also obtain con-
12 sumers' express consent before enrolling them
13 into subscription services as well as make it
14 easier for consumers to cancel these programs.

15 (C) The Consumer Bureau fined the other
16 nationwide CRA—Experian—in March 2017
17 for deceiving consumers about the use of credit
18 scores that it marketed and sold to consumers
19 as credit scores that were used by lenders and
20 for illegally advertising its products on web
21 pages that consumers accessed through
22 AnnualCreditReport.com before they obtained
23 their free annual disclosures. Experian was or-
24 dered to pay more than \$3.7 million in restitu-
25 tion to harmed consumers and a civil monetary

1 penalty of \$2.5 million to the Consumer Bu-
2 reau.

3 (D) The Consumer Bureau’s January and
4 March 2017 consent orders with the three na-
5 tionwide CRAs show that these CRAs have en-
6 ticed consumers into purchasing products and
7 services that they may not want or need, in
8 some instances by advertising products or serv-
9 ices “free” that automatically converted into an
10 ongoing subscription service at the regular price
11 unless cancelled by the consumer. Although
12 these CRAs must now change their deceptive
13 marketing practices, codifying these duties is an
14 appropriate way to ensure that these companies
15 never revert back to such misleading tactics.

16 (E) Given the ubiquitous use of consumer
17 reports in consumers’ lives and the fact that
18 consumers’ participation in the credit reporting
19 system is involuntary, CRAs should also
20 prioritize providing consumers with the effective
21 means to safeguard their personal and financial
22 information and improve their credit standing,
23 rather than seeking to exploit consumers’ con-
24 cerns and confusion about credit reporting and
25 scoring, to boost their companies’ profits.

1 (F) Vulnerable consumers, who have legiti-
2 mate concerns about the security of their per-
3 sonal and financial information, deserve clear,
4 accurate, and transparent information about
5 the credit reporting tools that may be available
6 to them, such as fraud alerts and freezes.

7 (10) CLARITY IN CREDIT SCORING.—

8 (A) The February 2015 report of the Bu-
9 reau of Consumer Financial Protection titled
10 “Consumer Voices on Credit Reports and
11 Scores” found that some consumers are reluc-
12 tant to comparison shop for loans and other
13 types of consumer credit products out of fear
14 that they will lower their credit scores by doing
15 so.

16 (B) The Consumer Bureau found that one
17 of the most common barriers for people in re-
18 viewing their own credit reports and shopping
19 for the best credit terms was a lack of under-
20 standing of the differences between “soft” and
21 “hard” inquiries and whether requesting a copy
22 of their own report would adversely impact their
23 credit standing.

24 (C) The Bureau of Consumer Financial
25 Protection revealed that consumers with accu-

1 rate perceptions of their creditworthiness may
2 be better equipped to shop for favorable credit
3 terms.

4 (11) CREDIT CHECKS AND EMPLOYMENT DECI-
5 SIONS.—

6 (A) The use of consumer reports as a fac-
7 tor in making hiring decisions has been found
8 to be prevalent in a diverse array of occupa-
9 tions, and is not limited to certain high-level
10 management or executive positions.

11 (B) According to the California Labor
12 Federation, only 25 percent of employers re-
13 searched the credit history of job applicants in
14 1998. However, this practice had increased to
15 43 percent by 2006 and to 60 percent by 2011.

16 (C) A study titled “Do Job Applicant
17 Credit Histories Predict Job Performance Ap-
18 praisal Ratings or Termination Decisions?”,
19 published in 2012, found that, while credit his-
20 tory might conceptually measure a person’s
21 level of responsibility, ability to meet deadlines,
22 dependability, or integrity, it does not, in prac-
23 tice, actually predict an employee’s performance
24 or likelihood to quit. Credit reports contain
25 many inaccuracies and credit history can be

1 contaminated by events that are sometimes out-
2 side a person's control, such as a sudden med-
3 ical expense after an accident or the loss of a
4 job during an economic downturn. The study
5 found that there is no benefit from using credit
6 history to predict job performance or turnover.

7 (D) Despite the absence of data showing a
8 correlation between job performance and credit-
9 worthiness, employers continue to use credit
10 checks as a proxy for assessing character and
11 integrity. According to a 2012 Society for
12 Human Resource Management survey, organi-
13 zations indicated that they used credit checks
14 on job candidates primarily to reduce or prevent
15 theft and embezzlement and to minimize legal
16 liability for negligent hiring.

17 (E) The use of credit checks for employ-
18 ment purposes creates a true "catch-22" for
19 unemployed people with impaired credit. For
20 example, the financial hardship caused by losing
21 a job may cause some unemployed individuals
22 to make late or partial payments on their bills,
23 but their poor credit standing caused by this
24 negative information on their consumer report

1 can also impede their chances of obtaining a
2 new job to end their financial distress.

3 (F) A September 2014 report by the New
4 York City Council's Committee on Civil Rights
5 noted that, for those who have been unemployed
6 for an extended period of time and whose credit
7 has suffered as they fell behind on bills, the use
8 of credit reports in the hiring process can exac-
9 erbate and perpetuate an already precarious sit-
10 uation.

11 (G) In a March 2013 Demos report titled
12 "Discredited: How Employment Credit Checks
13 Keep Out Qualified Workers Out of a Job", one
14 in four survey participants who were unem-
15 ployed said that a potential employer had re-
16 quested to check their credit report as part of
17 a job application. Among job applicants with
18 blemished credit histories in the survey, one in
19 seven had been told that they were not being
20 hired because of their credit history.

21 (H) While job applicants must give prior
22 approval for a prospective employer to pull their
23 credit reports under the FCRA, this authoriza-
24 tion, as a practical matter, does not constitute
25 an effective consumer protection because an

1 employer may reject any job applicant who re-
2 fuses a credit check.

3 (I) Some negative information on a report
4 may stem from uncontrollable circumstances, or
5 significant life events in a consumer's life, such
6 as a medical crisis or a divorce. Demos found
7 that poor credit is associated with household
8 unemployment, lack of health coverage, and
9 medical debt, which are factors that reflect eco-
10 nomic conditions in the country and personal
11 misfortune that have little relationship with how
12 well a job applicant would perform at work.

13 (J) In October 2011, FICO noted that
14 from 2008 to 2009 approximately 50 million
15 people experienced a 20-point drop in their
16 credit scores and about 21 million saw their
17 scores decline by more than 50 points. While
18 the Great Recession reduced many consumers'
19 credit scores due to foreclosures and other fi-
20 nancial hardships, the financial crisis had a
21 particularly harsh impact on African Americans
22 and Latinos, as racial and ethnic minorities and
23 communities of color were frequently targeted
24 by predatory mortgage lenders who steered bor-
25 rowers into high-cost subprime loans, even when

1 these borrowers would have qualified for less
2 costly prime credit.

3 (K) A May 2006 Brookings Institution re-
4 port titled “Credit Scores, Reports, and Getting
5 Ahead in America” found that counties with a
6 relatively higher proportion of racial and ethnic
7 minorities in the United States tended to have
8 lower credit scores compared with counties that
9 had a lower concentration of communities of
10 color.

11 (L) Studies have consistently found that
12 African American and Latino households tend,
13 on average, to have lower credit scores than
14 White households. The growing use of credit
15 checks, therefore, may disproportionately screen
16 otherwise qualified racial and ethnic minorities
17 out of jobs, leading to discriminatory hiring
18 practices, and further exacerbating the trend
19 where unemployment for African American and
20 Latino communities is elevated well above the
21 rate of Whites.

22 (M) A 2012 Demos survey found that 65
23 percent of White respondents reported having
24 good or excellent credit scores while over half of

1 African American households reported only hav-
2 ing fair or bad credit.

3 (12) DECEPTIVE AND MISLEADING MARKETING
4 PRACTICES.—

5 (A) The Consumer Bureau’s February
6 2015 report titled “Consumer Voices on Credit
7 Reports and Scores” found that some con-
8 sumers did not obtain a copy of their consumer
9 report due to concerns about security or of
10 being trapped into purchasing unwanted prod-
11 ucts like an additional report or a credit moni-
12 toring service.

13 (B) In January 2017, the Consumer Bu-
14 reau fined TransUnion and Equifax for decep-
15 tively marketing credit scores for purchase by
16 consumers as the same credit scores typically
17 used by lenders to determine creditworthiness
18 and for luring consumers into costly subscrip-
19 tion services that were advertised as “free” or
20 “\$1” that automatically charged recurring fees
21 unless cancelled by consumers. The Consumer
22 Bureau also found that Equifax was illegally
23 advertising its products on webpages that con-
24 sumers accessed through
25 AnnualCreditReport.com before consumers ob-

1 tained their free disclosures. Because of these
2 troubling practices, TransUnion was ordered to
3 pay \$13.9 million in restitution to harmed con-
4 sumers and a civil penalty of \$3 million to the
5 Consumer Bureau. Equifax was ordered to pay
6 more than \$3.7 million to affected consumers
7 as well as a civil money penalty of \$2.5 million
8 to the Consumer Bureau. As part of the con-
9 sent orders, the CRAs are also supposed to
10 change the way that they sell their products to
11 consumers. The CRAs must also obtain con-
12 sumers' express consent before enrolling them
13 into subscription services as well as make it
14 easier for consumers to cancel these programs.

15 (C) The Consumer Bureau fined the other
16 nationwide CRA—Experian—in March 2017
17 for deceiving consumers about the use of credit
18 scores that it marketed and sold to consumers
19 as credit scores that were used by lenders and
20 for illegally advertising its products on web
21 pages that consumers accessed through
22 AnnualCreditReport.com before they obtained
23 their free annual disclosures. Experian was or-
24 dered to pay more than \$3.7 million in restitu-
25 tion to harmed consumers and a civil monetary

1 penalty of \$2.5 million to the Consumer Bu-
2 reau.

3 (D) The Consumer Bureau's January and
4 March 2017 consent orders with the three na-
5 tionwide CRAs show that these CRAs have en-
6 ticed consumers into purchasing products and
7 services that they may not want or need, in
8 some instances by advertising products or serv-
9 ices "free" that automatically converted into an
10 ongoing subscription service at the regular price
11 unless cancelled by the consumer. Although
12 these CRAs must now change their deceptive
13 marketing practices, codifying these duties is an
14 appropriate way to ensure that these companies
15 never revert back to such misleading tactics.

16 (E) Given the ubiquitous use of consumer
17 reports in consumers' lives and the fact that
18 consumers' participation in the credit reporting
19 system is involuntary, CRAs should also
20 prioritize providing consumers with the effective
21 means to safeguard their personal and financial
22 information and improve their credit standing,
23 rather than seeking to exploit consumers' con-
24 cerns and confusion about credit reporting and
25 scoring, to boost their companies' profits.

1 (F) Vulnerable consumers, who have legiti-
2 mate concerns about the security of their per-
3 sonal and financial information, deserve clear,
4 accurate, and transparent information about
5 the credit reporting tools that may be available
6 to them, such as fraud alerts and freezes.

7 (13) PROTECTIONS FOR CONSUMERS' CREDIT
8 INFORMATION.—

9 (A) Despite heightened awareness, inci-
10 dents of ID theft continue to rise. In February
11 2015, the Federal Government reported that ID
12 theft was the top consumer complaint that it
13 received for the 15th consecutive year. As these
14 incidents increase, consumers experience signifi-
15 cant financial loss and emotional distress from
16 the inability to safeguard effectively and inex-
17 pensively their credit information from bad ac-
18 tors.

19 (B) According to a Carnegie Mellon study,
20 children are 50 times more likely than adults to
21 have their identities stolen. Child identities are
22 valuable to thieves because most children do not
23 have existing files, and their parents may not
24 notice fraudulent activity until their child ap-
25 plies for a student loan, a job, or a credit card.

1 As a result, the fraudulent activity of the bad
2 actors may go undetected for years.

3 (C) Despite the increasing incidents of
4 children's ID theft, parents who want to
5 proactively prevent their children from having
6 their identity stolen, may not be able to do so.
7 Only one of the three nationwide CRAs cur-
8 rently allows parents from any State to set up
9 a freeze for a minor child. At the other two na-
10 tionwide CRAs, parents can only obtain a freeze
11 after a child has become an ID theft victim be-
12 cause, it is only at this point, that these CRAs
13 have an existing credit file for the child. While
14 many States have enacted laws to address this
15 problem, there is no existing Federal law.

16 (D) According to Javelin Strategy &
17 Research's 2015 Identity Fraud study, \$16 bil-
18 lion was stolen by fraudsters from 12.7 million
19 American consumers in 2014. Similarly, the
20 United States Department of Justice found an
21 estimated 7 percent of all residents age 16 or
22 older (about 17.6 million persons) in this coun-
23 try were victims of one or more incidents of ID
24 theft in 2014, and the number of elderly victims

1 age 65 or older (about 86 percent) increased
2 from 2.1 million in 2012 to 2.6 million in 2014.

3 (E) Consumers frequently express concern
4 about the security of their financial informa-
5 tion. According to a 2015 MasterCard survey,
6 a majority of consumers (77 percent) have anx-
7 iety about the possibility that their financial in-
8 formation and Social Security numbers may be
9 stolen or compromised, with about 55 percent
10 of consumers indicating that they would rather
11 have naked pictures of themselves leaked online
12 than have their financial information stolen.

13 (F) That survey also revealed that con-
14 sumers' fears about the online security of their
15 financial information even outweighed con-
16 sumers' worries about other physical security
17 dangers such as having their houses robbed (59
18 percent) or being pickpocketed (46 percent).

19 (G) According to Consumer Reports,
20 roughly 50 million American consumers spent
21 about \$3.5 billion in 2010 to purchase products
22 aimed at protecting their identity, with the an-
23 nual cost of these services ranging from \$120
24 to \$300. As risks to consumers' personal and fi-
25 nancial information continue to grow, con-

1 sumers need additional protections to ensure
2 that they have fair and reasonable access to the
3 full suite of ID theft and fraud prevention
4 measures that may be right for them.

5 **SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

6 Except as otherwise specified, the amendments made
7 by this Act shall take effect 2 years after the date of the
8 enactment of this Act.

9 **SEC. 5. RULEMAKING.**

10 Except as otherwise provided, not later than the end
11 of the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enact-
12 ment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer
13 Financial Protection shall issue final rules to implement
14 the amendments made by this Act.

15 **SEC. 6. DISCRETIONARY SURPLUS FUND.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—The dollar amount specified
17 under section 7(a)(3)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act (12
18 U.S.C. 289(a)(3)(A)) is reduced by \$26,000,000.

19 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by
20 subsection (a) shall take effect on September 30, 2029.

1 **TITLE I—IMPROVEMENTS TO**
2 **THE DISPUTE PROCESS**

3 **SEC. 101. DISPUTE PROCEDURES AND DISCLOSURES RE-**
4 **LATING TO REINVESTIGATIONS.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 611(a) of the Fair Credit
6 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681i(a)) is amended to read
7 as follows:

8 “(a) REINVESTIGATIONS OF DISPUTED INFORMA-
9 TION BY A CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCY.—

10 “(1) REINVESTIGATIONS REQUIRED.—

11 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection
12 (f), if the completeness or accuracy of any item
13 of information contained in a consumer’s file at
14 a consumer reporting agency is disputed by the
15 consumer and the consumer notifies the agency
16 (either directly or indirectly through a reseller
17 or an authorized third party) of such dispute,
18 the agency shall, free of charge—

19 “(i) conduct a reasonable reinvestiga-
20 tion using the process described in para-
21 graph (3) to determine whether the dis-
22 puted information is inaccurate, incom-
23 plete, or cannot be verified;

24 “(ii) notify the consumer that a nota-
25 tion described in section 605(e) will be

1 added to the consumer's file until the re-
2 investigation has been completed and that
3 such notation can be removed at the re-
4 quest of the consumer; and

5 “(iii) before the end of the 30-day pe-
6 riod beginning on the date on which the
7 consumer reporting agency receives the no-
8 tice of the dispute from the consumer or
9 the reseller—

10 “(I) record the current status of
11 the disputed information; or

12 “(II) delete or modify the item in
13 accordance with paragraph (3)(D).

14 “(B) EXTENSION OF PERIOD TO REINVES-
15 TIGATE.—Except as provided in subparagraph
16 (C), the 30-day period described in subpara-
17 graph (A) may be extended for period not to ex-
18 ceed 15 days if the consumer reporting agency
19 receives additional information from the con-
20 sumer or the reseller regarding the dispute
21 after the date on which the consumer reporting
22 agency notified any person who provided any
23 item of information in dispute under paragraph
24 (2)(A).

1 “(C) LIMITATIONS ON EXTENSION OF PE-
2 RIOD TO REINVESTIGATE.—Subparagraph (B)
3 shall not apply to any reinvestigation in which,
4 during the 30-day period described in subpara-
5 graph (A), the disputed information is found to
6 be inaccurate or incomplete, or the consumer
7 reporting agency determines that the disputed
8 information cannot be verified.

9 “(2) PROMPT NOTICE OF DISPUTE TO FUR-
10 NISHER OF INFORMATION; PROVISION OF INFORMA-
11 TION REGARDING DISPUTE PROVIDED BY THE CON-
12 SUMER OR RESELLER.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Before the end of the
14 period of 5 business days beginning on the date
15 on which a consumer reporting agency receives
16 notice of a dispute from any consumer or re-
17 seller under paragraph (1)(A), the consumer re-
18 porting agency shall provide notification of the
19 dispute to any person who provided any item of
20 information in dispute, at the address and in
21 the manner established with such person. The
22 notice shall include all information, including
23 substantiating documents, regarding the dispute
24 that was submitted to the consumer reporting
25 agency.

1 “(B) PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL INFORMA-
2 TION REGARDING DISPUTE AFTER NOTIFICA-
3 TION TO THE FURNISHER OF INFORMATION.—

4 If a consumer reporting agency receives addi-
5 tional information regarding the dispute from
6 the consumer or reseller after the agency pro-
7 vides the notification described under subpara-
8 graph (A) and before the end of the 30-day pe-
9 riod described in paragraph (1)(A), the con-
10 sumer reporting agency shall, not later than 3
11 business days after receiving such information,
12 provide such information to the person who pro-
13 vided the information in dispute.

14 “(3) REASONABLE STANDARDS FOR CONSUMER
15 REPORTING AGENCIES FOR CONDUCTING REINVES-
16 TIGATIONS AND RESOLVING DISPUTES SUBMITTED
17 BY CONSUMERS.—

18 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In conducting a re-
19 investigation of disputed information, a con-
20 sumer reporting agency shall, at a minimum—

21 “(i) maintain sufficient resources and
22 trained staff, commensurate with the vol-
23 ume and complexity of disputes received or
24 reasonably anticipated to be received, to
25 determine whether the disputed informa-

1 tion is accurate, complete, or can be
2 verified by the person who provided the in-
3 formation;

4 “(ii) ensure that all staff involved at
5 any level of the reinvestigation process, in-
6 cluding any individual with ultimate au-
7 thority over determining whether the dis-
8 puted information is inaccurate, incom-
9 plete, or cannot be verified, are located
10 within the United States;

11 “(iii) verify that the personally identi-
12 fiable information of the consumer submit-
13 ting the dispute matches the personally
14 identifiable information contained in the
15 consumer’s file, and that such information
16 is accurate and complete;

17 “(iv) verify that the consumer report-
18 ing agency has a record of the information
19 being disputed; and

20 “(v) conduct a reasonable review that
21 considers all information, including sub-
22 stantiating documents, provided by the
23 consumer or reseller.

24 “(B) CONSUMER REPORTING.—The con-
25 sumer reporting agency shall not impose any

1 limitation or otherwise impede the ability of a
2 consumer to submit information about the dis-
3 puted item.

4 “(C) INDEPENDENT ANALYSIS.—The re-
5 investigation conducted under subparagraph
6 (A) shall be an independent analysis, separate
7 from any investigation by a reseller or a person
8 who provided the disputed information.

9 “(D) DELETION OR MODIFICATION OF IN-
10 FORMATION CONTAINED IN A CONSUMER
11 FILE.—If the disputed information is found to
12 be inaccurate, incomplete, or cannot be verified,
13 the dispute resolution staff of the consumer re-
14 porting agency shall have the direct authority to
15 delete or modify such information in the con-
16 sumer’s file, as appropriate, during the 30-day
17 period described in paragraph (1)(A), shall
18 promptly notify the consumer of the results of
19 the reinvestigation as described in paragraph
20 (4), and shall promptly notify any person who
21 provided such information to the consumer re-
22 porting agency of the modification or deletion
23 made to the consumer’s file.

24 “(4) NOTICE TO CONSUMER OF RESULTS OF
25 REINVESTIGATION.—

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 busi-
2 ness days after the conclusion of a reinvestiga-
3 tion conducted under this subsection, the con-
4 sumer reporting agency shall provide written
5 notice to the consumer of the results of the re-
6 investigation by postal mail or, if authorized by
7 the consumer for that purpose, by other means
8 available to the agency.

9 “(B) CONTENTS OF NOTICE TO CONSUMER
10 OF RESULTS OF REINVESTIGATION.—The notice
11 described in subparagraph (A) shall include—

12 “(i) a statement that the reinvestiga-
13 tion of the disputed information has been
14 completed;

15 “(ii) a statement informing the con-
16 sumer as to whether the disputed informa-
17 tion was determined to be inaccurate, in-
18 complete, or unverifiable, including a state-
19 ment of the specific reasons supporting the
20 determination;

21 “(iii) if information in the consumer’s
22 file has been deleted or modified as a re-
23 sult of the reinvestigation—

24 “(I) a copy of the consumer re-
25 port and credit score or educational

1 score (if applicable) that is based
2 upon the consumer's revised file;

3 “(II) a statement identifying the
4 specific information from the con-
5 sumer's file that was deleted or modi-
6 fied because such information was de-
7 termined to be inaccurate, incomplete,
8 or unverifiable by the consumer re-
9 porting agency;

10 “(III) a statement that the con-
11 sumer has the right, free of charge, to
12 obtain an additional consumer report
13 and credit score or educational credit
14 score (if applicable) within the 12-
15 month period following the date of the
16 conclusion of the reinvestigation, re-
17 gardless of whether the consumer ob-
18 tained or will obtain a free annual
19 consumer report and credit score or
20 educational score (if applicable) under
21 section 612; and

22 “(IV) a statement that the con-
23 sumer has the right, free of charge, to
24 request under subsection (d) that the
25 consumer reporting agency furnish

1 notifications of the consumer's revised
2 report;

3 “(iv) a description of the procedure
4 used by the dispute resolution staff of the
5 consumer reporting agency to determine
6 the accuracy or completeness of the infor-
7 mation, including the business name, mail-
8 ing address, telephone number, and Inter-
9 net website address (if available) of any
10 person who provided information who was
11 contacted by the staff in connection with
12 the determination;

13 “(v) a statement that the consumer
14 has the right, free of charge, to add a nar-
15 rative statement to the consumer's file dis-
16 puting the accuracy or completeness of the
17 information, regardless of the results of
18 the reinvestigation by the agency, and the
19 process for submitting such a narrative
20 pursuant to subsection (b);

21 “(vi) a copy of all information relating
22 to the consumer that was used by the con-
23 sumer reporting agency in carrying out the
24 reinvestigation and relied upon as the basis
25 for the determination about the accuracy

1 and completeness of the disputed informa-
2 tion;

3 “(vii) a statement that a consumer
4 may, free of charge, challenge the results
5 of the reinvestigation by appeal within 120
6 days after the date the notice of the results
7 of the reinvestigation was provided to the
8 consumer and the process for submitting
9 an appeal;

10 “(viii) a statement informing the con-
11 sumer that a notation described in section
12 605(e) will be added to the file of the con-
13 sumer during the period in which the con-
14 sumer appeals the results of a reinvestiga-
15 tion and that such notation can be re-
16 moved at the request of the consumer; and

17 “(ix) any other information, as deter-
18 mined by the Bureau.

19 “(5) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO REINSER-
20 TION OF PREVIOUSLY DELETED OR MODIFIED MATE-
21 RIAL.—

22 “(A) CERTIFICATION OF NEW DETERMINA-
23 TION THAT ITEM IS ACCURATE OR COM-
24 PLETE.—A consumer reporting agency may not
25 reinsert into a consumer’s file any information

1 that was previously deleted or modified pursu-
2 ant to paragraph (3)(D), unless the person who
3 provided the information—

4 “(i) requests that the consumer re-
5 porting agency reinsert such information;

6 “(ii) submits a written certification
7 that the information is accurate and com-
8 plete; and

9 “(iii) provides a statement describing
10 the specific reasons why the information
11 should be inserted.

12 “(B) NOTICE TO CONSUMER BEFORE RE-
13 INSERTION CAN OCCUR.—Upon receipt of a re-
14 quest for reinsertion of disputed information
15 under subparagraph (A), the consumer report-
16 ing agency shall, not later than 5 business days
17 before the consumer reporting agency reinserts
18 the information into the consumer’s file, notify
19 the consumer in writing of such request for re-
20 insertion. Such notice shall include—

21 “(i) the business name, mailing ad-
22 dress, telephone number, and Internet
23 website address (if available) of any person
24 who provided information to or contacted

1 the consumer reporting agency in connec-
2 tion with the reinsertion;

3 “(ii) a copy of the information relat-
4 ing to the consumer, the certification that
5 the information is accurate or complete,
6 and the statement of the reasons sup-
7 porting reinsertion provided by the person
8 who provided the information to the con-
9 sumer reporting agency under subpara-
10 graph (A);

11 “(iii) a statement that the consumer
12 may obtain, free of charge and within the
13 12-month period following the date the no-
14 tice under this subparagraph was issued, a
15 consumer report and credit score or edu-
16 cational score (if applicable) from the con-
17 sumer reporting agency that includes the
18 reinserted information, regardless of
19 whether the consumer obtained or will ob-
20 tain a free annual consumer report and
21 credit score or educational credit score (if
22 applicable) under section 612;

23 “(iv) a statement that the consumer
24 may appeal the determination that the pre-
25 viously deleted or modified information is

1 accurate or complete and a description of
2 the procedure for the consumer to make
3 such an appeal pursuant to subsection (i);
4 and

5 “(v) a statement that the consumer
6 has the right to add a narrative statement,
7 free of charge, to the consumer’s file dis-
8 puting the accuracy or completeness of the
9 disputed information and a description of
10 the process to add such a narrative state-
11 ment pursuant to subsection (b).

12 “(6) EXPEDITED DISPUTE RESOLUTION.—If a
13 consumer reporting agency determines that the in-
14 formation provided by the consumer is sufficient to
15 substantiate that the item of information is inac-
16 curate, incomplete, or cannot be verified by the per-
17 son who furnished such information, and the con-
18 sumer reporting agency deletes or modifies such in-
19 formation within 3 business days of receiving notice
20 of the dispute, the consumer reporting agency shall
21 be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (4),
22 if the consumer reporting agency provides to the
23 consumer—

24 “(A) prompt notice confirming the deletion
25 or modification of the information from the con-

1 sumer’s file in writing or by other means, if
2 agreed to by the consumer when the informa-
3 tion is disputed;

4 “(B) a statement of the consumer’s right
5 to request that the consumer reporting agency
6 furnish notifications of a revised consumer re-
7 port pursuant to subsection (d);

8 “(C) not later than 5 business days after
9 deleting or modifying the information, a copy of
10 the consumer report and credit score or edu-
11 cational score (if applicable) that is based upon
12 the consumer’s revised file; and

13 “(D) a statement that the consumer may
14 obtain, free of charge and within the 12-month
15 period following the date the notice under this
16 paragraph was sent to the consumer, a con-
17 sumer report and credit score or educational
18 score (if applicable) from the consumer report-
19 ing agency, regardless of whether the consumer
20 obtained or will obtain their free annual con-
21 sumer report and credit score or educational
22 score (if applicable) under section 612.

23 “(7) NO EXCUSE FOR FAILURE TO CONDUCT
24 REINVESTIGATION.—A consumer reporting agency
25 may not refuse to conduct a reinvestigation under

1 this subsection because the agency determines that
2 the dispute was submitted by an authorized third
3 party, unless the agency has clear and convincing
4 evidence that the third party is not authorized to
5 submit the dispute on the consumer’s behalf. If the
6 consumer reporting agency refuses to reinvestigate a
7 dispute for these reasons, it shall provide a clear and
8 conspicuous notice to the consumer explaining the
9 reasons for the refusal and describing the specific in-
10 formation the consumer is required to provide for
11 the agency to conduct the reinvestigation.”.

12 (b) ENSURING CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES
13 FURNISH CERTAIN NOTIFICATIONS WITHOUT CHARGE.—
14 Section 611(d) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
15 U.S.C. 1681i(d)) is amended by inserting “and without
16 charge” after “request of the consumer”.

17 (c) INCLUDING SPECIALTY CONSUMER REPORTING
18 AGENCIES IN REPORTS.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 611(e) of the Fair
20 Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681i(e)) is
21 amended by inserting “or 603(x)” after “section
22 603(p)”.

23 (2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section
24 611(e)(1) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15

1 U.S.C. 1681i(e)(1)) is amended by striking “The
2 Commission” and inserting “The Bureau”.

3 (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Fair Credit
4 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is further amend-
5 ed—

6 (1) in section 605B(c)(2), by striking “section
7 611(a)(5)(B)” and inserting “section 611(a)(5)”;

8 (2) in section 611—

9 (A) in subsection (c), by striking “unless
10 there is reasonable grounds to believe that it is
11 frivolous or irrevelant,”; and

12 (B) in subsection (f)(3)—

13 (i) in subparagraph (A), by striking
14 “paragraph (6), (7), or (8) of subsection
15 (a)” and inserting “paragraph (4) or (5) of
16 subsection (a)”;

17 (ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking
18 “in the manner required under paragraph
19 (8)(A)”;

20 (3) in section 623(b)(1)(B), by striking “rel-
21 evant” before “information”.

22 (e) GLOBAL TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO REF-
23 ERENCES TO NATIONWIDE SPECIALTY CONSUMER RE-
24 PORTING AGENCY.—The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
25 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is further amended—

1 (1) by striking “section 603(w)” and inserting
2 “section 603(x)” each place such term appears; and
3 (2) in section 612(a)(1)(A), by striking “(w)”
4 and inserting “(x)”.

5 **SEC. 102. CONSUMER AWARENESS OF DISPUTE RIGHTS.**

6 Section 611 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
7 U.S.C. 1681i) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
8 lowing new subsection:

9 “(h) INCREASED CONSUMER AWARENESS OF DIS-
10 PUTE RIGHTS.—

11 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
12 after the date of enactment of this subsection, each
13 consumer reporting agency described under sub-
14 section (p) or (x) of section 603 shall—

15 “(A) establish an Internet website acces-
16 sible to consumers; and

17 “(B) post on the home page of such
18 website a hyperlink to a separate webpage es-
19 tablished and maintained solely for the purpose
20 of providing information to a consumer about
21 how to dispute an item of information in the
22 consumer report of the consumer.

23 “(2) DISPUTE WEBPAGE REQUIREMENTS.—For
24 a consumer reporting agency described under sub-

1 section (p) or (x) of section 603, the separate dis-
2 pute webpage described in paragraph (1)(B)—

3 “(A) may not include any type or form of
4 marketing, advertising, information, or material
5 associated with any products or services offered
6 or sold to consumers;

7 “(B) shall clearly and conspicuously dis-
8 close a concise statement regarding how to file
9 a dispute through the agency, free of charge, in
10 the manner and format prescribed by the Bu-
11 reau;

12 “(C) shall describe the types of documents
13 that will be used by the agency in resolving the
14 dispute, including the business name and mail-
15 ing address to which a consumer may send such
16 documents;

17 “(D) shall include a clear and concise ex-
18 planation of and the process for using electronic
19 or other means to submit such documents, free
20 of charge, and without any character or data
21 limitation imposed by the agency;

22 “(E) shall include a statement that the
23 consumer may submit information, free of
24 charge, that the consumer believes will assist

1 the consumer reporting agency in determining
2 the results of the reinvestigation of the dispute;

3 “(F) shall clearly and conspicuously dis-
4 close a statement describing the procedure like-
5 ly to be used by the consumer reporting agency
6 in carrying out a reinvestigation to determine
7 the accuracy or completeness of the disputed
8 item of information, including the time period
9 in which the consumer will be notified of the re-
10 sults of the reinvestigation, and a statement
11 that the agency may extend the reinvestigation
12 period by an additional 15 days if the consumer
13 submits additional information after a certain
14 date; and

15 “(G) shall provide translations of all infor-
16 mation on the webpage in each of the 10 most
17 commonly spoken languages, other than
18 English, in the United States, as determined by
19 the Bureau of the Census on an ongoing basis,
20 and in formats accessible to individuals with
21 hearing or vision impairments.”.

22 **SEC. 103. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS BY FURNISHERS.**

23 Section 623 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
24 U.S.C. 1681s–2) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
25 lowing new subsection:

1 “(f) DUTY OF FURNISHERS TO MAINTAIN RECORDS
2 OF CONSUMERS.—

3 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A person who furnishes in-
4 formation to a consumer reporting agency relating
5 to a consumer who has an account with that person
6 shall maintain all information necessary to substan-
7 tiate the accuracy and completeness of the informa-
8 tion furnished, including any records establishing the
9 liability and terms and conditions under which credit
10 was extended to a consumer and any payment his-
11 tory with respect to such credit.

12 “(2) RETENTION PERIOD.—Records described
13 under paragraph (1) shall be maintained until the
14 information with respect to which the records relate
15 may no longer be included in a consumer report pur-
16 suant to section 605.

17 “(3) TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP.—If a person
18 providing information to a consumer reporting agen-
19 cy is acquired by another person, or if another per-
20 son acquires the right to repayment connected to
21 such information, the acquiring person shall be sub-
22 ject to the requirements of this subsection with re-
23 spect to such information to the same extent as the
24 person who initially provided such information to the
25 consumer reporting agency. The person selling or

1 transferring the right to repayment shall provide the
2 information described in paragraph (1) to the trans-
3 feree or the acquirer.”.

4 **SEC. 104. DUTIES OF FURNISHERS RELATING TO DISPUTE**
5 **PROCEDURES, NOTICES, AND DISCLOSURES.**

6 (a) DUTY TO PROVIDE ACCURATE AND COMPLETE
7 INFORMATION.—Section 623(a) of the Fair Credit Re-
8 porting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s–2(a)) is amended—

9 (1) in the subsection heading, by inserting
10 “AND COMPLETE” after “ACCURATE”;

11 (2) in paragraph (1)—

12 (A) by inserting “or incomplete” after “in-
13 accurate” each place that term appears; and

14 (B) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “or
15 completeness” after “accuracy”; and

16 (3) in paragraph (8)—

17 (A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting
18 “and completeness” after “accuracy”; and

19 (B) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “or
20 completeness” after “accuracy”.

21 (b) NEGATIVE INFORMATION NOTICES TO CON-
22 SUMERS.—Section 623(a)(7) of the Fair Credit Reporting
23 Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s–2(a)(7)) is amended to read as fol-
24 lows:

1 “(7) DUTY OF FURNISHERS TO INFORM CON-
2 SUMERS ABOUT REPORTING NEGATIVE INFORMA-
3 TION.—

4 “(A) GENERAL NEGATIVE INFORMATION
5 WARNING NOTICE TO ALL CONSUMERS PRIOR
6 TO FURNISHING SUCH INFORMATION.—

7 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Any person that
8 regularly furnishes negative information to
9 a consumer reporting agency described in
10 subsection (p) or (x) of section 603 about
11 activity on any accounts of a consumer
12 held by such person or transactions associ-
13 ated with credit extended to a consumer by
14 such person shall provide a written general
15 negative information warning notice to
16 each such consumer before such person
17 may furnish any negative information re-
18 lating to such a consumer.

19 “(ii) CONTENT.—Such notice shall—

20 “(I) be clear and conspicuous;

21 “(II) describe the types of activi-
22 ties that constitute negative informa-
23 tion;

24 “(III) inform the consumer that
25 the person may report negative infor-

1 mation relating to any such accounts
2 or transactions to a consumer report-
3 ing agency described in subsection (p)
4 or (x) of section 603;

5 “(IV) state that the negative in-
6 formation may appear on a consumer
7 report of the consumer for the periods
8 described in section 605 and that dur-
9 ing such periods, the negative infor-
10 mation may adversely impact the con-
11 sumer’s credit score;

12 “(V) state that in some limited
13 circumstances, the negative informa-
14 tion may result in other adverse ac-
15 tions, including a denial of a new job
16 or a promotion from existing employ-
17 ment; and

18 “(VI) state that the consumer
19 has right to—

20 “(aa) obtain a copy of their
21 consumer report and credit score
22 or educational score (if applica-
23 ble), which in some instances can
24 be obtained free of charge, from
25 any consumer reporting agency

1 to which negative information
2 may be been sent; and

3 “(bb) dispute, free of
4 charge, any errors on a consumer
5 report relating to the consumer.

6 “(iii) TIMING OF NOTICE.—Such per-
7 son shall provide such notice to a consumer
8 not later than 90 days before the date on
9 which the person furnishes negative infor-
10 mation relating to such consumer.

11 “(B) SPECIFIC NEGATIVE INFORMATION
12 NOTICE TO A CONSUMER.—

13 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Any person de-
14 scribed in subparagraph (A) that has fur-
15 nished negative information relating to ac-
16 tivity on any accounts of a consumer held
17 by such person or transactions associated
18 with credit extended to a consumer by such
19 person to a consumer reporting agency de-
20 scribed in subsection (p) or (x) of section
21 603 shall send a written notice to each
22 such consumer.

23 “(ii) CONTENT.—Such notice shall—

24 “(I) be clear and conspicuous;

1 “(II) inform the consumer that
2 the person has furnished negative in-
3 formation relating to such accounts or
4 transactions to a consumer reporting
5 agency described in subsection (p) or
6 (x) of section 603;

7 “(III) identify any consumer re-
8 porting agency to which the negative
9 information was furnished, including
10 the name of the agency, mailing ad-
11 dress, Internet website address, and
12 toll-free telephone number; and

13 “(IV) include the statements de-
14 scribed in subclauses (IV), (V), and
15 (VI) of subparagraph (A)(ii).

16 “(iii) TIME OF NOTICE.—Such person
17 shall provide such notice to a consumer not
18 later than 5 business days after the date
19 on which the person furnished negative in-
20 formation relating to such consumer.

21 “(C) NOTICE EFFECTIVE FOR SUBSE-
22 QUENT SUBMISSIONS.—After providing the no-
23 tice described in subparagraph (B), the person
24 may submit additional negative information to
25 a consumer reporting agency described in sub-

1 section (p) or (x) of section 603 without pro-
2 viding additional notice to the consumer, unless
3 another person acquires the right to repayment
4 connected to the additional negative informa-
5 tion. The acquiring person shall be subject to
6 the requirements of this paragraph and shall be
7 required to send consumers the written notices
8 described in this paragraph, if applicable.

9 “(D) NON-TRADITIONAL DATA FUR-
10 NISHERS.—Any person that furnishes negative
11 information to a consumer reporting agency de-
12 scribed in subsection (p) or (x) of section 603
13 relating to any accounts of, or transactions as-
14 sociated with, a consumer by such person in-
15 volving non-traditional data shall be subject to
16 the requirements described in subparagraphs
17 (A), (B), and (C).

18 “(E) MODEL NOTICES.—

19 “(i) DUTY OF BUREAU.—Not later
20 than 6 months after date of the enactment
21 of this paragraph, the Bureau shall issue
22 model forms for the notices described in
23 subparagraphs (A) and (B) that a person
24 may use to comply with the requirements
25 of this paragraph.

1 “(ii) USE OF MODEL NOTICE NOT RE-
2 QUIRED.—No provision of this paragraph
3 may be construed to require a person to
4 use the model notices prescribed by the
5 Bureau.

6 “(iii) COMPLIANCE USING MODEL NO-
7 TICES.—A person shall be deemed to be in
8 compliance with the requirements of sub-
9 paragraph (A)(ii) or (B)(ii) (as applicable)
10 if the person uses the model notice pre-
11 scribed by the Bureau.

12 “(F) ISSUANCE OF GENERAL NEGATIVE
13 WARNING NOTICE WITHOUT SUBMITTING NEGA-
14 TIVE INFORMATION.—No provision of this para-
15 graph may be construed to require a person de-
16 scribed in subparagraph (A) or (D) to furnish
17 negative information about a consumer to a
18 consumer reporting agency described in sub-
19 section (p) or (x) of section 603.

20 “(G) SAFE HARBOR.—A person shall not
21 be liable for failure to perform the duties re-
22 quired by this paragraph if the person reason-
23 ably believes that the person is prohibited, by
24 law, from contacting the consumer.

1 “(H) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The require-
2 ments of subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D)
3 shall not take effect until the date that is 6
4 months after the date of the issuance of model
5 forms for notices under subparagraph (E).

6 “(I) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph, the
7 following definitions shall apply:

8 “(i) NEGATIVE INFORMATION.—The
9 term ‘negative information’ means infor-
10 mation concerning a consumer’s delin-
11 quencies, late payments, insolvency, or any
12 form of default.

13 “(ii) NON-TRADITIONAL DATA.—The
14 term ‘non-traditional data’ relates to tele-
15 communications payments, utility pay-
16 ments, rent payments, remittances, wire
17 transfers, and such other items as deter-
18 mined by the Bureau.”.

19 (c) DUTIES OF FURNISHERS AFTER RECEIVING NO-
20 TICE OF DISPUTE FROM A CONSUMER.—Section
21 623(a)(8)(E) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C.
22 1681s–2(a)(8)(E)) is amended to read as follows:

23 “(E) DUTIES OF FURNISHERS AFTER RE-
24 CEIVING NOTICE OF DISPUTE FROM A CON-
25 SUMER.—After receiving a notice of dispute

1 from a consumer pursuant to subparagraph
2 (D), the person that provided the information
3 in dispute to a consumer reporting agency
4 shall—

5 “(i) promptly provide to each con-
6 sumer reporting agency to which the per-
7 son furnished the disputed information the
8 notice of dispute;

9 “(ii) review all information, including
10 any substantiating documents, provided by
11 the consumer about the disputed informa-
12 tion and conduct an investigation, separate
13 from any reinvestigation by a consumer re-
14 porting agency or a reseller conducted with
15 respect to the disputed information;

16 “(iii) before the expiration of the pe-
17 riod under section 611(a)(1) within which
18 a consumer reporting agency would be re-
19 quired to complete its action if the con-
20 sumer had elected to dispute the informa-
21 tion under that section, complete an inves-
22 tigation of the disputed information pursu-
23 ant to the standards described in subpara-
24 graph (G);

1 “(iv) notify the consumer, in writing,
2 of the receipt of the dispute that in-
3 cludes—

4 “(I) a statement about any infor-
5 mation additional to the information
6 that the person is required to main-
7 tain under subsection (f) that would
8 support the person’s ability to carry
9 out an investigation to resolve the
10 consumer’s dispute; and

11 “(II) a statement that the con-
12 sumer reporting agency to which the
13 disputed information was provided will
14 include a notation described in section
15 605(e) in the consumer’s file until the
16 investigation has been completed, and
17 information about how a consumer
18 may request that such notation is re-
19 moved by the agency;

20 “(v) if the investigation determines
21 the disputed information is inaccurate, in-
22 complete, or unverifiable, promptly notify
23 each consumer reporting agency to which
24 the person furnished such information in
25 accordance with paragraph (2); and

1 “(vi) notify the consumer of the re-
2 sults of the investigation, in writing, in ac-
3 cordance with subparagraph (H).”.

4 (d) ELIMINATING FURNISHERS’ AUTHORITY TO DIS-
5 MISS DISPUTES AS FRIVOLOUS OR IRRELEVANT.—Section
6 623(a)(8) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C.
7 1681s–2(a)(8)) is amended by striking subparagraph (F)
8 and redesignating subparagraph (G) as subparagraph (F).

9 (e) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—Section 623(a)(8) of the
10 Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s–2(a)(8)), as
11 amended by subsection (d), is further amended by adding
12 at the end the following new subparagraphs:

13 “(G) REASONABLE STANDARDS FOR FUR-
14 NISHERS FOR CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS
15 AND RESOLVING DISPUTES SUBMITTED BY CON-
16 SUMERS.—In any investigation conducted by a
17 person who furnishes information to a con-
18 sumer reporting agency of an item of informa-
19 tion being disputed by a consumer, the person,
20 at a minimum—

21 “(i) shall maintain sufficient resources
22 and trained staff, commensurate with the
23 volume and complexity of disputes received
24 or reasonably anticipated to be received, to
25 conduct investigations;

1 “(ii) shall verify that the person has a
2 record of the particular information being
3 disputed, consistent with the requirements
4 of subsection (f);

5 “(iii) shall verify that the personally
6 identifiable information of the consumer
7 submitting the dispute matches the person-
8 ally identifiable information contained on
9 such records;

10 “(iv) shall conduct a reasonable re-
11 view to determine whether the disputed in-
12 formation is accurate, complete, and can
13 be verified that considers all the informa-
14 tion, including any substantiating docu-
15 ments, provided by the consumer about the
16 disputed information;

17 “(v) shall ensure that the investiga-
18 tion is an independent analysis that is sep-
19 arate from any reinvestigation by a con-
20 sumer reporting agency or a reseller con-
21 ducted with respect to the disputed infor-
22 mation; and

23 “(vi) may not impose any limitations
24 or otherwise impede the ability of a con-
25 sumer to submit information, including

1 any substantiating documents, about the
2 disputed information.

3 “(H) CONTENTS OF THE NOTICE TO THE
4 CONSUMER ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE IN-
5 VESTIGATION BY THE FURNISHER.—The notice
6 of the results of the investigation described in
7 subparagraph (E) shall include—

8 “(i) a statement informing the con-
9 sumer as to whether the disputed informa-
10 tion was determined to be inaccurate, in-
11 complete, or unverifiable;

12 “(ii) a statement of the specific rea-
13 sons supporting the results of the inves-
14 tigation;

15 “(iii) a description of the procedure
16 used by the dispute resolution staff of the
17 person who furnishes information to a con-
18 sumer reporting agency to determine the
19 accuracy or completeness of the informa-
20 tion, including the business name, mailing
21 address, telephone number, and Internet
22 website address (if available) of any person
23 who was contacted by the staff in connec-
24 tion with the determination;

1 “(iv) a copy of all information relating
2 to the consumer that was used in carrying
3 out the investigation and was the basis for
4 any determination about the accuracy or
5 completeness of the disputed information;

6 “(v) a statement that consumer will
7 receive, free of charge, a copy of their con-
8 sumer report and credit score or edu-
9 cational credit score (if applicable), from
10 any consumer reporting agency to which
11 the disputed information had been pro-
12 vided, regardless of whether the consumer
13 obtained or will obtain a free consumer re-
14 port and credit score or educational credit
15 score (if applicable) in the 12-month period
16 preceding receipt of the notice described in
17 this subparagraph pursuant to section
18 612(a)(1);

19 “(vi) if the disputed information was
20 found to be inaccurate, incomplete, or un-
21 verifiable, a statement that the consumer
22 report of the consumer shall be revised to
23 reflect the change to the consumer’s file as
24 a result of the investigation;

1 “(vii) a statement that the consumer
2 has the right to appeal the results of the
3 investigation under paragraph (10), free of
4 charge, within 120 days after the date of
5 the notice of the results of the investiga-
6 tion was provided to the consumer and the
7 process for submitting an appeal;

8 “(viii) a statement that the consumer
9 may add a narrative statement, free of
10 charge, to the consumer’s file held by the
11 consumer reporting agency to which the in-
12 formation has been furnished disputing the
13 accuracy or completeness of the informa-
14 tion, regardless of the results of the inves-
15 tigation by the person, and the process for
16 contacting any agency that received the
17 consumer’s information from the person to
18 submit a narrative statement;

19 “(ix) a statement informing the con-
20 sumer that a notation described in section
21 605(e) will be added to the consumer’s file
22 during the period in which the consumer
23 appeals the results of an investigation and
24 that such notation can be removed at the
25 request of the consumer; and

1 “(x) a statement that the consumer
2 has the right to request a copy of their
3 consumer report and credit score or edu-
4 cational credit score (if applicable), free of
5 charge, within the 12-month period fol-
6 lowing the date of the conclusion of the in-
7 vestigation from any consumer reporting
8 agency in which the disputed information
9 had been provided, regardless of whether
10 the consumer obtained or will obtain a free
11 annual consumer report and credit score or
12 educational credit score (if applicable)
13 under this subparagraph or section
14 612(a)(1).”.

15 (f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section
16 615(a)(4)(B) is amended—

17 (1) by striking “, under section 611, with a
18 consumer reporting agency”; and

19 (2) by striking “furnished by the agency” and
20 inserting “to a consumer reporting agency under
21 section 611 or to a person who furnished informa-
22 tion to an agency under section 623”.

1 **SEC. 105. RIGHT TO APPEAL DISPUTES RELATING TO RE-**
2 **INVESTIGATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS.**

3 (a) APPEALS OF REINVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY
4 A CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCY.—Section 611 of the
5 Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681i) is amend-
6 ed—

7 (1) in subsection (b), by inserting “or if the
8 consumer is unsatisfied with the results of an appeal
9 conducted under subsection (i),” after “resolve the
10 dispute,”; and

11 (2) by inserting after subsection (h) (as added
12 by section 102) the following new subsection:

13 “(i) CONSUMER RIGHT TO APPEAL RESULTS OF A
14 CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCY REINVESTIGATION.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Within 120 days after the
16 date of receipt of the results of a reinvestigation
17 conducted under subsection (a), a consumer (or au-
18 thorized third party) may, free of charge, appeal the
19 results of such reinvestigation by submitting a notice
20 of appeal to the consumer reporting agency.

21 “(2) NOTICE OF APPEAL.—

22 “(A) REQUIREMENTS.—A notice of appeal
23 described in paragraph (1) may be submitted in
24 writing, or through a toll-free telephone number
25 or other electronic means established by the
26 consumer reporting agency (including on the

1 Internet website described in subsection (h)),
2 and—

3 “(i) shall identify the information con-
4 tained in the consumer’s file that is the
5 subject of the appeal;

6 “(ii) shall describe the specific reasons
7 for submitting the notice of appeal; and

8 “(iii) may provide any information the
9 consumer believes is relevant to substan-
10 tiate the validity of the dispute.

11 “(B) CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCY NO-
12 TICE TO CONSUMER.—Upon receipt of such no-
13 tice of appeal, the consumer reporting agency
14 shall promptly provide to the consumer a state-
15 ment confirming the receipt of the consumer’s
16 notice of appeal that shall include—

17 “(i) an approximate date on which the
18 consumer’s appeal review will be com-
19 pleted;

20 “(ii) the process and procedures by
21 which such review will be conducted; and

22 “(iii) an employee reference number
23 or other employee identifier for each of the
24 specific individuals designated by the con-
25 sumer reporting agency who, upon the re-

1 quest of the consumer, may discuss the
2 substance and status of the appeal.

3 “(3) CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCY REQUIRE-
4 MENTS UPON RECEIPT OF NOTICE OF APPEAL.—

5 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 20
6 days after receiving a notice of appeal, the con-
7 sumer reporting agency shall review the appeal.
8 If the consumer reporting agency determines
9 the information is inaccurate, incomplete, or
10 cannot be verified, the consumer reporting
11 agency shall delete or modify the item of infor-
12 mation being disputed by the consumer from
13 the file of the consumer before the end of the
14 20-day period beginning on the date on which
15 the consumer reporting agency receives a notice
16 of an appeal from the consumer.

17 “(B) NOTICE OF APPEAL TO FURNISHER;
18 INFORMATION REGARDING DISPUTE PROVIDED
19 BY THE CONSUMER.—

20 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Before the end of
21 the period of 3 business days beginning on
22 the date on which a consumer reporting
23 agency receives a notice of appeal, the con-
24 sumer reporting agency shall provide no-
25 tice of the appeal, including all information

1 relating to the specific appeal that the con-
2 sumer reporting agency has received from
3 the consumer, to any person who provided
4 any information in dispute.

5 “(ii) PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL IN-
6 FORMATION REGARDING THE DISPUTE.—If
7 the consumer reporting agency receives ad-
8 ditional information from the consumer
9 after the agency provides the notice re-
10 quired under clause (i) and before the end
11 of the 20-day period described in subpara-
12 graph (A), the consumer reporting agency
13 shall, not later than 3 business days after
14 receiving such information, provide such
15 information to any person who provided
16 the information in dispute and shall have
17 an additional 10 business days to complete
18 the appeal review.

19 “(C) MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR APPEALS
20 EMPLOYEES.—

21 “(i) DESIGNATION.—Upon receipt of
22 a notice of appeal under paragraph (1), a
23 consumer reporting agency shall designate
24 one or more specific employees who—

1 “(I) shall be assigned an em-
2 ployee reference number or other em-
3 ployee identifier that can be used by
4 the consumer to discuss the appeal
5 with the specific individuals handling
6 the appeal;

7 “(II) shall have direct authority
8 to resolve the dispute that is the sub-
9 ject of the notice of appeal from the
10 review stage to its completion;

11 “(III) shall meet minimum train-
12 ing and ongoing certification require-
13 ments at regular intervals, as estab-
14 lished by the Bureau;

15 “(IV) shall be located within the
16 United States;

17 “(V) may not have been involved
18 in the reinvestigation conducted or
19 terminated pursuant to subsection (a);
20 and

21 “(VI) may not be subject to any
22 requirements linking incentives, in-
23 cluding promotion, to the number of
24 appeals processed within a certain
25 time period.

1 “(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Such employ-
2 ees shall conduct a robust review of the ap-
3 peal and make a determination regarding
4 the accuracy and completeness of the dis-
5 puted information by—

6 “(I) conducting an independent
7 analysis, separate from any investiga-
8 tion by a reseller or person who pro-
9 vided the disputed information, and
10 separate from any prior reinvestiga-
11 tion conducted by the consumer re-
12 porting agency of the disputed infor-
13 mation;

14 “(II) verifying that the personally
15 identifiable information of the con-
16 sumer submitting the dispute matches
17 the personally identifiable information
18 contained on the consumer’s file;

19 “(III) analyzing the notice of ap-
20 peal and all information, including
21 any substantiating documents, pro-
22 vided by the consumer with the notice
23 of appeal;

24 “(IV) evaluating the validity of
25 any information submitted by any

1 person that was used by the consumer
2 reporting agency in the reinvestigation
3 of the initial dispute;

4 “(V) verifying that the consumer
5 reporting agency has a record of the
6 information being disputed; and

7 “(VI) applying any additional
8 factors or investigative processes, as
9 specified by the Bureau.

10 “(D) NOTICE OF APPEAL RESULTS.—Not
11 later than 5 days after the end of the 20-day
12 period described under subparagraph (A) (or
13 the 10-day extension period, as applicable) the
14 consumer reporting agency shall provide the
15 consumer with written notice of the results of
16 the appeal by postal mail or, if requested by the
17 consumer, by other means. The contents of
18 such notice shall include—

19 “(i) a statement that the appeal is
20 completed and the date on which it was
21 completed, the results of the appeal, and
22 the specific reasons supporting the results
23 of the appeal;

1 “(ii) a copy of all information relating
2 to the consumer that was used as a basis
3 for deciding the results of the appeal;

4 “(iii) a consumer report that is based
5 upon the consumer’s file as that file may
6 have been revised as a result of the appeal;

7 “(iv) a description of the procedure
8 used to determine the accuracy and com-
9 pleteness of the information, including the
10 business name, telephone number, mailing
11 address, and Internet website address (if
12 applicable) of any person who provided in-
13 formation that was contacted in connection
14 with such information, if reasonably avail-
15 able;

16 “(v) information describing that the
17 consumer may submit a statement, without
18 charge, disputing the accuracy or com-
19 pleteness of information in the consumer’s
20 file that was the subject of an appeal
21 under this subsection by submitting a
22 statement directly to each consumer re-
23 porting agency that received the informa-
24 tion;

1 “(vi) a description of the consumer’s
2 rights pursuant to subsection (d) (relating
3 to furnishing notifications to certain users
4 of consumer reports); and

5 “(vii) any other information, as deter-
6 mined by the Bureau.

7 “(E) NO EXCUSE FOR FAILURE TO CON-
8 DUCT APPEAL.—A consumer reporting agency
9 may not refuse to conduct a review of an appeal
10 under this subsection because the agency deter-
11 mines that the notice of appeal was submitted
12 by an authorized third party, unless the agency
13 has clear and convincing evidence that the third
14 party is not authorized to submit the notice of
15 appeal on the consumer’s behalf. If the con-
16 sumer reporting agency refuses to conduct a re-
17 view of the appeal for these reasons, it shall
18 provide a clear and conspicuous written notice
19 to the consumer explaining the reasons for the
20 refusal and describing any information the con-
21 sumer is required to provide for the agency to
22 conduct a review of the appeal.”.

23 (b) APPEALS OF INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY
24 FURNISHERS OF INFORMATION.—Section 623(a) of the
25 Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s–2(a)) is

1 amended by adding at the end the following new para-
2 graph:

3 “(10) DUTY OF FURNISHERS OF INFORMATION
4 UPON NOTICE OF APPEAL OF INVESTIGATION.—

5 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Within 120 days of
6 the date of receipt of the results of an inves-
7 tigation conducted under paragraph (8)(E), a
8 consumer may, free of charge, appeal such re-
9 sults by submitting a notice of appeal to the
10 person who provided the information in the dis-
11 pute to a consumer reporting agency (hereafter
12 in this paragraph referred to as the ‘furnisher’).

13 “(B) NOTICE OF APPEAL.—A notice of ap-
14 peal described in subparagraph (A) may be sub-
15 mitted in writing, through a toll-free telephone
16 number, or by other electronic means estab-
17 lished by the furnisher, and—

18 “(i) shall identify the information con-
19 tained in the consumer’s file that is the
20 subject of the appeal;

21 “(ii) shall describe the specific reasons
22 for submitting the notice of appeal; and

23 “(iii) may include any information, in-
24 cluding substantiating documents, the con-
25 sumer believes is relevant to the appeal.

1 “(C) FURNISHER ACTIONS.—Upon receipt
2 of such notice of appeal, the furnisher shall—

3 “(i) before the end of the period of 3
4 business days beginning on the date on
5 which the furnisher receives the notice of
6 appeal, notify each consumer reporting
7 agency to which the person furnished such
8 information a statement identifying the
9 items of information that a consumer is
10 appealing; and

11 “(ii) notify the consumer confirming
12 the receipt of the consumer’s notice of ap-
13 peal, including an approximate date when
14 the consumer’s appeal will be completed,
15 the process and procedures by which a re-
16 view of the appeal will be conducted, and
17 the specific individual designated by the
18 consumer reporting agency who, upon the
19 request of the consumer, may discuss the
20 substance and status of the appeal.

21 “(D) FURNISHER REQUIREMENTS UPON
22 RECEIPT OF NOTICE OF APPEAL.—Not later
23 than 20 days after receiving a notice of appeal,
24 the furnisher shall determine whether the item
25 of information being disputed by the consumer

1 is inaccurate, incomplete, or cannot be verified,
2 and shall notify the consumer reporting agency
3 of the determination. If the furnisher cannot
4 verify the accuracy or completeness of the dis-
5 puted information, the furnisher shall, before
6 the end of the 20-day period beginning on the
7 date on which the furnisher receives notice of
8 an appeal from the consumer, submit instruc-
9 tions to the consumer reporting agency that the
10 item of information being disputed by the con-
11 sumer should be deleted from the file of the
12 consumer.

13 “(E) MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR APPEALS
14 EMPLOYEES.—Upon receipt of a notice of ap-
15 peal under subparagraph (A), a furnisher shall
16 designate one or more specific employees who—

17 “(i) shall be assigned an employee ref-
18 erence number or other employee identifier
19 that can be used by the consumer to dis-
20 cuss the appeal with the specific individ-
21 uals handling the appeal;

22 “(ii) shall have direct authority to re-
23 solve the dispute that is the subject of the
24 notice of appeal on behalf of the furnisher
25 from the review stage to its completion;

1 “(iii) shall meet minimum training
2 and ongoing certification requirements at
3 regular intervals, as established by the Bu-
4 reau;

5 “(iv) may not have been involved in
6 an investigation conducted pursuant to
7 paragraph (8); and

8 “(v) may not be subject to any re-
9 quirements linking incentives, including
10 promotion, to the number of appeals proc-
11 essed within a certain time period.

12 “(F) REQUIREMENTS FOR APPEALS PROC-
13 ESS.—Such employees shall conduct a robust
14 review of the appeal and make a determination
15 regarding the accuracy and completeness of the
16 disputed information by—

17 “(i) conducting an independent anal-
18 ysis, separate from any reinvestigation by
19 a reseller or consumer reporting agency, of
20 the disputed information;

21 “(ii) verifying that the personally
22 identifiable information related to the dis-
23 pute is accurate and complete;

24 “(iii) analyzing the notice of appeal
25 and all information, including substan-

1 tiating documents, provided by the con-
2 sumer with the notice of appeal;

3 “(iv) evaluating the validity of any in-
4 formation submitted by any person that
5 was used by the furnisher in the initial in-
6 vestigation into the dispute;

7 “(v) verifying that the information
8 being disputed relates to the consumer in
9 whose file the information is located;

10 “(vi) verifying that the furnisher has
11 a record of the information being disputed;
12 and

13 “(vii) applying any additional factors
14 or investigative processes, as specified by
15 the Bureau.

16 “(G) EXTENSION OF REVIEW PERIOD.—If
17 a consumer submits additional information re-
18 lated to the appeal after the period of 3 busi-
19 ness days described in subparagraph (C)(i) and
20 before the end of the 20-day period described in
21 subparagraph (D), the furnisher shall have an
22 additional 10 business days to complete the re-
23 view of the appeal.

24 “(H) NOTICE OF APPEAL RESULTS.—Not
25 later than 5 days after the end of the 20-day

1 period described in subparagraph (D) (or the
2 10-day extension described under subparagraph
3 (G), as applicable) the furnisher shall provide
4 the consumer with written notice of the results
5 of the appeal by mail or, if requested by the
6 consumer, by other means. The contents of
7 such notice shall include—

8 “(i) a statement that the appeal is
9 completed and the date on which it was
10 completed, the results of the appeal, and
11 the specific reasons supporting the results
12 of the appeal;

13 “(ii) a copy of all information relating
14 to the consumer that was used as a basis
15 for deciding the results of the appeal;

16 “(iii) if the appeal results in any
17 change to the consumer report, a notifica-
18 tion that the consumer shall receive a copy,
19 free of charge, of a revised consumer re-
20 port (based upon the consumer’s file as
21 that file was changed as a result of the ap-
22 peal) and a credit score or educational
23 credit score (if applicable) from each con-
24 sumer reporting agency that had been fur-
25 nished incorrect information;

1 “(iv) a description of the procedure
2 used to determine the accuracy and com-
3 pleteness of the information, including the
4 business name, telephone number, mailing
5 address, and Internet website address (if
6 applicable), of any person who provided in-
7 formation that was contacted in connection
8 with such information, if reasonably avail-
9 able;

10 “(v) information describing that the
11 consumer may submit a statement, without
12 charge, disputing the accuracy or com-
13 pleteness of information in the consumer’s
14 file that was the subject of an appeal
15 under this paragraph by submitting a
16 statement directly to each consumer re-
17 porting agency that received the informa-
18 tion; and

19 “(vi) a notification that the consumer
20 may request the furnisher to submit to
21 each consumer reporting agency the con-
22 sumer’s request to furnish notifications
23 pursuant to section 611(d) (relating to fur-
24 nishing notifications to certain users of
25 consumer reports).”.

1 (c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 623(a)(8)(A)
2 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s–
3 2(a)(8)(A)) is amended by striking “reinvestigate” and in-
4 serting “investigate”.

5 (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 609 of the
6 Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681g) is amend-
7 ed—

8 (1) in subsection (c)—

9 (A) by striking “Commission” and insert-
10 ing “Bureau” each place that term appears;

11 (B) in the subsection heading, by striking
12 “RIGHTS TO OBTAIN AND DISPUTE INFORMA-
13 TION IN CONSUMER REPORTS AND TO OBTAIN
14 CREDIT SCORES” and inserting “KEY CON-
15 SUMER REPORTING RIGHTS”; and

16 (C) in paragraph (1)—

17 (i) in the heading, by striking “COM-
18 MISSION” and inserting “BUREAU”;

19 (ii) in subparagraph (B)—

20 (I) in clause (ii), by striking “a
21 consumer report without charge under
22 section 612” and inserting “consumer
23 reports and credit scores or edu-
24 cational credit scores (as applicable)
25 without charge under section 612”;

1 (II) in clause (iii), by inserting
2 “or section 623” after “section 611”;
3 (III) by striking clauses (iv) and
4 (vi);
5 (IV) by inserting after clause (iii)
6 the following new clause:
7 “(iv) the right of a consumer to ap-
8 peal a determination of a reinvestigation
9 conducted by a consumer reporting agency
10 under section 611(i) or an investigation
11 conducted by a furnisher of information
12 under section 623(a)(10);” and
13 (V) by adding at the end the fol-
14 lowing new clause:
15 “(vi) the method and circumstances
16 under which consumers can obtain a 1-
17 year fraud alert, 7-year fraud alert, active
18 duty alert, or security freeze as described
19 in section 605A through a consumer re-
20 porting agency described under section
21 603(p).”;
22 (iii) in subparagraph (C) (as amended
23 by subparagraph (A)) by inserting “and
24 the Commission” after “Bureau”; and

1 (iv) by adding at the end the following
2 new subparagraph:

3 “(D) PUBLICATION OF SUMMARY
4 RIGHTS.—A consumer reporting agency de-
5 scribed under subsection (p) or (x) of section
6 603 shall display in a clear and conspicuous
7 manner, including on the Internet website of
8 the consumer reporting agency, the summary of
9 rights prepared by the Bureau under this para-
10 graph.”; and

11 (2) in subsection (d), by inserting “Bureau and
12 the” before “Commission”.

13 **SEC. 106. REVISED CONSUMER REPORTS.**

14 Section 611 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
15 U.S.C. 1681i), as amended by section 105(a)(2), is further
16 amended by adding at the end the following new sub-
17 section:

18 “(j) REQUIREMENT TO SEND REVISED CONSUMER
19 REPORT TO CONSUMER.—Upon receiving a notice de-
20 scribed in section 623(a)(8)(E)(iv), each consumer report-
21 ing agency shall send to the consumer a revised consumer
22 report and credit score or education credit score (if appli-
23 cable) based upon the consumer’s file as that file was
24 changed as a result of the investigation.”.

1 **SEC. 107. INDICATION OF DISPUTE BY CONSUMERS AND**
2 **USE OF DISPUTED INFORMATION.**

3 Section 605(f) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
4 U.S.C. 1681c(f)) is amended to read as follows:

5 “(f) INDICATION OF DISPUTE.—

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting
7 agency shall include in any consumer report based
8 on the consumer’s file a notation identifying any
9 item of information that is currently in dispute by
10 the consumer if—

11 “(A) a consumer disputes the completeness
12 or accuracy of any item of information con-
13 tained in a consumer’s file pursuant to section
14 611(a)(1);

15 “(B) a consumer files with a consumer re-
16 porting agency an appeal of a reinvestigation
17 pursuant to section 611(i); or

18 “(C) the consumer reporting agency is no-
19 tified by a person that furnished any items of
20 information that are currently in dispute by the
21 consumer that—

22 “(i) a consumer disputes the com-
23 pleteness or accuracy of any information
24 furnished by a person to any consumer re-
25 porting agency pursuant to paragraph (3)
26 or (8) of section 623(a); or

1 “(ii) a consumer submits a notice of
2 appeal under section 623(a)(10).

3 “(2) OPT OUT.—A consumer may submit a re-
4 quest to a consumer reporting agency or a person
5 who furnished the information in dispute, as applica-
6 ble, to have the notation described in paragraph (1)
7 omitted from the consumer report. Upon receipt of
8 such a request—

9 “(A) by a consumer reporting agency, such
10 agency shall remove the notation within 1 busi-
11 ness day; and

12 “(B) by a person who furnished the infor-
13 mation in dispute, such person shall submit
14 such request to each consumer reporting agency
15 to which the person furnished such information
16 within 1 business day and such agency shall re-
17 move the notation within 1 business day of re-
18 ceipt of such request.”.

19 **SEC. 108. ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS REPORT DUTIES**
20 **FOR CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES AND**
21 **FURNISHERS.**

22 Section 607(b) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
23 U.S.C. 1681e) is amended to read as follows:

24 “(b) ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS OF REPORT.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In preparing a consumer
2 report, a consumer reporting agency shall maintain
3 reasonable procedures to ensure maximum possible
4 accuracy and completeness of the information con-
5 cerning the individual to whom the consumer report
6 relates.

7 “(2) BUREAU RULE TO ASSURE MAXIMUM POS-
8 SIBLE ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS WITH CREDIT
9 REPORTING PRACTICES.—

10 “(A) RULE.—Not later than 18 months
11 after the date of enactment of this subsection,
12 the Bureau shall issue a final rule establishing
13 the procedures described in paragraph (1).

14 “(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In formulating the
15 rule required under subparagraph (A), the Bu-
16 reau shall—

17 “(i) develop standards for matching
18 the personally identifiable information in-
19 cluded in the consumer’s file with the per-
20 sonally identifiable information furnished
21 by the person who provided the informa-
22 tion to the consumer reporting agency
23 (hereafter in this subsection referred to as
24 the ‘furnisher’), including the full name of
25 a consumer, the date of birth of a con-

1 sumer, the full social security number of a
2 consumer, and any other information that
3 the Bureau determines would aid in assur-
4 ing maximum possible accuracy and com-
5 pleteness of such consumer reports;

6 “(ii) establish processes for a con-
7 sumer reporting agency to monitor the in-
8 tegrity of the data provided by furnishers
9 and the compliance of furnishers with the
10 requirements of this title;

11 “(iii) establish processes for a con-
12 sumer reporting agency to regularly rec-
13 oncile data relating to accounts in collec-
14 tion, including those that have not been
15 paid in full, by specifying the cir-
16 cumstances under which the consumer re-
17 porting agency shall remove or suppress
18 negative or adverse information from a
19 consumer’s file that has not been updated
20 by a furnisher who is also a debt collector
21 (as defined in section 803 of the Fair Debt
22 Collection Practices Act) within the time
23 period established by the Bureau;

24 “(iv) establish procedures to require
25 each consumer reporting agency to review

1 and monitor the quality of information re-
2 ceived from any source, including informa-
3 tion from public records, by regularly and
4 on an ongoing basis comparing the infor-
5 mation received to the information avail-
6 able from the original source and ensuring
7 that the information received is the most
8 current information;

9 “(v) develop standards and procedures
10 for consumer reporting agencies to identify
11 furnishers that repeatedly fail to provide
12 accurate and complete information, to take
13 corrective action against such furnishers,
14 and to reject information submitted by
15 such furnishers;

16 “(vi) develop standards and proce-
17 dures for consumer reporting agencies to
18 adopt regarding collection of public record
19 data, including standards and procedures
20 to consider the ultimate data source, how
21 the public record information is filed and
22 its availability and accessibility, and wheth-
23 er information relating to the satisfaction
24 of judgments or other updates to the pub-

1 lic record are available on a reasonably
2 timely basis from a particular source; and
3 “(vii) establish any other factors, pro-
4 cedures, or processes determined by the
5 Bureau to be necessary to assist consumer
6 reporting agencies in achieving maximum
7 possible accuracy and completeness of the
8 information in consumer reports.

9 “(3) CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR FURNISHERS
10 THAT REPEATEDLY FURNISH INACCURATE OR IN-
11 COMPLETE INFORMATION.—Upon identifying a fur-
12 nisher that repeatedly fails to furnish accurate, com-
13 plete, or verifiable information to consumer report-
14 ing agencies, the Bureau shall—

15 “(A) ensure the prompt removal of any ad-
16 verse information relating to a consumer’s ac-
17 counts submitted by such furnisher; and

18 “(B) take corrective action, which may in-
19 clude—

20 “(i) mandatory revised training and
21 training materials for the staff of the fur-
22 nisher regarding the furnishing of accurate
23 and complete information;

1 “(ii) sharing industry best practices
2 and procedures regarding accuracy and
3 completeness; or

4 “(iii) temporarily prohibiting a fur-
5 nisher from providing information to a
6 consumer reporting agency.”.

7 **SEC. 109. INCLUSION OF PUBLIC RECORD DATA SOURCES**
8 **IN CONSUMER REPORTS.**

9 Section 605(d) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
10 U.S.C. 1681e(d)) is amended by adding at the end the
11 following:

12 “(3) PUBLIC RECORD DATA SOURCE.—Any con-
13 sumer reporting agency that furnishes a consumer
14 report that contains public record data shall also in-
15 clude in such report the source from which that data
16 was obtained, including the particular court, if any,
17 and the date that the data was initially reported or
18 publicized.”.

19 **SEC. 110. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR VICTIMS.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Credit Reporting Act
21 (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is amended—

22 (1) in section 616—

23 (A) in subsection (a), by amending the
24 subsection heading to read as follows: “DAM-
25 AGES”;

1 (B) by redesignating subsections (c) and
2 (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and
3 (C) by inserting after subsection (b) the
4 following new subsection:

5 “(c) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—In addition to any other
6 remedy set forth in this section, a court may award injunc-
7 tive relief to require compliance with the requirements im-
8 posed under this title with respect to any consumer. In
9 the event of any successful action for injunctive relief
10 under this subsection, the court may award to the pre-
11 vailing party costs and reasonable attorney fees (as deter-
12 mined by the court) incurred during the action by such
13 party.”; and

14 (2) in section 617—

15 (A) in subsection (a), by amending the
16 subsection heading to read as follows: “DAM-
17 AGES”;

18 (B) by redesignating subsection (b) as sub-
19 section (c); and

20 (C) by inserting after subsection (a) the
21 following new subsection:

22 “(b) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—In addition to any other
23 remedy set forth in this section, a court may award injunc-
24 tive relief to require compliance with the requirements im-
25 posed under this title with respect to any consumer. In

1 the event of any successful action for injunctive relief
2 under this subsection, the court may award to the pre-
3 vailing party costs and reasonable attorney fees (as deter-
4 mined by the court) incurred during the action by such
5 party.”.

6 (b) ENFORCEMENT BY FEDERAL TRADE COMMIS-
7 SION.—Section 621(a)(2)(A) of the Fair Credit Reporting
8 Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s(a)(2)(A)) is amended—

9 (1) by amending the subparagraph heading to
10 read as follows: “NEGLIGENT, WILLFUL, OR KNOW-
11 ING VIOLATIONS”; and

12 (2) by inserting “negligent, willful, or” before
13 “knowing”.

14 **TITLE II—FREE CREDIT SCORES** 15 **FOR CONSUMERS**

16 **SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 603 of the Fair Credit
18 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a) is amended by adding
19 at the end the following new subsection:

20 “(bb) CREDIT SCORE AND EDUCATIONAL CREDIT
21 SCORE DEFINITIONS.—

22 “(1) CREDIT SCORE.—The term ‘credit score’
23 means a numerical value or a categorization derived
24 from a statistical tool or modeling system used by a
25 person who makes or arranges a loan or extends

1 credit to predict the likelihood of certain credit be-
2 haviors, including default, as determined by the Bu-
3 reau.

4 “(2) EDUCATIONAL CREDIT SCORE.—The term
5 ‘educational credit score’ means a numerical value or
6 categorization derived from a statistical tool or mod-
7 eling system based upon information from a con-
8 sumer report that assists consumers in under-
9 standing how a lender or creditor may view the con-
10 sumer’s creditworthiness in deciding whether to
11 make a loan or extend credit to that consumer.

12 “(3) KEY FACTORS.—The term ‘key factors’
13 means any relevant elements or reasons affecting the
14 credit score for the particular individual, listed in
15 the order of importance based on the effect of each
16 element or reason on the credit score or educational
17 credit score.

18 “(4) CREDIT SCORING MODEL.—The term
19 ‘credit scoring model’ means a scoring algorithm,
20 formula, model, program, or mechanism used to gen-
21 erate a credit score or an educational credit score.”.

22 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Fair Credit
23 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is amended—

24 (1) in section 605(d)(2), by striking “(as de-
25 fined in section 609(f)(2)(B))”; and

1 (2) in section 615—

2 (A) by striking “as defined in section
3 609(f)(2)(A)” each place that term appears;
4 and

5 (B) in subsection (a)(2)(B), by striking
6 “set forth in subparagraphs (B) through (E) of
7 section 609(f)(1)” and inserting “with respect
8 to a credit score described in section 609(f)(2),
9 if available” each place that term appears.

10 **SEC. 202. CONSUMER INFORMATION ON CALCULATION OF**
11 **SCORES.**

12 Section 609(f) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
13 U.S.C. 1681g(f)) is amended to read as follows:

14 “(f) DISCLOSURE OF CREDIT SCORE AND EDU-
15 CATIONAL CREDIT SCORE BY CONSUMER REPORTING
16 AGENCIES.—

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of a con-
18 sumer for a credit score or educational credit score,
19 a consumer reporting agency shall supply to the con-
20 sumer a statement—

21 “(A) containing—

22 “(i) a current credit score at the time
23 of the request generated using a commonly
24 used credit scoring model to generate cred-

1 it scores, subject to regulations of the Bu-
2 reau;

3 “(ii) an educational credit score at the
4 time of the request, if it is not practicable
5 to generate such a credit score, as deter-
6 mined by the Bureau; or

7 “(iii) an explanation that the con-
8 sumer’s file does not have sufficient infor-
9 mation from which to generate such a
10 credit score or educational credit score;
11 and

12 “(B) with respect to each previous credit
13 score in the file of the consumer—

14 “(i) the date on which the credit score
15 was generated;

16 “(ii) the name of any entity that the
17 credit score was provided to; and

18 “(iii) the credit score itself.

19 “(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A statement provided
20 under clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (1)(A) shall in-
21 clude—

22 “(A) a minimum of 4 key factors, if avail-
23 able, that adversely affected the credit score or
24 educational credit score, except that if one of
25 the key factors consists of the number of

1 enquiries made with respect to a consumer re-
2 port, that factor shall be provided to the con-
3 sumer in addition to the factors required by
4 this subparagraph;

5 “(B) to the extent possible, specific actions
6 a consumer could take with respect to each key
7 factor listed in subparagraph (A) to improve
8 the consumer’s credit score or educational cred-
9 it score;

10 “(C) a minimum of 4 key factors, if avail-
11 able, that positively affected the credit score or
12 educational credit score;

13 “(D) the range of possible credit scores or
14 educational credit scores under the credit scor-
15 ing model used;

16 “(E) the distribution of credit scores or
17 educational credit scores among consumers who
18 are scored under the same credit scoring model
19 by the consumer reporting agency, and using
20 the same scale as that of the score that is pro-
21 vided to a creditor or consumers—

22 “(i) in the form of a bar graph con-
23 taining a minimum of 6 bars that illus-
24 trates the percentage of consumers with
25 credit scores or educational credit scores

1 within the range of scores represented by
2 each bar; or

3 “(ii) by another clear and readily un-
4 derstandable graphical depiction, state-
5 ment, or illustration comparing the con-
6 sumer’s credit score or educational credit
7 score to the scores of other consumers, as
8 determined by the Bureau;

9 “(F) the date on which the credit score or
10 educational credit score was created; and

11 “(G) the name of the person that devel-
12 oped the credit scoring model on which the
13 credit score or educational credit score was
14 based.

15 “(3) APPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN USES.—This
16 subsection shall not be construed so as to compel a
17 consumer reporting agency to—

18 “(A) develop or disclose a credit score if
19 the agency does not distribute credit scores
20 used by a person who makes or arranges a loan
21 or extends credit to predict the likelihood of
22 certain credit behaviors; or

23 “(B) develop or disclose an educational
24 credit score if the agency does not develop edu-
25 cational credit scores that assist in under-

1 standing the general credit behavior of a con-
2 sumer and predicting the future credit behavior
3 of the consumer.

4 “(4) MAINTENANCE OF CREDIT SCORES.—

5 “(A) IN GENERAL.—All consumer report-
6 ing agencies shall maintain in the consumer’s
7 file credit scores relating to the consumer for a
8 period of 2 years from the date on which such
9 information is generated.

10 “(B) DISCLOSURE ONLY TO CON-
11 SUMERS.—A past credit score maintained in a
12 consumer’s file pursuant to subparagraph (A)
13 may only be provided to the consumer to which
14 the credit score relates and may not be included
15 in a consumer report or used as a factor in gen-
16 erating a credit score or educational credit
17 score.

18 “(C) REMOVAL OF PAST CREDIT
19 SCORES.—A past credit score maintained in a
20 consumer’s file pursuant to subparagraph (A)
21 shall be removed from the consumer’s file after
22 the end of the 2-year period described under
23 subparagraph (A).”.

1 **SEC. 203. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO CREDIT SCORES AND**
2 **EDUCATIONAL CREDIT SCORES.**

3 Section 609(f) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
4 U.S.C. 1681g(f)), as amended by section 202, is further
5 amended by adding at the end the following new para-
6 graphs:

7 “(5) WEBSITE DISCLAIMER.—A consumer re-
8 porting agency that generates or provides credit
9 scores or educational credit scores shall clearly and
10 conspicuously display on the home page of the agen-
11 cy’s Internet website, and as part of any application,
12 solicitation, or marketing material or media pro-
13 viding information related to a credit score or edu-
14 cational credit score, the following notice, in boldface
15 type of 18-point font or larger and in a text box
16 with boldface outer borders:

17 **“CREDIT SCORE DISCLAIMER. “**

18 There is no “one” credit score. There are many scor-
19 ing formulas derived from a wide variety of models avail-
20 able to a consumer and used by lenders and creditors. Dif-
21 ferent lenders and creditors use different scoring formulas
22 to determine whether to extend credit or make a loan to
23 you, and the terms of the credit or loan. An educational
24 credit score is not a credit score that a person who makes
25 a loan or extends credit to you is likely to use. Educational
26 credit scores are merely intended to be used as an edu-

1 cational tool to help consumers understand how the infor-
2 mation contained in a consumer report may affect the
3 terms and conditions of a loan or extension of credit that
4 may be available to a consumer. Lenders and creditors
5 may also rely on information not contained in your con-
6 sumer report and not reflected in the calculation of your
7 credit score.’.

8 “(6) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR EDU-
9 CATIONAL CREDIT SCORES.—

10 “(A) DISCLAIMER.—If an educational
11 credit score is provided pursuant to paragraph
12 (1), a consumer reporting agency shall clearly
13 and conspicuously include in a prominent loca-
14 tion on the statement, in boldface type of 18-
15 point font or larger, and in a text box with
16 boldface outer borders, the following notice:

17 “**EDUCATIONAL CREDIT SCORE DISCLAIMER.** “

18 The educational credit score provided to you is not
19 a credit score that a lender or creditor is likely to use to
20 make a loan or extend credit to you. There are many dif-
21 ferent credit scores derived from a wide variety of models
22 used by lenders and creditors. An educational credit score
23 is merely an educational tool. It is intended to provide con-
24 sumers with a basic understanding of how the information
25 contained in a consumer report may affect the terms and

1 conditions of credit that are available. The credit scores
2 you receive directly from different lenders and creditors
3 may not be the same as an educational credit score. There
4 are a number of reasons for this:

5 “(1) Each company may use a different for-
6 mula for calculating credit scores and the differences
7 in the formulas may lead to differences in your
8 scores.

9 “(2) Companies may produce scores that give
10 results on different scales.

11 “(3) Not all lenders or creditors report to
12 every consumer reporting agency, and therefore the
13 information contained in your consumer report that
14 the consumer reporting agencies use to calculate
15 your educational credit score may differ among
16 agencies.’.

17 “(B) PROHIBITION ON MISLEADING REP-
18 RESENTATIONS.—A consumer reporting agency
19 may not refer to an educational credit score as
20 a credit score in any application, solicitation,
21 marketing, or other informational materials or
22 media.

23 “(7) MODIFICATION OF DISCLAIMERS.—The
24 Bureau may modify the content, format, and man-
25 ner of the disclaimers required under paragraphs (5)

1 and (6), if warranted, after conducting consumer
2 testing or research.”.

3 **SEC. 204. FREE CREDIT SCORE DISCLOSURES AND CON-**
4 **SUMER REPORTS.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 612 of the Fair Credit
6 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681j) is amended—

7 (1) in subsection (a)—

8 (A) in paragraph (1)—

9 (i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting
10 after “section 609” the following: “(includ-
11 ing the disclosure of a credit score or edu-
12 cational credit score under subsection (f)
13 of such section)”;

14 (ii) in subparagraph (C)—

15 (I) by striking “Commission”
16 and inserting “Bureau”; and

17 (II) by inserting “, credit scores,
18 and educational credit scores (as ap-
19 plicable)” after “consumer reports”
20 each place that term appears;

21 (B) in paragraph (2)—

22 (i) by striking “15 days” and insert-
23 ing “3 business days”; and

1 (ii) by inserting “, credit score, or
2 educational credit score” after “consumer
3 report”;

4 (C) in paragraph (3), by inserting “, credit
5 score, or educational credit score” after “con-
6 sumer report”; and

7 (D) in paragraph (4), by inserting “, credit
8 scores, or educational credit scores” after “con-
9 sumer reports”;

10 (2) in subsection (b), by inserting “(including
11 the disclosure of a credit score or educational credit
12 score, as applicable, under subsection (f) of such sec-
13 tion)” after “section 609”;

14 (3) in subsection (c)—

15 (A) by inserting “(including the disclosure
16 of a credit score or educational credit score
17 under subsection (f) of such section)” after
18 “pursuant to section 609”;

19 (B) in paragraph (2), by striking “; or”
20 and inserting a semicolon;

21 (C) in paragraph (3), by striking the pe-
22 riod at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

23 (D) by adding at the end the following new
24 paragraphs:

1 “(4) has disputed information, or submitted an
2 appeal of an investigation or reinvestigation of such
3 information, under section 611 or 623, regardless of
4 whether the consumer has already received a credit
5 report, credit score, or educational credit score
6 under section 611 or 623; or

7 “(5) has had information that was previously
8 deleted under section 611(a)(5) reinserted into the
9 consumer’s file, regardless of whether the consumer
10 has already received a credit report, credit score, or
11 educational credit score under such section.”;

12 (4) in subsection (d), by inserting “(including
13 the disclosure of a credit score or educational credit
14 score under subsection (f) of such section)” after
15 “section 609”;

16 (5) in subsection (f)(1)—

17 (A) by striking “reasonable charge” and
18 all that follows through “section 609” and in-
19 serting “reasonable charge on a consumer for
20 providing a consumer report to a consumer”;

21 (B) by striking subparagraph (B);

22 (C) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as
23 subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively (and
24 conforming the margins accordingly); and

1 (D) in subparagraph (B) (as so redesign-
2 nated), by striking “disclosure; and” and insert-
3 ing “disclosure.”; and

4 (6) by adding at the end the following new sub-
5 sections:

6 “(h) CENTRALIZED SOURCE FOR OBTAINING FREE
7 COPY OF CONSUMER REPORT AND SCORES.—

8 “(1) NATIONWIDE CONSUMER REPORTING
9 AGENCIES.—

10 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180
11 days after the date of enactment of this sub-
12 section, each consumer reporting agency de-
13 scribed under subsection (p) of section 603
14 shall prominently display on the home page of
15 the agency’s website—

16 “(i) a hyperlink labeled ‘Get Your
17 Free Annual Credit Reports along with ei-
18 ther your Credit Scores or Educational
19 Credit Scores provided for under Federal
20 Law’ or substantially similar text, as deter-
21 mined by the Bureau; and

22 “(ii) a disclosure titled ‘Consumer’s
23 Right to Free Credit Scores, Educational
24 Credit Scores, and Reports under Federal
25 Law’ or substantially similar text, as deter-

1 mined by the Bureau that includes the fol-
2 lowing statement:

3 ““All consumers are entitled to obtain a free copy of
4 their consumer report and credit score or educational cred-
5 it score annually from each of the nationwide consumer
6 reporting agencies. Under Federal law, a consumer is enti-
7 tled to obtain additional free copies of their consumer re-
8 ports, along with a copy of either the consumer’s credit
9 score or educational credit score (under certain cir-
10 cumstances), including:

11 “(1) When a consumer is unemployed and in-
12 tends to apply for employment within 60 days.

13 “(2) When a consumer is a recipient of public
14 welfare assistance.

15 “(3) When a consumer has a reasonable belief
16 that their report contains inaccuracies as a result of
17 fraud.

18 “(4) When a consumer asserts in good faith a
19 suspicion that the consumer has been or is about to
20 become a victim of identity theft, fraud, or a related
21 crime, or harmed by the unauthorized disclosure of
22 the consumer’s financial or personally identifiable in-
23 formation.

24 “(5) When a consumer files a dispute or an
25 appeal of the results of a dispute with a consumer

1 reporting agency or a person who furnished informa-
2 tion to the consumer reporting agency regarding the
3 accuracy or completeness of the information con-
4 tained on their report.

5 ““(6) After a furnisher of information discovers
6 it has furnished inaccurate or incomplete informa-
7 tion to a consumer reporting agency, and the fur-
8 nisher notifies the agency of the error.

9 ““(7) After an adverse action is taken against
10 a consumer or a consumer receives a risk-based pric-
11 ing notice.

12 ““(8) When a mortgage lender, private edu-
13 cational lender, indirect auto lender, or motor vehicle
14 lender obtains and uses a consumer’s reports or
15 scores for underwriting purposes.’.

16 ““(B) HYPERLINK REQUIREMENTS.—The
17 hyperlink described in subparagraph (A)(i) shall
18 be prominently located on the top of the home
19 page and should link directly to the website of
20 the centralized source established pursuant to
21 section 211(d) of the Fair and Accurate Credit
22 Transactions Act of 2003 (15 U.S.C. 1681j
23 note).

24 ““(C) MODIFICATIONS.—The Bureau may
25 modify the disclosure described in subparagraph

1 (A)(ii) as necessary to include other cir-
2 cumstances under which a consumer has the
3 right to receive a free consumer report, credit
4 score, or educational credit score.

5 “(2) NATIONWIDE SPECIALTY CONSUMER RE-
6 PORTING AGENCIES.—

7 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180
8 days after the date of enactment of this sub-
9 section, each nationwide specialty consumer re-
10 porting agency shall prominently display on the
11 Internet home webpage of the agency a disclo-
12 sure titled ‘Consumer’s Right to Free Con-
13 sumer Reports and Credit Score or Educational
14 Credit Score (as applicable) under Federal
15 Law’. Such disclosure shall include the fol-
16 lowing statement:

17 “‘Upon request, all consumers are entitled to obtain
18 a free copy of their consumer report and credit score or
19 educational credit score (as applicable) during any 12-
20 month period from each of the nationwide specialty con-
21 sumer reporting agencies. Federal law also provides fur-
22 ther circumstances under which a consumer is entitled to
23 obtain additional free copies of their consumer report and
24 credit score or educational credit score (as applicable) in-
25 cluding:

1 “(1) When a consumer is unemployed and in-
2 tends to apply for employment within 60 days.

3 “(2) When a consumer is a recipient of public
4 welfare assistance.

5 “(3) When a consumer has a reasonable belief
6 that their report contains inaccuracies as a result of
7 fraud.

8 “(4) When a consumer files a dispute or an
9 appeal of the results of a dispute with a consumer
10 reporting agency or a person who furnished informa-
11 tion to the consumer reporting agency regarding the
12 accuracy or completeness of the information con-
13 tained on their report.

14 “(5) After a furnisher of information discovers
15 it has furnished inaccurate or incomplete informa-
16 tion to a consumer reporting agency, and the fur-
17 nisher notifies the agency of the error.

18 “(6) After an adverse action is taken against
19 a consumer or a consumer receives a risk-based pric-
20 ing notice.

21 “(7) When a mortgage lender, private edu-
22 cational lender, indirect auto lender, or motor vehicle
23 lender obtains and uses a consumer’s reports or
24 scores for underwriting purposes.’.

1 “(B) MODIFICATIONS.—The Bureau may
2 modify the disclosure described in subparagraph
3 (A) as necessary to include other circumstances
4 under which a consumer has the right to receive
5 a free consumer report and credit score or edu-
6 cational credit score (as applicable).

7 “(C) TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE ACCESS.—
8 The information described in this paragraph
9 shall also be made available via a toll-free tele-
10 phone number. Such number shall be promi-
11 nently displayed on the home page of the
12 website of each nationwide specialty consumer
13 reporting agency. Each of the circumstances
14 under which a consumer may obtain a free con-
15 sumer report and credit score or educational
16 credit score (as applicable) shall be presented in
17 an easily understandable format and consumers
18 shall be directed to an individual who is a cus-
19 tomer service representative not later than 2
20 minutes after the initial phone connection is
21 made by the consumer. Information provided
22 through such telephone number shall comply
23 with the requirements of section 633.

24 “(D) ONLINE CONSUMER REPORTS; EX-
25 EMPTION.—Upon receipt of a request by a con-

1 sumer for a consumer report, each nationwide
2 specialty consumer reporting agency shall pro-
3 vide access to such report electronically on the
4 Internet website described in section 611(h).

5 “(i) **AUTOMATIC PROVISION OF FREE CONSUMER**
6 **REPORTS AND CREDIT SCORES OR EDUCATIONAL CREDIT**
7 **SCORES.**—A consumer reporting agency shall provide to
8 a consumer a free copy of the file and credit score or edu-
9 cational credit score of the consumer who—

10 “(1) obtains a 1-year fraud alert, 7-year fraud
11 alert, active duty alert, or security freeze as de-
12 scribed in section 605A; or

13 “(2) has disputed information, or submitted an
14 appeal of an investigation or reinvestigation of such
15 information, under section 611 or 623.”.

16 (b) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.**—Section 615(h)(7) of
17 such Act (15 U.S.C. 1681m(h)(7)) is amended by striking
18 “section” and inserting “subsection”.

19 **SEC. 205. PROVISION OF CONSUMER REPORTS AND CREDIT**
20 **SCORES BY PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL LEND-**
21 **ERS.**

22 Section 609 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
23 U.S.C. 1681g) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
24 lowing new subsection:

1 “(h) DISCLOSURE OF CONSUMER REPORTS AND
2 CREDIT SCORES BY PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL LENDERS.—

3 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If a private educational
4 lender obtains a copy of any consumer reports or
5 credit scores and uses such reports or scores in con-
6 nection with an application of a consumer for a pri-
7 vate education loan, the private educational lender
8 shall provide to the consumer, not later than 3 busi-
9 ness days after obtaining such reports or scores and
10 before the date on which the consumer enters into
11 a loan agreement with the private educational lend-
12 er, a copy of any such reports or scores, along with
13 the statement described under subsection (f)(2).

14 “(2) COSTS.—None of the costs to the private
15 educational lender associated with procuring con-
16 sumer reports or credit scores under this subsection
17 may be charged, directly or indirectly, to the con-
18 sumer.

19 “(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
20 this subsection shall be construed to eliminate any
21 requirement for creditors and lenders to provide
22 credit score disclosures, including the statement de-
23 scribed under subsection (f)(2), to consumers as
24 part of an adverse action or risk-based pricing no-
25 tice.”.

1 **SEC. 206. PROVISION OF CONSUMER REPORTS AND CREDIT**
2 **SCORES BY MOTOR VEHICLE LENDERS OR IN-**
3 **DIRECT AUTO LENDERS.**

4 Section 609 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
5 U.S.C. 1681g), as amended by section 205, is further
6 amended by adding at the end the following new sub-
7 section:

8 “(i) DISCLOSURE OF CONSUMER REPORTS AND
9 CREDIT SCORES USED BY MOTOR VEHICLE LENDERS OR
10 INDIRECT AUTO LENDERS.—

11 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If a motor vehicle lender or
12 indirect auto lender obtains a copy of any consumer
13 reports or credit scores and uses such reports or
14 scores in connection with an application of a con-
15 sumer for a motor vehicle loan or lease, the motor
16 vehicle lender or indirect auto lender shall provide to
17 the consumer a document, separate from the con-
18 sumer’s lease or purchase agreement and before the
19 consumer enters into a lease or purchase agreement,
20 disclosing any consumer reports and credit scores,
21 including the statement described in subsection
22 (f)(2), used by the lender to determine whether to
23 extend credit to the consumer.

24 “(2) COSTS.—None of the costs to the motor
25 vehicle lender or indirect auto lender associated with
26 procuring consumer reports or credit scores under

1 this subsection may be charged, directly or indi-
2 rectly, to the consumer.

3 “(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
4 this subsection shall be construed to eliminate any
5 requirement for creditors and lenders to provide
6 credit score disclosures, including the statement de-
7 scribed under subsection (f)(2), to consumers as
8 part of an adverse action or risk-based pricing no-
9 tice.

10 “(4) DEFINITIONS.—

11 “(A) INDIRECT AUTO LENDER.—The term
12 ‘indirect auto lender’ has the meaning given the
13 term by the Bureau, and shall include a person
14 extending a loan made with respect to a car,
15 boat, motorcycle, recreational vehicle, or other
16 similar vehicle used primarily for personal or
17 household purposes.

18 “(B) MOTOR VEHICLE LENDER.—The
19 term ‘motor vehicle lender’ has the meaning
20 given the term by the Board of Governors of
21 the Federal Reserve System, and shall include
22 a person extending a loan made with respect to
23 a car, boat, motorcycle, recreational vehicle, or
24 other similar vehicle used primarily for personal
25 or household purposes.”.

1 **SEC. 207. PROVISION OF CONSUMER REPORTS AND CREDIT**
2 **SCORES BY RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LEND-**
3 **ERS.**

4 Section 609(g) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
5 U.S.C. 1681g(g)) is amended—

6 (1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as para-
7 graph (5);

8 (2) in paragraph (1)—

9 (A) by striking “a consumer credit score”
10 and inserting “any consumer reports or credit
11 scores”;

12 (B) by striking “, as defined in subsection
13 (f),”;

14 (C) by striking “the following to the con-
15 sumer as soon as reasonably practicable.” and
16 inserting “, not later than 3 business days after
17 using such reports or scores, a document dis-
18 closing any consumer reports and credit scores
19 used by the lender to determine whether to ex-
20 tend credit to the consumer along with the
21 statement described in subsection (f)(2).”;

22 (D) by striking subparagraphs (A), (B),
23 (C), (E), and (F);

24 (E) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as
25 paragraph (3) (and adjusting the margins ac-
26 cordingly); and

1 (F) by redesignating subparagraph (G) as
2 paragraph (4) (and adjusting the margins ac-
3 cordingly);

4 (3) by inserting before paragraph (3) (as so
5 designated) the following new paragraph:

6 “(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
7 this subsection shall be construed to eliminate any
8 requirement for lenders to provide credit score dis-
9 closures, including the statement described under
10 subsection (f)(2), to consumers as part of an adverse
11 action or risk-based pricing notice.”;

12 (4) in paragraph (3) (as so designated), in the
13 quoted material—

14 (A) by inserting “, free of charge,” after
15 “disclose to you”; and

16 (B) by striking “affecting your credit
17 scores” and inserting “affecting your credit
18 score or scores”;

19 (5) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated) by in-
20 serting “or scores” after “credit score” each place
21 such term appears; and

22 (6) by adding at the end the following new
23 paragraphs:

24 “(6) ACTIONS NOT REQUIRED.—This subsection
25 shall not require any person to disclose any credit

1 score or related information obtained by the person
2 after a loan has closed.

3 “(7) NO PROCUREMENT COSTS.—None of the
4 costs to the creditor or lender associated with pro-
5 curing any consumer reports or scores under this
6 subsection may be charged, directly or indirectly, to
7 the consumer.”.

8 **TITLE III—STUDENT BORROWER** 9 **CREDIT IMPROVEMENT ACT**

10 **SEC. 301. REMOVAL OF ADVERSE INFORMATION FOR CER-** 11 **TAIN PRIVATE EDUCATION LOAN BOR-** 12 **ROWERS.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Credit Reporting Act
14 (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), as amended by section 405, is
15 further amended by inserting after section 605D the fol-
16 lowing new section:

17 **“§ 605E. Credit rehabilitation for distressed private** 18 **education loan borrowers.**

19 “(a) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting agency
20 may not furnish any consumer report containing any ad-
21 verse item of information relating to a delinquent or de-
22 faulted private education loan of a borrower if the bor-
23 rower has rehabilitated the borrower’s credit with respect
24 to such loan by making 9 on-time monthly payments (in
25 accordance with the terms and conditions of the bor-

1 rower's original loan agreement or any other repayment
2 agreement that antedates the original agreement) during
3 a period of 10 consecutive months on such loan after the
4 date on which the delinquency or default occurred.

5 “(b) INTERRUPTION OF 10-MONTH PERIOD FOR
6 CERTAIN CONSUMERS.—

7 “(1) PERMISSIBLE INTERRUPTION OF THE 10-
8 MONTH PERIOD.—A borrower may stop making con-
9 secutive monthly payments and be granted a grace
10 period after which the 10-month period described in
11 subsection (a) shall resume. Such grace period shall
12 be provided under the following circumstances:

13 “(A) With respect to a borrower who is a
14 member of the Armed Forces entitled to incen-
15 tive pay for the performance of hazardous duty
16 under section 301 of title 37, United States
17 Code, hazardous duty pay under section 351 of
18 such title, or other assignment or special duty
19 pay under section 352 of such title, the grace
20 period shall begin on the date on which the bor-
21 rower begins such assignment or duty and end
22 on the date that is 6 months after the comple-
23 tion of such assignment or duty.

24 “(B) With respect to a borrower who re-
25 sides in an area affected by a major disaster or

1 emergency declared under the Robert T. Staf-
2 ford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance
3 Act, the grace period shall begin on the date on
4 which the major disaster or emergency was de-
5 clared and end on the date that is 3 months
6 after such date.

7 “(2) OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES.—

8 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Bureau may
9 allow a borrower demonstrating hardship to
10 stop making consecutive monthly payments and
11 be granted a grace period after which the 10-
12 month period described in subsection (a) shall
13 resume.

14 “(B) BORROWER DEMONSTRATING HARD-
15 SHIP DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term
16 ‘borrower demonstrating hardship’ means a
17 borrower or a class of borrowers who, as deter-
18 mined by the Bureau, is facing or has experi-
19 enced unusual extenuating life circumstances or
20 events that result in severe financial or personal
21 barriers such that the borrower or class of bor-
22 rowers does not have the capacity to comply
23 with the requirements of subsection (a).

1 “(c) PROCEDURES.—The Bureau shall establish pro-
2 cedures to implement the credit rehabilitation described
3 in this section, including—

4 “(1) the manner, content, and form for request-
5 ing credit rehabilitation;

6 “(2) the method for validating that the bor-
7 rower is satisfying the requirements of subsection
8 (a);

9 “(3) the manner, content, and form for noti-
10 fying the private educational loan holder of—

11 “(A) the borrower’s participation in credit
12 rehabilitation under subsection (a);

13 “(B) the requirements described in sub-
14 section (d); and

15 “(C) the restrictions described in sub-
16 section (f);

17 “(4) the manner, content, and form for noti-
18 fying a consumer reporting agency of—

19 “(A) the borrower’s participation in credit
20 rehabilitation under subsection (a); and

21 “(B) the requirements described in sub-
22 section (d);

23 “(5) the method for verifying whether a bor-
24 rower qualifies for the grace period described in sub-
25 section (b);

1 “(6) the manner, content, and form of notifying
2 a consumer reporting agency and private educational
3 loan holder that a borrower was granted a grace pe-
4 riod.

5 “(d) STANDARDIZED REPORTING CODES.—A con-
6 sumer reporting agency shall develop standardized report-
7 ing codes for use by any private educational loan holder
8 to identify and report a borrower’s status of making and
9 completing 9 on-time monthly payments during a period
10 of 10 consecutive months on a delinquent or defaulted pri-
11 vate education loan, including codes specifying the grace
12 period described in subsection (b) and any agreement to
13 modify monthly payments. Such codes shall not appear on
14 any report provided to a third party, and shall be removed
15 from the consumer’s credit report upon the consumer’s
16 completion of the rehabilitation period under this section.

17 “(e) ELIMINATION OF BARRIERS TO CREDIT REHA-
18 BILITATION.—A consumer report in which a private edu-
19 cational loan holder furnishes the standardized reporting
20 codes described in subsection (d) to a consumer reporting
21 agency, or in which a consumer reporting agency includes
22 such codes, shall be deemed to comply with the require-
23 ments for accuracy and completeness under sections
24 607(b), 623(a)(1), and 632.

1 “(f) PROHIBITION ON CIVIL ACTIONS FOR CON-
2 SUMERS PURSUING REHABILITATION.—A private edu-
3 cational loan holder may not commence or proceed with
4 any civil action against a borrower with respect to a delin-
5 quent or defaulted loan during the period of rehabilitation
6 if the private educational loan holder has been notified,
7 in accordance with the procedures established by the Bu-
8 reau pursuant to subsection (c)—

9 “(1) of such borrower’s intent to participate in
10 rehabilitation;

11 “(2) that such borrower has satisfied the re-
12 quirements under subsection (a); or

13 “(3) that such borrower was granted a grace
14 period.

15 “(g) IMPACT ON STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR
16 PRIOR DEBT.—Payments by a borrower on a private edu-
17 cation loan that are made during and after a period of
18 rehabilitation under this section shall have no effect on
19 the statute of limitations with respect to payments that
20 were due on such private education loan before the begin-
21 ning of the period of rehabilitation.

22 “(h) PAYMENT PLANS.—If a private educational loan
23 holder enters into a payment plan with a borrower on a
24 private education loan during a period of rehabilitation,

1 such payment plan shall be reasonable and affordable, as
2 determined by the Bureau.

3 “(i) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

4 “(1) APPLICATION TO SUBSEQUENT DEFAULT
5 OR DELINQUENCY.—A borrower who satisfies the re-
6 quirements under subsection (a) shall be eligible for
7 additional credit rehabilitation described in sub-
8 section (a) with respect to any subsequent default or
9 delinquency of the borrower on the rehabilitated pri-
10 vate education loan.

11 “(2) INTERRUPTION OF CONSECUTIVE PAY-
12 MENT PERIOD REQUIREMENT.—The grace period de-
13 scribed in subsection (b)(1)(A) shall not apply if any
14 regulation promulgated under section 987 of title
15 10, United States Code (commonly known as the
16 Military Lending Act), or the Servicemembers Civil
17 Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 501 et seq.) allows for
18 a grace period or other interruption of the 10-month
19 period described in subsection (a) and such grace pe-
20 riod or other interruption is longer than the period
21 described in subsection (b)(1)(A) or otherwise pro-
22 vides greater protection or benefit to the borrower
23 who is a member of the Armed Forces.”.

24 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table
25 of contents of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, as amended

1 by section 405, is further amended by inserting after the
2 item relating to section 605D the following new item:

“605E. Credit rehabilitation for distressed private education loan borrowers who
demonstrate a history of loan repayment.”.

3 (c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 623(a)(1)
4 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s-
5 2(a)(1)) is amended by striking subparagraph (E).

6 **SEC. 302. PRIVATE EDUCATION LOAN DEFINITIONS.**

7 Section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
8 U.S.C. 1681a), as amended by section 201(a), is further
9 amended by adding at the end the following new sub-
10 section:

11 “(cc) PRIVATE EDUCATION LOAN DEFINITIONS.—
12 The terms ‘private education loan’ and ‘private edu-
13 cational lender’ have the meanings given such terms, re-
14 spectively, in section 140(a) of the Truth in Lending
15 Act.”.

16 **TITLE IV—CREDIT RESTORA-**
17 **TION FOR VICTIMS OF PRED-**
18 **ATORY ACTIVITIES AND UN-**
19 **FAIR CONSUMER REPORTING**
20 **PRACTICES**

21 **SEC. 401. ADVERSE CREDIT INFORMATION.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 605 of the Fair Credit
23 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681e), as amended by sections
24 107, 109, and 201, is further amended—

1 (1) in subsection (a)—

2 (A) by striking “Except as authorized
3 under subsection (b), no” and inserting “No”;

4 (B) in paragraph (1), by striking “10
5 years” and inserting “7 years”;

6 (C) in paragraph (2), by striking “Civil
7 suits, civil judgments, and records” and insert-
8 ing “Records”;

9 (D) in paragraph (3), by striking “seven
10 years” and inserting “4 years”;

11 (E) in paragraph (4), by striking “seven
12 years” and inserting “4 years”;

13 (F) in paragraph (5)—

14 (i) by striking “, other than records of
15 convictions of crimes”; and

16 (ii) by striking “seven years” and in-
17 serting “4 years”; and

18 (G) by adding at the end the following new
19 paragraphs:

20 “(9) Civil suits and civil judgments (except as
21 provided in paragraph (8)) that, from date of entry,
22 antedate the report by more than 4 years or until
23 the governing statute of limitations has expired,
24 whichever is the longer period.

25 “(10) A civil suit or civil judgment—

1 “(A) brought by a private education loan
2 holder that, from the date of successful comple-
3 tion of credit restoration or rehabilitation in ac-
4 cordance with the requirements of section 605D
5 or 605E, antedates the report by 45 calendar
6 days; or

7 “(B) brought by a lender with respect to
8 a covered residential mortgage loan (as defined
9 in section 605C(b)) that antedates the report
10 by 45 calendar days.

11 “(11) Records of convictions of crimes which
12 antedate the report by more than 7 years.

13 “(12) Any other adverse item of information re-
14 lating to the collection of debt that did not arise
15 from a contract or an agreement to pay by a con-
16 sumer, including fines, tickets, and other assess-
17 ments, as determined by the Bureau, excluding tax
18 liability.”;

19 (2) by striking subsection (b) and redesignating
20 subsections (c) through (h) as subsections (b)
21 through (g), respectively; and

22 (3) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated), by
23 striking “7-year period referred to in paragraphs (4)
24 and (6)” and inserting “4-year period referred to in
25 paragraphs (4) and (5)”.

1 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Fair Credit
2 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681) is amended—

3 (1) in section 616(e) (as redesignated by sec-
4 tion 110(a)(1)(B)), by striking “section 605(g)”
5 each place that term appears and inserting “section
6 605(f)”; and

7 (2) in section 625(b)(5)(A), by striking “section
8 605(g)” and inserting “section 605(f)”.

9 **SEC. 402. EXPEDITED REMOVAL OF FULLY PAID OR SET-**
10 **TLED DEBT FROM CONSUMER REPORTS.**

11 Section 605(a) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
12 U.S.C. 1681c(a)), as amended by section 401, is further
13 amended by adding at the end the following new para-
14 graph:

15 “(13) Any other adverse item of information re-
16 lated to a fully paid or settled debt that had been
17 characterized as delinquent, charged off, or in collec-
18 tion which, from the date of payment or settlement,
19 antedates the report by more than 45 calendar
20 days.”.

21 **SEC. 403. MEDICAL DEBT COLLECTIONS.**

22 (a) REMOVAL OF FULLY PAID OR SETTLED MED-
23 ICAL DEBT FROM CONSUMER REPORTS.—Section 605(a)
24 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)),

1 as amended by section 402, is further amended by adding
2 at the end the following new paragraph:

3 “(14) Any other adverse item of information re-
4 lated to a fully paid or settled debt arising from the
5 receipt of medical services, products, or devices that
6 had been characterized as delinquent, charged off, or
7 in collection which, from the date of payment or set-
8 tlement, antedates the report by more than 45 cal-
9 endar days.”.

10 (b) ESTABLISHING AN EXTENDED TIME PERIOD BE-
11 FORE CERTAIN MEDICAL DEBT INFORMATION MAY BE
12 REPORTED.—Section 605(a) of the Fair Credit Reporting
13 Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)), as amended by subsection (a),
14 is further amended by adding at the end the following new
15 paragraph:

16 “(15) Any information related to a debt arising
17 from the receipt of medical services, products, or de-
18 vices, if the date on which such debt was placed for
19 collection, charged to profit or loss, or subjected to
20 any similar action antedates the report by less than
21 365 calendar days.”.

22 (c) PROHIBITION ON REPORTING MEDICALLY NEC-
23 ESSARY PROCEDURES.—Section 605(a) of the Fair Credit
24 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)), as amended by sub-

1 section (b), is further amended by adding at the end the
2 following new paragraph:

3 “(16) Any information related to a debt arising
4 from a medically necessary procedure.”.

5 (d) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 604(g)(1)(C)
6 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C.
7 1681b(g)(1)(C)) is further amended by striking “devises”
8 and inserting “devices”.

9 **SEC. 404. CREDIT RESTORATION FOR VICTIMS OF PREDATORY MORTGAGE LENDING AND SERVICING.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Credit Reporting Act
12 (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is amended by inserting after
13 section 605B the following new section:

14 **“§ 605C. Credit restoration for victims of predatory
15 mortgage lending**

16 “(a) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting agency
17 may not furnish any consumer report containing any ad-
18 verse item of information relating to a covered residential
19 mortgage loan (including the origination and servicing of
20 such a loan, any loss mitigation activities related to such
21 a loan, and any foreclosure, deed in lieu of foreclosure,
22 or short sale related to such a loan), if the action or inac-
23 tion to which the item of information relates—

24 “(1) resulted from an unfair, deceptive, or abu-
25 sive act or practice, or a fraudulent, discriminatory,

1 or illegal activity of a financial institution, as deter-
2 mined by the Bureau or a court of competent juris-
3 diction; or

4 “(2) is related to an unfair, deceptive, or abu-
5 sive act, practice, or a fraudulent, discriminatory, or
6 illegal activity of a financial institution that is the
7 subject of a settlement agreement initiated on behalf
8 of a consumer or consumers and that is between the
9 financial institution and an agency or department of
10 a local, State, or Federal Government, regardless of
11 whether such settlement includes an admission of
12 wrongdoing.

13 “(b) COVERED RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOAN DE-
14 FINED.—In this section, the term ‘covered residential
15 mortgage loan’ means any loan primarily for personal,
16 family, or household use that is secured by a mortgage,
17 deed of trust, or other equivalent consensual security in-
18 terest on a dwelling (as defined in section 103(w) of the
19 Truth in Lending Act), including a loan in which the pro-
20 ceeds will be used for—

21 “(1) a manufactured home (as defined in sec-
22 tion 603 of the Housing and Community Develop-
23 ment Act of 1974);

1 “(2) any installment sales contract, land con-
2 tract, or contract for deed on a residential property;
3 or

4 “(3) a reverse mortgage transaction (as defined
5 in section 103 of the Truth in Lending Act).”.

6 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table
7 of contents of the Fair Credit Reporting Act is amended
8 by inserting after the item relating to section 605B the
9 following new item:

“605C. Credit restoration for victims of predatory mortgage lending.”.

10 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
11 this section shall take effect at the end of the 18-month
12 period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

13 **SEC. 405. CREDIT RESTORATION FOR CERTAIN PRIVATE**
14 **EDUCATION LOANS BORROWERS.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Credit Reporting Act
16 (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), as amended by section 404, is
17 further amended by inserting after section 605C the fol-
18 lowing new section:

19 **“§ 605D. Credit restoration for certain private edu-**
20 **cation loans borrowers**

21 **“(a) PROCESS FOR CERTIFICATION AS A QUALIFYING**
22 **PRIVATE EDUCATION LOAN BORROWER.—**

23 **“(1) IN GENERAL.—**A consumer may submit a
24 request to the Bureau, along with a defraudment
25 claim, to be certified as a qualifying private edu-

1 cation loan borrower with respect to a private edu-
2 cation loan.

3 “(2) CERTIFICATION.—The Bureau shall certify
4 a consumer described in paragraph (1) as a quali-
5 fying private education loan borrower with respect to
6 a private education loan if the Bureau or a court of
7 competent jurisdiction determines that the consumer
8 has a valid defraudment claim with respect to such
9 loan.

10 “(b) REMOVAL OF ADVERSE INFORMATION.—Upon
11 receipt of a notice described in subsection (d)(5), a con-
12 sumer reporting agency shall remove any adverse informa-
13 tion relating to any private education loan with respect
14 to which a consumer is a qualifying private education loan
15 borrower from any consumer report within 45 calendar
16 days of receipt of such notification.

17 “(c) DISCLOSURE.—The Bureau shall disclose the re-
18 sults of a certification determination in writing to the con-
19 sumer that provides a clear and concise explanation of the
20 basis for the determination of whether such consumer is
21 a qualifying private education loan borrower with respect
22 to a private education loan and, as applicable, an expla-
23 nation of the consumer’s right to have adverse information
24 relating to such loan removed from their consumer report
25 by a consumer reporting agency.

1 “(d) PROCEDURES.—The Bureau shall—

2 “(1) establish procedures for a consumer to
3 submit a request described in subsection (a);

4 “(2) establish procedures to efficiently review,
5 accept, and process such a request;

6 “(3) develop ongoing outreach initiatives and
7 education programs to inform consumers of the cir-
8 cumstances under which such consumer may be eli-
9 gible to be certified as a qualifying private education
10 loan borrower with respect to a private education
11 loan;

12 “(4) establish procedures, including the man-
13 ner, form, and content of the notice informing a pri-
14 vate educational loan holder of the prohibition on re-
15 porting any adverse information relating to a private
16 education loan with respect to which a consumer is
17 a qualifying private education loan borrower; and

18 “(5) establish procedures, including the man-
19 ner, form, and content of the notice informing a con-
20 sumer reporting agency of the obligation to remove
21 any adverse information as described in subsection
22 (c).

23 “(e) STANDARDIZED REPORTING CODES.—A con-
24 sumer reporting agency shall develop standardized report-
25 ing codes for use by private education loan holders to iden-

1 tify and report a qualifying private education loan bor-
2 rower's status of a request to remove any adverse informa-
3 tion relating to any private education loan with respect
4 to which such consumer is a qualifying private education
5 loan borrower. A consumer report in which a person fur-
6 nishes such codes shall be deemed to comply with the re-
7 quirements for accuracy and completeness required under
8 sections 607(b), 623(a)(1), and 632. Such codes shall not
9 appear on any report provided to a third party, and shall
10 be removed from the consumer's credit report upon the
11 successful restoration of the consumer's credit under this
12 section.

13 “(f) DEFRAUDMENT CLAIM DEFINED.—For pur-
14 poses of this section, the term ‘defraudment claim’ means
15 a claim made with respect to a consumer who is a bor-
16 rower of a private education loan with respect to a propri-
17 etary educational institution or career education program
18 in which the consumer alleges that—

19 “(1) the proprietary educational institution or
20 career education program—

21 “(A) engaged in an unfair, deceptive, or
22 abusive act or practice, or a fraudulent, dis-
23 criminatory, or illegal activity—

24 “(i) as defined by State law of the
25 State in which the proprietary educational

1 institution or career education program is
2 headquartered or maintains or maintained
3 significant operations; or

4 “(ii) under Federal law;

5 “(B) is the subject of an enforcement
6 order, a settlement agreement, a memorandum
7 of understanding, a suspension of tuition assist-
8 ance, or any other action relating to an unfair,
9 deceptive, or abusive act or practice that is be-
10 tween the proprietary educational institution or
11 career education program and an agency or de-
12 partment of a local, State, or Federal Govern-
13 ment; or

14 “(C) misrepresented facts to students or
15 accrediting agencies or associations about grad-
16 uation or gainful employment rates in recog-
17 nized occupations or failed to provide the
18 coursework necessary for students to success-
19 fully obtain a professional certification or de-
20 gree from the proprietary educational institu-
21 tion or career education program; or

22 “(2) the consumer has submitted a valid de-
23 fense to repayment claim with respect to such loan,
24 as determined by the Secretary of Education.”.

1 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table
2 of contents of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, as amended
3 by section 404, is further amended by inserting after the
4 item relating to section 605C the following new item:

“605D. Credit restoration for certain private education loans borrowers.”.

5 **SEC. 406. FINANCIAL ABUSE PREVENTION.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Credit Reporting Act
7 (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), as amended by section 301, is
8 further amended by inserting after section 605E the fol-
9 lowing new section:

10 **“§ 605F. Financial abuse prevention**

11 “For a consumer who is the victim of intentionally
12 abusive or harmful financial behavior, as determined by
13 a court of competent jurisdiction including a family court,
14 juvenile court, or other court with personal jurisdiction,
15 that was conducted by a spouse, family or household mem-
16 ber, caregiver, or person with whom such consumer had
17 a dating relationship in a manner which resulted in the
18 inclusion of an adverse item of information on the con-
19 sumer report of the consumer, and the consumer did not
20 participate in or consent to such behavior, the consumer
21 may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction, including
22 a family court, juvenile court, or other court with personal
23 jurisdiction, for an order to require the removal of such
24 adverse information from the consumer’s file maintained
25 by any consumer reporting agency.”.

1 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table
2 of contents of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, as amended
3 by section 301, is further amended by inserting after the
4 item relating to section 605E the following new item:

“605F. Financial abuse prevention.”.

5 **SEC. 407. PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN FACTORS RELATED TO**
6 **FEDERAL CREDIT RESTORATION OR REHA-**
7 **BILITATION.**

8 The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et
9 seq.), as amended by section 502, is further amended—
10 (1) by adding at the end the following new sec-
11 tion:

12 **“§ 632. Prohibition of certain factors related to Fed-**
13 **eral credit restoration or rehabilitation**

14 “(a) RESTRICTION ON CREDIT SCORING MODELS.—
15 A credit scoring model may not—

16 “(1) take into consideration, in a manner ad-
17 verse to a consumer’s credit score or educational
18 credit score, any information in a consumer report
19 concerning the consumer’s participation in credit
20 restoration or rehabilitation under section 605C,
21 605D, or 605E; or

22 “(2) treat negatively, in a manner adverse to a
23 consumer’s credit score or educational credit score,
24 the absence of payment history data for an existing
25 account, whether the account is open or closed,

1 where the absence of such information is the result
2 of a consumer’s participation in credit restoration or
3 rehabilitation under section 605C, 605D, or 605E.

4 “(b) RESTRICTION ON PERSONS OBTAINING CON-
5 SUMER REPORTS.—A person who obtains a consumer re-
6 port may not—

7 “(1) take into consideration, in a manner ad-
8 verse to a consumer, any information in a consumer
9 report concerning the consumer’s participation in
10 credit restoration or rehabilitation under section
11 605C, 605D, or 605E; or

12 “(2) treat negatively the absence of payment
13 history data for an existing account, whether the ac-
14 count is open or closed, where the absence of such
15 information is the result of a consumer’s participa-
16 tion in credit restoration or rehabilitation under sec-
17 tion 605C, 605D, or 605E.

18 “(c) ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS.—If a person
19 who furnishes information to a consumer reporting agency
20 requests the removal of information from a consumer re-
21 port or a consumer reporting agency removes information
22 from a consumer report in compliance with the require-
23 ments under section 605C, 605D, or 605E, or such infor-
24 mation was removed pursuant at section 605(a)(11), such

1 report shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for ac-
2 curacy and completeness with respect to such information.

3 “(d) PROHIBITION RELATED TO ADVERSE ACTIONS
4 AND RISK-BASED PRICING DECISIONS.—No person shall
5 use information related to a consumer’s participation in
6 credit restoration or rehabilitation under section 605C,
7 605D, or 605E in connection with any determination of—

8 “(1) the consumer’s eligibility or continued eli-
9 gibility for an extension of credit;

10 “(2) the terms and conditions offered to a con-
11 sumer regarding an extension of credit; or

12 “(3) an adverse action made for employment
13 purposes.”; and

14 (2) in the table of contents for such Act, by in-
15 serting after the item relating to section 631 the fol-
16 lowing new item:

“632. Prohibition of certain factors related to Federal credit restoration or reha-
bilitation.”.

17 **TITLE V—CLARITY IN CREDIT** 18 **SCORE FORMATION**

19 **SEC. 501. CONSUMER BUREAU STUDY AND REPORT TO** 20 **CONGRESS ON THE IMPACT OF NON-TRADI-** 21 **TIONAL DATA.**

22 (a) STUDY.—The Bureau of Consumer Financial
23 Protection shall carry out a study to assess the impact
24 (including the availability and affordability of credit and

1 other noncredit decisions, the potential positive and nega-
2 tive impacts on consumer credit scores, and any unin-
3 tended consequences) of using traditional modeling tech-
4 niques or alternative modeling techniques to analyze non-
5 traditional data from a consumer report and of including
6 non-traditional data on consumer reports on the following:

7 (1) Consumers with no or minimal traditional
8 credit history.

9 (2) Traditionally underserved communities and
10 populations.

11 (3) Consumers residing in rural areas.

12 (4) Consumers residing in urban areas.

13 (5) Racial and ethnic minorities and women.

14 (6) Consumers across various income strata,
15 particularly consumers earning less than 120 per-
16 cent of the area median income (as defined by the
17 Secretary of Housing and Urban Development).

18 (7) Immigrants, refugees, and non-permanent
19 residents.

20 (8) Minority financial institutions (as defined
21 under section 308(b) of the Financial Institutions
22 Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989
23 (12 U.S.C. 1463 note)) and community financial in-
24 stitutions.

1 (9) Consumers residing in federally assisted
2 housing, including consumers receiving Federal rent-
3 al subsidies.

4 (b) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In assessing
5 impacts under subsection (a), the Bureau of Consumer Fi-
6 nancial Protection shall also consider impacts on—

7 (1) the privacy, security, and confidentiality of
8 the financial, medical, and personally identifiable in-
9 formation of consumers;

10 (2) the control of consumers over how such in-
11 formation may or will be used or considered;

12 (3) the understanding of consumers of how
13 such information may be used or considered and the
14 ease with which a consumer may decide to restrict
15 or prohibit such use or consideration of such infor-
16 mation;

17 (4) potential discriminatory effects; and

18 (5) disparate outcomes the use or consideration
19 of such information may cause.

20 (c) CONSIDERATION OF RECENT GOVERNMENT
21 STUDIES.—In assessing impacts under subsection (a), the
22 Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall also con-
23 sider recent Government studies on alternative data, in-
24 cluding—

1 (1) the report of the Bureau of Consumer Fi-
2 nancial Protection titled “CFPB Data Point: Be-
3 coming Credit Visible” (published June 2017); and

4 (2) the report of the Comptroller General of the
5 United States titled “Financial Technology: Agen-
6 cies Should Provide Clarification on Lenders’ Use of
7 Alternative Data” (published December 2018).

8 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date
9 of the enactment of this Act, the Bureau of Consumer Fi-
10 nancial Protection shall issue a report to the Committee
11 on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and
12 the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
13 of the Senate containing all findings and determinations,
14 including any recommendations for any legislative or regu-
15 latory changes, made in carrying out the study required
16 under subsection (a).

17 (e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

18 (1) ALTERNATIVE MODELING TECHNIQUES.—
19 The term “alternative modeling techniques” means
20 statistical and mathematical techniques that are not
21 traditional modeling techniques, including decision
22 trees, random forests, artificial neural networks,
23 nearest neighbor, genetic programming, and boost-
24 ing algorithms.

1 (2) CONSUMER REPORT.—The term “consumer
2 report” has the meaning given such term in section
3 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C.
4 1681a).

5 (3) NON-TRADITIONAL DATA.—The term “non-
6 traditional data” means data related to tele-
7 communications, utility payments, rent payments,
8 remittances, wire transfers, data not otherwise regu-
9 larly included in consumer reports issued by con-
10 sumer reporting agencies described under section
11 603(p), and such other items as the Bureau of Con-
12 sumer Financial Protection deems appropriate.

13 (4) TRADITIONAL MODELING TECHNIQUES.—
14 The term “traditional modeling techniques” means
15 statistical and mathematical techniques (including
16 models, algorithms, linear and logistic regression
17 methods, and their outputs) that are traditionally
18 used in automated underwriting processes.

19 **SEC. 502. CONSUMER BUREAU OVERSIGHT OF CREDIT**
20 **SCORING MODELS.**

21 The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et
22 seq.), as amended by section 701, is further amended—

23 (1) by adding at the end the following new sec-
24 tion:

1 **“§ 631. Credit scoring models**

2 “(a) VALIDATED CREDIT SCORING MODELS.—Not
3 later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this
4 section, the Bureau shall (in consultation with the Board
5 of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comp-
6 troller of the Currency, the Board of Directors of the Fed-
7 eral Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the National
8 Credit Union Administration Board) issue final regula-
9 tions applicable to any person that creates, maintains, uti-
10 lizes, or purchases credit scoring models used in making
11 credit decisions to establish standards for validating the
12 accuracy and predictive value of all such credit scoring
13 models, both before release for initial use and at regular
14 intervals thereafter, for as long as such credit scoring
15 models are made available for purchase or use by such
16 person.

17 “(b) PROHIBITION.—At least once every 2 years, the
18 Bureau shall conduct a review of credit scoring models to
19 determine whether the use of any particular factors, or
20 the weight or consideration given to certain factors by
21 credit scoring models, is inappropriate, including if such
22 factors do not enhance or contribute to the accuracy and
23 predictive value of the models. Upon the conclusion of its
24 review, the Bureau may prohibit a person described in
25 subsection (a) from weighing, considering, or including
26 certain factors in, or making available for purchase or use,

1 certain credit scoring models or versions, as the Bureau
2 determines appropriate.”; and

3 (2) in the table of contents for such Act, as
4 amended by section 701, by adding after the item
5 relating to section 630 the following new item:

“631. Credit scoring models.”.

6 **TITLE VI—RESTRICTIONS ON**
7 **CREDIT CHECKS FOR EM-**
8 **PLOYMENT DECISIONS**

9 **SEC. 601. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF CREDIT INFORMA-**
10 **TION FOR MOST EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 604 of the Fair Credit
12 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681b) is amended—

13 (1) in subsection (a)(3)(B), by inserting “, sub-
14 ject to the requirements of subsection (b)” after
15 “purposes”; and

16 (2) in subsection (b)—

17 (A) in paragraph (1)—

18 (i) by amending the paragraph head-
19 ing to read as follows: “USE OF CON-
20 SUMER REPORTS FOR EMPLOYMENT PUR-
21 POSES”;

22 (ii) in subparagraph (A), by redesign-
23 ating clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I)
24 and (II), respectively (and conforming the
25 margins accordingly);

1 (iii) by redesignating subparagraphs
2 (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respec-
3 tively (and conforming the margins accord-
4 ingly);

5 (iv) by striking the period at the end
6 of clause (ii) (as so redesignated) and in-
7 serting “; and”;

8 (v) by striking “agency may furnish”
9 and inserting “agency—
10 “(A) may furnish”; and

11 (vi) by adding at the end the following
12 new subparagraph:

13 “(B) except as provided in paragraph (5),
14 may not furnish a consumer report for employ-
15 ment purposes with respect to any consumer in
16 which any information contained in the report
17 bears on the consumer’s creditworthiness, credit
18 standing, or credit capacity.”; and

19 (B) by adding at the end the following new
20 paragraphs:

21 “(5) REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSUMER REPORTS
22 BEARING ON THE CONSUMER’S CREDITWORTHINESS,
23 CREDIT STANDING, OR CREDIT CAPACITY.—

24 “(A) IN GENERAL.—A person may use a
25 consumer report for employment purposes with

1 respect to any consumer in which any informa-
2 tion contained in the report bears on the con-
3 sumer's creditworthiness, credit standing, or
4 credit capacity only if—

5 “(i) either—

6 “(I) the person is required to ob-
7 tain the report by a Federal, State, or
8 local law or regulation; or

9 “(II) the information contained
10 in the report is being used with re-
11 spect to a national security investiga-
12 tion (as defined in paragraph (4)(D));

13 “(ii) none of the cost associated with
14 obtaining the consumer report will be
15 passed on to the consumer to whom the re-
16 port relates; and

17 “(iii) the information contained in the
18 consumer report will not be disclosed to
19 any other person other than—

20 “(I) in an aggregate format that
21 protects a consumer's personally iden-
22 tifiable information; or

23 “(II) as may be necessary to
24 comply with any applicable Federal,

1 State, or local equal employment op-
2 portunity law or regulation.

3 “(B) DISCLOSURES.—A person who pro-
4 cures, or causes to be procured, a consumer re-
5 port described in subparagraph (A) for employ-
6 ment purposes shall, in the disclosure made
7 pursuant to paragraph (2), include—

8 “(i) an explanation that a consumer
9 report is being obtained for employment
10 purposes;

11 “(ii) the reasons for obtaining such a
12 report; and

13 “(iii) the citation to the applicable
14 Federal, State, or local law or regulation
15 described in subparagraph (A)(i)(I).

16 “(C) ADVERSE ACTIONS.—In using a con-
17 sumer report described in subparagraph (A) for
18 employment purposes and before taking an ad-
19 verse action based in whole or in part on the re-
20 port, the person intending to take such adverse
21 action shall, in addition to the information de-
22 scribed in paragraph (3), provide to the con-
23 sumer to whom the report relates—

24 “(i) the name, address, and telephone
25 number of the consumer reporting agency

1 that furnished the report (including, for a
2 consumer reporting agency that compiles
3 and maintains files on consumers on a na-
4 tionwide basis, a toll-free telephone number
5 established by such agency);

6 “(ii) the date on which the report was
7 furnished; and

8 “(iii) the specific factors from the re-
9 port upon which the adverse action (as de-
10 fined in section 603(k)(1)(B)(ii)) was
11 based.

12 “(D) NATIONAL SECURITY INVESTIGA-
13 TIONS.—The requirements of paragraph (4)
14 shall apply to a consumer report described
15 under subparagraph (A).

16 “(E) NON-CIRCUMVENTION.—With respect
17 to a consumer report in which any information
18 contained in the report bears on the consumer’s
19 creditworthiness, credit standing, or credit ca-
20 pacity, if a person is prohibited from using the
21 consumer report pursuant to subparagraph (A),
22 such person may not, directly or indirectly, ei-
23 ther orally or in writing, require, request, sug-
24 gest, or cause any employee or prospective em-

1 ployee to submit such information to the person
2 as a condition of employment.

3 “(F) NON-WAIVER.—A consumer may not
4 waive the requirements of this paragraph with
5 respect to a consumer report.

6 “(6) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
7 this subsection shall be construed to require a con-
8 sumer reporting agency to prevent a Federal, State,
9 or local law enforcement agency from accessing in-
10 formation in a consumer report to which the law en-
11 forcement agency could otherwise obtain access.”.

12 (b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The Fair Credit Re-
13 porting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is amended by strik-
14 ing “section 604(b)(4)(E)(i)” each place such term ap-
15 pears and inserting “section 604(b)(4)(D)(i)”.

16 (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The amendments
17 made by this Act may not be construed as limiting the
18 ability of a person to use non-financial or non-credit re-
19 lated consumer report information.

1 **TITLE VII—PROHIBITION ON**
2 **MISLEADING AND UNFAIR**
3 **CONSUMER REPORTING**
4 **PRACTICES**

5 **SEC. 701. PROHIBITION ON AUTOMATIC RENEWALS FOR**
6 **PROMOTIONAL CONSUMER REPORTING AND**
7 **CREDIT SCORING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.**

8 The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et
9 seq.) is amended—

10 (1) by adding at the end the following new sec-
11 tion:

12 **“§ 630. Promotional periods**

13 “(a) **TERMINATION NOTICE.**—With respect to any
14 product or service related to a consumer report or a credit
15 score that is provided to a consumer under promotional
16 terms, the seller or provider of such product or service
17 shall provide clear and conspicuous notice to the consumer
18 within a reasonable period of time before the promotional
19 period ends.

20 “(b) **OPT-IN.**—With respect to any such product or
21 service, the seller or provider may not continue to sell or
22 provide such product or service to the consumer after the
23 end of the promotional period unless the consumer specifi-
24 cally agrees at the end of the promotional period to con-
25 tinue receiving the product or service.”; and

1 (2) in the table of contents for such Act, by in-
2 serting after the item relating to section 629 the fol-
3 lowing new item:

“630. Promotional periods.”.

4 **SEC. 702. PROHIBITION ON MISLEADING AND DECEPTIVE**
5 **MARKETING RELATED TO THE PROVISION OF**
6 **CONSUMER REPORTING AND CREDIT SCOR-**
7 **ING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.**

8 Section 609 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
9 U.S.C. 1681g), as amended by section 206, is further
10 amended—

11 (1) in subsection (a)—

12 (A) in paragraph (1)—

13 (i) by striking “request, except” and
14 all that follows through “consumer to
15 whom” and inserting “request, unless the
16 consumer to whom”;

17 (ii) by striking “disclosure; and” and
18 inserting “disclosure.”; and

19 (iii) by striking subparagraph (B);
20 and

21 (B) in paragraph (6), by inserting “or edu-
22 cational credit score (if applicable) under sub-
23 section (f) or section 612” before the period at
24 the end; and

1 (2) by adding at the end the following new sub-
2 section:

3 “(j) DISCLOSURES ON PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.—
4 The Bureau, in consultation with the Federal Trade Com-
5 mission, shall issue regulations within 18 months of the
6 date of the enactment of this subsection requiring each
7 consumer reporting agency and reseller to clearly and con-
8 spicuously disclose all material terms and conditions, in-
9 cluding any fee and pricing information associated with
10 any products or services offered, advertised, marketed, or
11 sold to consumers by the agency or reseller. Such disclo-
12 sures shall be made in all forms of communication to con-
13 sumers and displayed prominently on the agency or re-
14 seller’s website and all other locations where products or
15 services are offered, advertised, marketed, or sold to con-
16 sumers.”.

17 **SEC. 703. PROHIBITION ON EXCESSIVE DIRECT-TO-CON-**
18 **SUMER SALES.**

19 The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et
20 seq.), as amended by section 407, is further amended—

21 (1) by adding after section 632 the following
22 new section:

1 **“§ 633. Fair and reasonable fees for products and**
2 **services**

3 “The Bureau may, with respect to any product or
4 service offered by a consumer reporting agency to a con-
5 sumer, set a fair and reasonable maximum fee that may
6 be charged for such product or service, except where such
7 maximum fee is otherwise provided under this title.”; and

8 (2) in the table of contents for such Act, by
9 adding at the end the following new item:

“633. Fair and reasonable fees for products and services.”.

10 **SEC. 704. FAIR ACCESS TO CONSUMER REPORTING AND**
11 **CREDIT SCORING DISCLOSURES FOR NON-**
12 **NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKERS AND THE VIS-**
13 **UALLY AND HEARING IMPAIRED.**

14 The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et
15 seq.), as amended by section 903, is further amended—

16 (1) by adding at the end the following new sec-
17 tion:

18 **“§ 635. Fair access to information for nonnative**
19 **English speakers and the visually and**
20 **hearing impaired**

21 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
22 the date of the enactment of this section, the Bureau shall
23 issue a rule to require consumer reporting agencies and
24 persons who furnish information to consumer reporting

1 agencies under this title, to the maximum extent reason-
2 ably practicable—

3 “(1) to provide any information, disclosures, or
4 other communication with consumers—

5 “(A) in each of the 10 most commonly spo-
6 ken languages, other than English, in the
7 United States, as determined by the Bureau of
8 the Census on an ongoing basis; and

9 “(B) in formats accessible to individuals
10 with hearing or vision impairments; and

11 “(2) to ensure that—

12 “(A) customer service representatives, in-
13 cluding employees assigned to handle disputes
14 or appeals under sections 611 and 623, who are
15 available to assist consumers are highly familiar
16 with the requirements of this title;

17 “(B) such representatives are available
18 during regular business hours and outside of
19 regular business hours, including evenings and
20 weekends; and

21 “(C) at least one among such representa-
22 tives is fluent in each of the 10 most commonly
23 spoken languages, other than English, in the
24 United States, as determined by the Bureau of
25 the Census on an ongoing basis.

1 “(b) BUREAU CONSULTATION.—The Bureau shall
2 consult with advocates for civil rights, consumer groups,
3 community groups, and organizations that serve tradition-
4 ally underserved communities and populations in issuing
5 the rule described in subsection (a).”; and

6 (2) in the table of contents for such Act, by
7 adding at the end the following new item:

“635. Fair access to information for nonnative English speakers and the visually
and hearing impaired.”.

8 **SEC. 705. COMPARISON SHOPPING FOR LOANS WITHOUT**
9 **HARM TO CREDIT STANDING.**

10 Section 605 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
11 U.S.C. 1681c), as amended by section 401, is further
12 amended by adding at the end the following new sub-
13 section:

14 “(h) ENCOURAGING COMPARISON SHOPPING FOR
15 LOANS.—

16 “(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to multiple
17 enquiries of the same type made to a consumer re-
18 porting agency for a consumer report or credit score
19 with respect to a consumer, any credit scoring model
20 shall treat such enquiries as a single enquiry if the
21 enquiries are made within a 120-day period.

22 “(2) DEFINITION OF ENQUIRIES OF THE SAME
23 TYPE.—With respect to multiple enquiries made to
24 a consumer reporting agency for a consumer report

1 or credit score with respect to a consumer, such
2 enquiries are ‘of the same type’ if the consumer re-
3 porting agency has reason to believe that the
4 enquiries are all made for the purpose of deter-
5 mining the consumer’s creditworthiness for an exten-
6 sion of credit described in one of the following:

7 “(A) A covered residential mortgage loan
8 (as defined in section 605C).

9 “(B) A motor vehicle loan or lease (as de-
10 scribed in section 609(i)).

11 “(C) A private education loan.

12 “(D) Any other consumer financial product
13 or service, as determined by the Bureau.”.

14 **SEC. 706. NATIONWIDE CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES**
15 **REGISTRY.**

16 The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et
17 seq.), as amended by section 704, is further amended—

18 (1) by adding at the end the following new sec-
19 tion:

20 **“§ 636. Nationwide consumer reporting agencies reg-**
21 **istry**

22 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
23 date of enactment of this section, the Bureau shall estab-
24 lish and maintain a publicly accessible registry of con-
25 sumer reporting agencies described in subsection (p) or

1 (x) of section 603 (and any other agencies the Bureau de-
2 termines provide similar services to such consumer report-
3 ing agencies) that includes current contact information of
4 each such agency, including the Internet website address
5 of the Internet website described under section 611(h),
6 and information on how consumers can obtain their con-
7 sumer report, credit scores, or educational credit scores
8 (as applicable) by toll-free telephone, postal mail, or elec-
9 tronic means.

10 “(b) REGISTRY REQUIREMENTS.—The registry de-
11 scribed in subsection (a) shall—

12 “(1) identify the largest agencies and the mar-
13 kets and demographics covered by such agencies;
14 and

15 “(2) disclose, with respect to each agency,
16 whether the agency is subject to the supervisory au-
17 thority of the Bureau under this title.

18 “(c) INFORMATION UPDATES.—Each agency de-
19 scribed under subsection (a) shall submit to the Bureau
20 contact information for the registry, including any updates
21 to such information. The Bureau shall—

22 “(1) independently verify information submitted
23 by each agency; and

24 “(2) update the registry not less frequently
25 than annually.”; and

1 (2) in the table of contents for such Act by add-
2 ing at the end the following new item:

“636. Nationwide consumer reporting agencies registry.”.

3 **TITLE** **VIII—PROTECTIONS**
4 **AGAINST IDENTITY THEFT,**
5 **FRAUD, OR A RELATED**
6 **CRIME**

7 **SEC. 801. IDENTITY THEFT REPORT DEFINITION.**

8 Paragraph (4) of section 603(q) of the Fair Credit
9 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a(q)(4)) is amended to
10 read as follows:

11 “(4) IDENTITY THEFT REPORT.—The term
12 ‘identity theft report’ has the meaning given that
13 term by rule of the Bureau, and means, at a min-
14 imum, a report—

15 “(A) that is a standardized affidavit that
16 alleges that a consumer has been a victim of
17 identity theft, fraud, or a related crime, or has
18 been harmed by the unauthorized disclosure of
19 the consumer’s financial or personally identifi-
20 able information, that was developed and made
21 available by the Bureau; or

22 “(B)(i) that alleges an identity theft,
23 fraud, or a related crime, or alleges harm from
24 the unauthorized disclosure of the consumer’s
25 financial or personally identifiable information;

1 “(ii) that is a copy of an official, valid re-
2 port filed by a consumer with an appropriate
3 Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency
4 (including the United States Postal Inspection
5 Service), or such other government agency
6 deemed appropriate by the Bureau; and

7 “(iii) the filing of which subjects the per-
8 son filing the report to criminal penalties relat-
9 ing to the filing of false information if the in-
10 formation in the report is actually false.”.

11 **SEC. 802. AMENDMENT TO PROTECTION FOR FILES AND**
12 **CREDIT RECORDS OF PROTECTED CON-**
13 **SUMERS.**

14 (a) AMENDMENT TO DEFINITION OF “FILE”.—Sec-
15 tion 603(g) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C.
16 1681a(g)) is amended by inserting “, except that such
17 term excludes a record created pursuant to section
18 605A(j)” after “stored”.

19 (b) AMENDMENT TO PROTECTION FOR FILES AND
20 CREDIT RECORDS.—Section 605A(j) of the Fair Credit
21 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(j)) is amended—

22 (1) in paragraph (1)—

23 (A) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking
24 “an incapacitated person or a protected person”
25 and inserting “a person”; and

1 (B) by amending subparagraph (E) to read
2 as follows:

3 “(E) The term ‘security freeze’—

4 “(i) has the meaning given in sub-
5 section (i)(1)(C); and

6 “(ii) with respect to a protected con-
7 sumer for whom the consumer reporting
8 agency does not have a file, means a
9 record that is subject to a security freeze
10 that a consumer reporting agency is pro-
11 hibited from disclosing to any person re-
12 questing the consumer report for the pur-
13 pose of opening a new account involving
14 the extension of credit.”; and

15 (2) in paragraph (4)(D), by striking “a pro-
16 tected consumer or a protected consumer’s rep-
17 resentative under subparagraph (A)(i)” and insert-
18 ing “a protected consumer described under subpara-
19 graph (A)(ii) or a protected consumer’s representa-
20 tive”.

21 **SEC. 803. ENHANCEMENT TO FRAUD ALERT PROTECTIONS.**

22 Section 605A of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
23 U.S.C. 1681c–1) is amended—

24 (1) in subsection (a)—

1 (A) in the subsection heading, by striking
2 “ONE-CALL” and inserting “ONE-YEAR”;

3 (B) in paragraph (1)—

4 (i) in the paragraph heading, by strik-
5 ing “INITIAL ALERTS” and inserting “IN
6 GENERAL”;

7 (ii) by inserting “or has been or is
8 about to be harmed by the unauthorized
9 disclosure of the consumer’s financial or
10 personally identifiable information,” after
11 “identity theft,”;

12 (iii) in subparagraph (A)—

13 (I) by inserting “(which period
14 may be extended upon request of the
15 consumer or such representative)”
16 after “1 year”; and

17 (II) by striking “and” at the end;

18 (iv) in subparagraph (B)—

19 (I) by inserting “1-year” before
20 “fraud alert”; and

21 (II) by striking the period at the
22 end and inserting “; and”; and

23 (v) by adding at the end the following
24 new subparagraph:

1 “(C) upon the expiration of the period de-
2 scribed in subparagraph (A) or any extension of
3 such period, and in response to a direct request
4 by the consumer or such representative, con-
5 tinue the fraud alert for a period of 1 addi-
6 tional year if the information asserted in this
7 paragraph remains applicable.”; and

8 (C) in paragraph (2)—

9 (i) in the paragraph heading, by in-
10 serting “AND CREDIT OR EDUCATIONAL
11 CREDIT SCORES” after “REPORTS”;

12 (ii) by inserting “1-year” before
13 “fraud alert”;

14 (iii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting
15 “and credit score or educational credit
16 score” after “file”; and

17 (iv) in subparagraph (B), by striking
18 “any request described in subparagraph
19 (A)” and inserting “the consumer report-
20 ing agency includes the 1-year fraud alert
21 in the file of a consumer”;

22 (2) in subsection (b)—

23 (A) in the subsection heading, by striking
24 “EXTENDED” and inserting “SEVEN-YEAR”;

25 (B) in paragraph (1)—

1 (i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting
2 “(which period may be extended upon re-
3 quest of the consumer or such representa-
4 tive)”;

5 (ii) in subparagraph (B)—

6 (I) by striking “the 5-year period
7 beginning on the date of such re-
8 quest” and inserting “such 7-year pe-
9 riod (including any extension of such
10 period)”; and

11 (II) by striking “and” at the end;

12 (iii) in subparagraph (C)—

13 (I) by striking “extended” and
14 inserting “7-year”; and

15 (II) by striking the period at the
16 end and inserting “; and”; and

17 (iv) by adding at the end the following
18 new subparagraph:

19 “(D) upon the expiration of such 7-year
20 period or any extension of such period, and in
21 response to a direct request by the consumer or
22 such representative, continue the fraud alert for
23 a period of 7 additional years if the consumer
24 or such representative submits an updated iden-
25 tity theft report.”; and

1 (C) in paragraph (2)—

2 (i) in the paragraph heading, by in-
3 serting “AND CREDIT OR EDUCATIONAL
4 CREDIT SCORES” after “REPORTS”; and

5 (ii) by amending subparagraph (A) to
6 read as follows:

7 “(A) disclose to the consumer that the con-
8 sumer may request a free copy of the file and
9 credit score or educational credit score of the
10 consumer pursuant to section 612(d) during
11 each 12-month period beginning on the date on
12 which the 7-year fraud alert was included in the
13 file and ending on the date of the last day that
14 the 7-year fraud alert applies to the consumer’s
15 file; and”;

16 (3) in subsection (c)—

17 (A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or edu-
18 cational credit score” after “credit score”;

19 (B) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2),
20 and (3), as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C),
21 respectively (and conforming the margins ac-
22 cordingly);

23 (C) by striking “Upon the direct request”
24 and inserting:

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the direct request”;

2 and

3 (D) by adding at the end the following new
4 paragraph:

5 “(2) ACCESS TO FREE REPORTS AND CREDIT
6 OR EDUCATIONAL CREDIT SCORES.—If a consumer
7 reporting agency includes an active duty alert in the
8 file of an active duty military consumer, the con-
9 sumer reporting agency shall—

10 “(A) disclose to the active duty military
11 consumer that the active duty military con-
12 sumer may request a free copy of the file and
13 credit score or educational credit score of the
14 active duty military consumer pursuant to sec-
15 tion 612(d), during each 12-month period be-
16 ginning on the date that the activity duty mili-
17 tary alert is requested and ending on the date
18 of the last day the active duty alert applies to
19 the file of the active duty military consumer;
20 and

21 “(B) provide to the active duty military
22 consumer all disclosures required to be made
23 under section 609, without charge to the con-
24 sumer, not later than 3 business days after any
25 request described in subparagraph (A).”;

1 (4) by amending subsection (d) to read as fol-
2 lows:

3 “(d) PROCEDURES.—Each consumer reporting agen-
4 cy described in section 603(p) shall include on the
5 webpage required under subsection (i) policies and proce-
6 dures to comply with this section, including policies and
7 procedures—

8 “(1) that inform consumers of the availability
9 of 1-year fraud alerts, 7-year fraud alerts, active
10 duty alerts, and security freezes (as applicable);

11 “(2) that allow consumers to request 1-year
12 fraud alerts, 7-year fraud alerts, and active duty
13 alerts (as applicable) and to place, temporarily lift,
14 or fully remove a security freeze in a simple and
15 easy manner; and

16 “(3) for asserting in good faith a suspicion that
17 the consumer has been or is about to become a vic-
18 tim of identity theft, fraud, or a related crime, or
19 harmed by the unauthorized disclosure of the con-
20 sumer’s financial or personally identifiable informa-
21 tion, for a consumer seeking a 1-year fraud alert or
22 security freeze.”;

23 (5) in subsection (e), by inserting “1-year or 7-
24 year” before “fraud alert”;

1 (6) in subsection (f), by striking “or active duty
2 alert” and inserting “active duty alert, or security
3 freeze (as applicable)”;

4 (7) in subsection (g)—

5 (A) by inserting “or has been harmed by
6 the unauthorized disclosure of the consumer’s
7 financial or personally identifiable information,
8 or to inform such agency of the consumer’s par-
9 ticipation in credit restoration or rehabilitation
10 under section 605C, 605D, or 605E,” after
11 “identity theft,”; and

12 (B) by inserting “or security freezes” after
13 “request alerts”;

14 (8) in subsection (h)—

15 (A) in paragraph (1)—

16 (i) in the paragraph heading, by strik-
17 ing “INITIAL” and inserting “1-YEAR”; and

18 (ii) by striking “initial” and inserting
19 “1-year” each place such term appears;
20 and

21 (B) in paragraph (2)—

22 (i) in the paragraph heading, by strik-
23 ing “EXTENDED” and inserting “7-YEAR”;
24 and

1 (ii) by striking “extended” and insert-
2 ing “7-year” each place such term appears;
3 and
4 (9) in subsection (i)(4)—
5 (A) by striking subparagraphs (E) and (I);
6 and
7 (B) by redesignating subparagraphs (F),
8 (G), (H), and (J) as subparagraphs (E), (F),
9 (G), and (H), respectively.

10 **SEC. 804. AMENDMENT TO SECURITY FREEZES FOR CON-**
11 **SUMER REPORTS.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 605A(i) of the Fair Credit
13 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(i)) is amended—

14 (1) by amending the subsection heading to read
15 as follows: “SECURITY FREEZES FOR CONSUMER
16 REPORTS”;

17 (2) in paragraph (3)(E), by striking “Upon re-
18 ceiving” and all that follows through “subparagraph
19 (C),” and inserting “Upon receiving a direct request
20 from a consumer for a temporary removal of a secu-
21 rity freeze, a consumer reporting agency shall”;

22 (3) by adding at the end the following:

23 “(7) RELATION TO STATE LAW.—This sub-
24 section does not modify or supersede the laws of any
25 State relating to security freezes or other similar ac-

1 tions, except to the extent those laws are incon-
2 sistent with any provision of this title, and then only
3 to the extent of the inconsistency. For purposes of
4 this subsection, a term or provision of a State law
5 is not inconsistent with the provisions of this sub-
6 section if the term or provision affords greater pro-
7 tection to the consumer than the protection provided
8 under this subsection as determined by the Bu-
9 reau.”.

10 (b) AMENDMENT TO WEBPAGE REQUIREMENTS.—
11 Section 605A(i)(6)(A) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act
12 (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(i)(6)(A)) is amended—

13 (1) in clause (ii), by striking “initial fraud
14 alert” and inserting “1-year fraud alert”;

15 (2) in clause (iii), by striking “extended fraud
16 alert” and inserting “7-year fraud alert”; and

17 (3) in clause (iv), by striking “fraud”.

18 (c) AMENDMENT TO EXCEPTIONS FOR CERTAIN
19 PERSONS.—Section 605A(i)(4)(A) of the Fair Credit Re-
20 porting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(i)(4)(A)) is amended to
21 read as follows:

22 “(A) A person, or the person’s subsidiary,
23 affiliate, agent, subcontractor, or assignee with
24 whom the consumer has, or prior to assignment
25 had, an authorized account, contract, or debtor-

1 creditor relationship for the purposes of review-
2 ing the active account or collecting the financial
3 obligation owed on the account, contract, or
4 debt.”.

5 (e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
6 subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enact-
7 ment of this Act.

8 **SEC. 805. CLARIFICATION OF INFORMATION TO BE IN-**
9 **CLUDED WITH AGENCY DISCLOSURES.**

10 Section 609(c)(2) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act
11 (15 U.S.C. 1681g(c)(2)) is amended—

12 (1) in subparagraph (B)—

13 (A) by striking “consumer reporting agen-
14 cy described in section 603(p)” and inserting
15 “consumer reporting agency described in sub-
16 section (p) or (x) of section 603”;

17 (B) by striking “the agency” and inserting
18 “such an agency”; and

19 (C) by inserting “and an Internet website
20 address” after “hours”; and

21 (2) in subparagraph (E), by striking “outdated
22 under section 605 or” and inserting “outdated, re-
23 quired to be removed, or”.

1 **SEC. 806. PROVIDES ACCESS TO FRAUD RECORDS FOR VIC-**
2 **TIMS.**

3 Section 609(e) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
4 U.S.C. 1681g(e)) is amended—

5 (1) in paragraph (1)—

6 (A) by striking “resulting from identity
7 theft”;

8 (B) by striking “claim of identity theft”
9 and inserting “claim of fraudulent activity”;
10 and

11 (C) by striking “any transaction alleged to
12 be a result of identity theft” and inserting “any
13 fraudulent transaction”;

14 (2) in paragraph (2)(B)—

15 (A) by striking “identity theft, at the elec-
16 tion of the business entity” and inserting
17 “fraudulent activity”;

18 (B) by amending clause (i) to read as fol-
19 lows:

20 “(i) a copy of an identity theft report;
21 or”; and

22 (C) by amending clause (ii) to read as fol-
23 lows:

24 “(ii) an affidavit of fact that is ac-
25 ceptable to the business entity for that
26 purpose.”;

1 (3) in paragraph (3), by striking “identity
2 theft” and inserting “fraudulent activity”;

3 (4) by striking paragraph (8) and redesignating
4 paragraphs (9) through (13) as paragraphs (8)
5 through (12), respectively; and

6 (5) in paragraph (10) (as so redesignated), by
7 striking “or a similar crime” and inserting “, fraud,
8 or a related crime”.

9 **SEC. 807. REQUIRED BUREAU TO SET PROCEDURES FOR**
10 **REPORTING IDENTITY THEFT, FRAUD, AND**
11 **OTHER RELATED CRIME.**

12 Section 621(f)(2) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act
13 (15 U.S.C. 1681s(f)(2)) is amended—

14 (1) in the paragraph heading, by striking
15 “MODEL FORM” and inserting “STANDARDIZED AF-
16 FIDAVIT”;

17 (2) by striking “The Commission” and insert-
18 ing “The Bureau”;

19 (3) by striking “model form” and inserting
20 “standardized affidavit”;

21 (4) by inserting after “identity theft” the fol-
22 lowing: “, fraud, or a related crime, or otherwise are
23 harmed by the unauthorized disclosure of the con-
24 sumer’s financial or personally identifiable informa-
25 tion,”; and

1 (5) by striking “fraud.” and inserting “identity
2 theft, fraud, or other related crime. Such standard-
3 ized affidavit and procedures shall not include a re-
4 quirement that a consumer obtain a police report.”.

5 **SEC. 808. ESTABLISHES THE RIGHT TO FREE CREDIT MONI-**
6 **TORING AND IDENTITY THEFT PROTECTION**
7 **SERVICES FOR CERTAIN CONSUMERS.**

8 (a) ENFORCEMENT OF CREDIT MONITORING FOR
9 SERVICEMEMBERS.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (k) of section
11 605A (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(a)) is amended by strik-
12 ing paragraph (4).

13 (2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection and the
14 amendment made by this subsection shall take effect
15 on the date of the enactment of this Act.

16 (b) FREE CREDIT MONITORING AND IDENTITY
17 THEFT PROTECTION SERVICES FOR CERTAIN CON-
18 SUMERS.—Subsection (k) of section 605A (15 U.S.C.
19 1681c–1), is amended to read as follows:

20 “(k) CREDIT MONITORING AND IDENTITY THEFT
21 PROTECTION SERVICES.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the direct request of
23 a consumer, a consumer reporting agency described
24 in section 603(p) that maintains a file on the con-
25 sumer and has received appropriate proof of the

1 identity of the requester (as described in section
2 1022.123 of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations)
3 shall provide the consumer with credit monitoring
4 and identity theft protection services not later than
5 1 business day after receiving such request sent by
6 postal mail, toll-free telephone, or secure electronic
7 means as established by the agency.

8 “(2) FEES.—

9 “(A) CLASSES OF CONSUMERS.—The Bu-
10 reau may establish classes of consumers eligible
11 to receive credit monitoring and identity theft
12 protection services free of charge.

13 “(B) NO FEE.—A consumer reporting
14 agency described in section 603(p) may not
15 charge a consumer a fee to receive credit moni-
16 toring and identity theft protection services if
17 the consumer or a representative of the con-
18 sumer—

19 “(i) asserts in good faith a suspicion
20 that the consumer has been or is about to
21 become a victim of identity theft, fraud, or
22 a related crime, or harmed by the unau-
23 thorized disclosure of the consumer’s fi-
24 nancial or personally identifiable informa-
25 tion;

1 “(ii) is unemployed and intends to
2 apply for employment in the 60-day period
3 beginning on the date on which the request
4 is made;

5 “(iii) is a recipient of public welfare
6 assistance;

7 “(iv) is an active duty military con-
8 sumer or a member of the National Guard
9 (as defined in section 101(c) of title 10,
10 United States Code);

11 “(v) is 65 years of age or older; or

12 “(vi) is a member of a class estab-
13 lished by the Bureau under subparagraph
14 (A).

15 “(3) BUREAU RULEMAKING.—The Bureau shall
16 issue regulations—

17 “(A) to define the scope of credit moni-
18 toring and identity theft protection services re-
19 quired under this subsection; and

20 “(B) to set a fair and reasonable fee that
21 a consumer reporting agency may charge a con-
22 sumer (other than a consumer described under
23 paragraph (2)(B)) for such credit monitoring
24 and identity theft protection services.

1 “(4) RELATION TO STATE LAW.—This sub-
2 section does not modify or supersede of the laws of
3 any State relating to credit monitoring and identity
4 theft protection services or other similar actions, ex-
5 cept to the extent those laws are inconsistent with
6 any provision of this title, and then only to the ex-
7 tent of the inconsistency. For purposes of this sub-
8 section, a term or provision of a State law is not in-
9 consistent with the provisions of this subsection if
10 the term or provision affords greater protection to
11 the consumer than the protection provided under
12 this subsection as determined by the Bureau.”.

13 **SEC. 809. ENSURES REMOVAL OF INQUIRIES RESULTING**
14 **FROM IDENTITY THEFT, FRAUD, OR OTHER**
15 **RELATED CRIME FROM CONSUMER REPORTS.**

16 Section 605(a) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
17 U.S.C. 1681c(a)), as amended by section 403, is further
18 amended by adding at the end the following:

19 “(17) Information about inquiries made for a
20 credit report based on requests that the consumer
21 reporting agency verifies were initiated as the result
22 of identity theft, fraud, or other related crime.”.

1 **TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS**

2 **SEC. 901. DEFINITIONS.**

3 Section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
4 U.S.C. 1681a), as amended by section 302, is further
5 amended by adding at the end the following:

6 “(dd) DEFINITIONS RELATED TO DAYS.—

7 “(1) CALENDAR DAY; DAY.—The term ‘calendar
8 day’ or ‘day’ means a calendar day, excluding any
9 federally recognized holiday.

10 “(2) BUSINESS DAY.—The term ‘business day’
11 means a day between and including Monday to Fri-
12 day, and excluding any federally recognized holi-
13 day.”.

14 **SEC. 902. TECHNICAL CORRECTION RELATED TO RISK-**
15 **BASED PRICING NOTICES.**

16 Section 615(h)(8) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act
17 (15 U.S.C. 1681m) is amended—

18 (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “this sec-
19 tion” and inserting “this subsection”; and

20 (2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “This sec-
21 tion” and inserting “This subsection”.

1 **SEC. 903. FCRA FINDINGS AND PURPOSE; VOIDS CERTAIN**
2 **CONTRACTS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.**

3 (a) FCRA FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.—Section 602 of
4 the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681(a)) is
5 amended—

6 (1) in subsection (a)—

7 (A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as
8 follows:

9 “(1) Many financial and non-financial decisions af-
10 fecting consumers’ lives depend upon fair, complete, and
11 accurate credit reporting. Inaccurate and incomplete cred-
12 it reports directly impair the efficiency of the financial sys-
13 tem and undermine the integrity of using credit reports
14 in other circumstances, and unfair credit reporting and
15 credit scoring methods undermine the public confidence
16 which is essential to the continued functioning of the fi-
17 nancial services system and the provision of many other
18 consumer products and services.”; and

19 (B) in paragraph (4), by inserting after
20 “agencies” the following: “, furnishers, and
21 credit scoring developers”; and

22 (2) in subsection (b)—

23 (A) by striking “It is the purpose of this
24 title to require” and inserting the following:
25 “The purpose of this title is the following:

26 “(1) To require”; and

1 (B) by adding at the end the following:

2 “(2) To prohibit any practices and procedures
3 with respect to credit reports and credit scores that
4 are not in the public interest.”.

5 (b) VOIDING OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS NOT IN THE
6 PUBLIC INTEREST.—

7 The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681
8 et seq.), as amended by section 703, is further
9 amended—

10 (1) by adding at the end the following new sec-
11 tion:

12 **“§ 634. Voiding of certain contracts not in the public**
13 **interest**

14 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Any provision contained in a
15 contract that requires a person to not follow a provision
16 of this title, that is against the public interest, or that
17 otherwise circumvents the purposes of this title shall be
18 null and void.

19 “(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in sub-
20 section (a) shall be construed as affecting other provisions
21 of a contract that are not described under subsection
22 (a).”; and

- 1 (2) in the table of contents for such Act, by in-
- 2 serting after the item relating to section 633 the fol-
- 3 lowing new item:

“634. Voiding of certain contracts not in the public interest.”.

