

[DISCUSSION DRAFT]116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION**H. R.** _____

To amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to improve the consumer reporting system, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. WATERS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to improve the consumer reporting system, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Comprehensive Con-
5 sumer Credit Reporting Reform Act of 2019”.

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. Congressional findings.
- Sec. 4. Effective date.

TITLE I—FIXING THE DISPUTE PROCESS

- Sec. 101. Establishes a new right to appeal disputes completed by consumer reporting agencies and furnishers.
- Sec. 102. Creates reasonable dispute procedures for furnishers of information and meaningful disclosures to consumers about investigations; notices by furnishers to consumers of reporting of negative items to consumer reporting agencies.
- Sec. 103. Creates reasonable dispute procedures for consumer reporting agencies and meaningful disclosures to consumers about reinvestigations.
- Sec. 104. Increases consumers' awareness of dispute rights and tools for challenging errors.
- Sec. 105. Enhances accuracy and completeness duties for consumer reporting agencies and furnishers.
- Sec. 106. Requires furnishers to maintain records necessary to verify accuracy of disputes.
- Sec. 107. Establishes new requirements on consumer reporting agencies when notified of inaccurate or incomplete information from furnishers.
- Sec. 108. Indication of dispute by consumers and use of disputed information.
- Sec. 109. Inclusion of public record data sources in consumer reports.
- Sec. 110. Injunctive relief for victims.

TITLE II—RESTRICTING THE USE OF CREDIT CHECKS FOR
EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS

- Sec. 201. Bans the use of credit information for most employment decisions.

TITLE III—REHABILITATING THE CREDIT STANDING OF
STRUGGLING PRIVATE EDUCATION LOAN BORROWERS

- Sec. 301. Removes adverse information for certain defaulted or delinquent private education loan borrowers who demonstrate a history of loan repayment.
- Sec. 302. Private education loan definitions.

TITLE IV—RESTORING THE IMPAIRED CREDIT OF VICTIMS OF
PREDATORY ACTIVITIES AND UNFAIR CONSUMER REPORTING
PRACTICES

- Sec. 401. Shortens the time period that most adverse credit information stays on consumer reports.
- Sec. 402. Mandates the expedited removal of fully paid or settled debt from consumer reports.
- Sec. 403. Imposes restrictions on the appearance of medical collections on consumer reports and requires the expedited removal of fully paid or settled medical collections from consumer reports.
- Sec. 404. Provides credit restoration for victims of predatory mortgage lending and servicing.
- Sec. 405. Provides credit relief for private education loans borrowers who were defrauded or misled by proprietary education institution or career education programs.
- Sec. 406. Establishes right for victims of financial abuse to have adverse information associated with an abuser's fraudulent activity removed from their consumer reports.

Sec. 407. Prohibits treatment of credit restoration or rehabilitation as adverse information.

TITLE V—MONITORING THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF CREDIT SCORES

Sec. 501. Establishes clear Federal oversight of the development of credit scoring models by the Bureau.

Sec. 502. Requires a Bureau study and report to Congress on the impact of using non-traditional data.

TITLE VI—PROVIDING GREATER CONSUMER ACCESS TO AND UNDERSTANDING OF CONSUMER REPORTS AND CREDIT SCORES

Sec. 601. Credit score and educational credit score definitions.

Sec. 602. Expands explanatory information given to consumers about how scores are calculated.

Sec. 603. Requires consumer reporting agencies to disclose prominently the differences between and limitations of credit scores and educational credit scores required prior to a consumer obtaining such scores.

Sec. 604. Provides consumers with free credit score disclosures with their free annual consumer reports upon request and creates instances when consumers automatically receive free consumer reports and credit scores.

Sec. 605. Requires private educational lenders to provide consumers with free copies of any consumer reports and credit scores that they used for underwriting before consumers sign loan agreements.

Sec. 606. Requires motor vehicle lenders or indirect auto lenders to provide consumers with free copies of any consumer reports and credit scores that they used for underwriting before consumers sign lease or loan agreements.

Sec. 607. Requires residential mortgage lenders to provide consumers with free copies of any consumer reports and credit scores that they used for underwriting before consumers sign loan agreements.

TITLE VII—BANNING MISLEADING AND UNFAIR CONSUMER REPORTING PRACTICES

Sec. 701. Prohibits automatic renewals for consumer reporting and credit scoring products and services offered under promotional terms.

Sec. 702. Bans misleading and deceptive marketing related to the provision of consumer reporting and credit scoring products and services.

Sec. 703. Ends excessive direct-to-consumer sales by giving the Bureau authority to set fair and reasonable fees on consumer reporting and credit scoring products and services sold by consumer reporting agencies to consumers.

Sec. 704. Promotes access to consumer reporting and credit scoring disclosures for consumers with limited English proficiency and visual and hearing impairments to enhance their ability to exercise their rights.

Sec. 705. Establishes consumers' right to shop for the best deal on certain large dollar loans without harming their credit standing.

Sec. 706. Ends confusion about whether entities are engaged in consumer reporting practices by creating a nationwide consumer reporting agencies registry.

TITLE VIII—EXPANDING ACCESS TO TOOLS TO PROTECT VULNERABLE CONSUMERS FROM IDENTITY THEFT, FRAUD, OR A RELATED CRIME, AND PROTECT VICTIMS FROM FURTHER HARM

Sec. 801. Identity theft report definition.

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

Sec. 803. Enhances 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 related to days.

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

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

Sec. 904. General Bureau rulemaking.

1 **SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) GENERAL FINDINGS.—

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

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

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

24 (C) The 10 largest institutions furnishing
25 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 inaccurate or incomplete credit information also un-
5 dermine the ability of creditors and lenders to
6 effectively and accurately underwrite and price
7 credit.
8

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 February 2017, the Consumer
17 Bureau has handled approximately 185,717
18 credit reporting complaints, making credit re-
19 porting consistently the third most-complained-
20 about subject matter on which the Consumer
21 Bureau accepts consumer complaints.

22 (M) In the “Monthly Complaint Report
23 Volume 20”, released in February 2017, the
24 Consumer Bureau noted that 76 percent of
25 credit reporting complaints involved incorrect

1 information on reports, with consumers fre-
2 quently expressing their frustrations about the
3 burdensome and time-consuming process to dis-
4 puting items.

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

11 (O) In the summer 2015 "Supervisory
12 Highlights", the Consumer Bureau noted that
13 one or more of the largest CRAs failed to ade-
14 quately oversee furnishers to ensure that they
15 were adhering to the CRA's vetting policies and
16 to establish proper procedures to verify public
17 record information.

18 (P) According to the fall 2016 "Super-
19 visory Highlights", Consumer Bureau exam-
20 iners determined that one or more debt collec-
21 tors never investigated indirect disputes that
22 lacked detail or were not accompanied by at-
23 tachments with relevant information from the
24 consumer. Examiners also found that notifica-
25 tions sent to consumers about disputes consid-

1 ered frivolous failed to identify for the con-
2 sumers the type of material that they could pro-
3 vide in order for the debt collector to complete
4 the investigation of the disputed item.

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

12 (R) As evidence that the current system
13 lacks sufficient market incentives for CRAs to
14 develop more robust procedures to increase the
15 accuracy and completeness of information on
16 credit reports, litigation discovery documented
17 by the National Consumer Law Center
18 (“NCLC”), as part of a January 2009 report
19 titled, “Automated Injustice: How a Mecha-
20 nized Dispute System Frustrates Consumers
21 Seeking to Fix Errors in Their Credit Re-
22 ports”, showed that at least two of the three
23 largest CRAs use quota systems to force em-
24 ployees to process disputes hastily and without
25 the opportunity for conducting meaningful in-

1 vestigations. At least one nationwide CRA only
2 allowed dispute resolution staff five minutes to
3 handle a consumer's call. Furthermore, these
4 CRAs were found to have awarded bonuses for
5 meeting quotas and punished those who didn't
6 meet production numbers with probation.

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

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

1 that CRAs continue to skirt their obligations
2 under the law.

3 (2) INCORRECT INFORMATION ON CONSUMER
4 REPORTS.—

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

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

1 (C) The Federal Trade Commission
2 (“FTC”), in a “Report to Congress Under Sec-
3 tion 319 of the Fair and Accurate Credit
4 Transactions Act of 2003” released in Decem-
5 ber 2012, found that 26 percent of survey par-
6 ticipants identified at least one potentially ma-
7 terial error on their consumer reports, and 13
8 percent experienced a change in their credit
9 score once the error was fixed.

10 (D) Consumer Bureau examiners have
11 identified repeated deficiencies with the nation-
12 wide CRAs’ information collection. In the sum-
13 mer 2015 “Supervisory Highlights” released in
14 June 2015, the Consumer Bureau noted contin-
15 ued weaknesses with CRAs’ methods and proc-
16 esses for assuring maximum possible accuracy
17 in their reports. Examiners also found, with
18 certain exceptions, no quality control policies
19 and procedures in place to test consumer re-
20 ports for accuracy.

21 (E) In its “Credit Reporting Complaint
22 Snapshot” released in February 2014, the Con-
23 sumer Bureau found that consumers were un-
24 certain about the depth and validity of the in-
25 vestigations performed about a disputed item.

1 Consumers also expressed frustration that, even
2 though they provided supporting materials that
3 they believed demonstrated the inaccuracy of
4 the information provided by furnishers, errors
5 continued to remain on their reports.

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

18 (G) Consumer Bureau examiners also
19 noted in the fall 2016 “Supervisory Highlights”
20 released in October 2016 that one or more enti-
21 ties failed to provide adequate guidance and
22 training to staff about how to differentiate
23 FCRA disputes from general customer inquir-
24 ies, complaints, or debt validation requests.
25 Consumer Bureau supervisors also directed one

1 or more entities to develop and implement rea-
2 sonable procedures to ensure that direct and in-
3 direct disputes are appropriately logged, cat-
4 egorized, and resolved.

5 (H) Consumers’ increasing frustration
6 about the difficulties of trying to fix credit re-
7 porting errors, evidenced through the volume of
8 consumer complaints related to errors sub-
9 mitted to the Consumer Bureau, are also
10 echoed in another FTC study issued in January
11 2015. In the “Report to Congress under Sec-
12 tion 319 for the Fair and Accurate Credit
13 Transactions Act of 2003”, the FTC found that
14 nearly 70 percent (84 people) of participants
15 from a previous survey that had filed disputes
16 with CRAs continued to believe that at least
17 some of the disputed information remained in-
18 accurate at the time of the follow-up survey.
19 Despite these views, 50 percent (42 people) of
20 the survey participants decided to just give up
21 trying to fix the errors, with only 45 percent
22 (38 people) of them planning to continue to try
23 to resolve their disputes.

24 (I) The consistently high volume of con-
25 sumer complaints submitted to the Consumer

1 Bureau about credit reporting errors, coupled
2 with the largest CRAs' repeated quality control
3 weaknesses found by Consumer Bureau exam-
4 iners, show that the nationwide CRAs have
5 failed to establish and follow reasonable proce-
6 dures to assure maximum accuracy of informa-
7 tion and to conduct independent investigations
8 of consumers' disputes. These ongoing problems
9 demonstrate the need for legislation to—

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

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

1 (iii) enhance educational content on
2 CRAs' websites to improve consumers' un-
3 derstanding of the dispute process and to
4 make it easier for all consumers to initiate
5 claims, including by providing these disclo-
6 sures in other languages besides English;
7 and

8 (iv) create a new consumer right to
9 appeal reviews by CRAs and furnishers of
10 the initial disputes.

11 (3) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.—

12 (A) Despite the fact that the FCRA cur-
13 rently provides implicit authority for injunctive
14 relief, consumers have been prevented from ex-
15 ercising this right. Legislation explicitly clari-
16 fying this right is intended to underscore con-
17 gressional intent that injunctive relief should be
18 viewed as a remedy available to consumers.

19 (B) Myriad findings by the courts, regu-
20 lators, consumers, and consumer advocates
21 make clear that CRAs have failed to establish
22 adequate standards for the accuracy and com-
23 pleteness of consumer reports, yet the nation-
24 wide CRAs have demonstrated little willingness

1 to voluntarily retool their policies and proce-
2 dures to fix the problems.

3 (C) Providing courts with explicit authority
4 to issue injunctive relief, by telling the CRAs to
5 remedy unlawful practices and procedures,
6 would further CRAs' mandate under the FCRA
7 to assure the maximum possible accuracy and
8 completeness of information contained on credit
9 reports.

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

17 (4) USE OF CREDIT REPORTS FOR EMPLOY-
18 MENT PURPOSES.—

19 (A) The use of credit reports as a factor
20 in making hiring decisions has been found to be
21 prevalent in a diverse array of occupations, and
22 is not limited to certain high-level management
23 or executive positions.

24 (B) According to the California Labor
25 Federation, only 25 percent of employers re-

1 searched the credit history of job applicants in
2 1998. However, this practice had increased to
3 43 percent by 2006 and to 60 percent by 2011.

4 (C) A study titled “Do Job Applicant
5 Credit Histories Predict Job Performance Ap-
6 praisal Ratings or Termination Decisions?”,
7 published in 2012, found that, while credit his-
8 tory might conceptually measure a person’s
9 level of responsibility, ability to meet deadlines,
10 dependability, or integrity, it does not, in prac-
11 tice, actually predict an employee’s performance
12 or likelihood to quit. Credit reports contain
13 many inaccuracies and credit history can be
14 contaminated by events that are sometimes out-
15 side a person’s control, such as a sudden med-
16 ical expense after an accident or the loss of a
17 job during an economic downturn. The study
18 found that there is no benefit from using credit
19 history to predict job performance or turnover.

20 (D) Despite the absence of data showing a
21 correlation between job performance and credit-
22 worthiness, employers continue to use credit
23 checks as a proxy for assessing character and
24 integrity. According to a 2012 Society for
25 Human Resource Management survey, organi-

1 zations indicated that they used credit checks
2 on job candidates primarily to reduce or prevent
3 theft and embezzlement and to minimize legal
4 liability for negligent hiring.

5 (E) The use of credit checks for employ-
6 ment purposes creates a true “catch-22” for
7 unemployed people with impaired credit. For
8 example, the financial hardship caused by losing
9 a job may cause some unemployed individuals
10 to make late or partial payments on their bills,
11 but their poor credit standing caused by this
12 negative information on their consumer report
13 can also impede their chances of obtaining a
14 new job to end their financial distress.

15 (F) A September 2014 report by the New
16 York City Council’s Committee on Civil Rights
17 noted that, for those who have been unemployed
18 for an extended period of time and whose credit
19 has suffered as they fell behind on bills, the use
20 of credit reports in the hiring process can exae-
21 erbate and perpetuate an already precarious sit-
22 uation.

23 (G) In a March 2013 Demos report titled
24 “Discredited: How Employment Credit Checks
25 Keep Out Qualified Workers Out of a Job”, one

1 in four survey participants who were unem-
2 ployed said that a potential employer had re-
3 quested to check their credit report as part of
4 a job application. Among job applicants with
5 blemished credit histories in the survey, one in
6 seven had been told that they were not being
7 hired because of their credit history.

8 (H) While job applicants must give prior
9 approval for a prospective employer to pull their
10 credit reports under the FCRA, this authoriza-
11 tion, as a practical matter, does not constitute
12 an effective consumer protection because an
13 employer may reject any job applicant who re-
14 fuses a credit check.

15 (I) Some negative information on a report
16 may stem from uncontrollable circumstances, or
17 significant life events in a consumer's life, such
18 as a medical crisis or a divorce. Demos found
19 that poor credit is associated with household
20 unemployment, lack of health coverage, and
21 medical debt, which are factors that reflect eco-
22 nomic conditions in the country and personal
23 misfortune that have little relationship with how
24 well a job applicant would perform at work.

1 (J) In October 2011, FICO noted that
2 from 2008 to 2009 approximately 50 million
3 people experienced a 20-point drop in their
4 credit scores and about 21 million saw their
5 scores decline by more than 50 points. While
6 the Great Recession reduced many consumers'
7 credit scores due to foreclosures and other fi-
8 nancial hardships, the financial crisis had a
9 particularly harsh impact on African Americans
10 and Latinos, as racial and ethnic minorities and
11 communities of color were frequently targeted
12 by predatory mortgage lenders who steered bor-
13 rowers into high-cost subprime loans, even when
14 these borrowers would have qualified for less
15 costly prime credit.

16 (K) A May 2006 Brookings Institution re-
17 port titled "Credit Scores, Reports, and Getting
18 Ahead in America" found that counties with a
19 relatively higher proportion of racial and ethnic
20 minorities in the United States tended to have
21 lower credit scores compared with counties that
22 had a lower concentration of communities of
23 color.

24 (L) Studies have consistently found that
25 African American and Latino households tend,

1 on average, to have lower credit scores than
2 White households. The growing use of credit
3 checks, therefore, may disproportionately screen
4 otherwise qualified racial and ethnic minorities
5 out of jobs, leading to discriminatory hiring
6 practices, and further exacerbating the trend
7 where unemployment for African American and
8 Latino communities is elevated well above the
9 rate of Whites.

10 (M) A 2012 Demos survey found that 65
11 percent of White respondents reported having
12 good or excellent credit scores while over half of
13 African American households reported only hav-
14 ing fair or bad credit.

15 (5) PRIVATE EDUCATION LOANS.—

16 (A) The Consumer Bureau’s October 2014
17 report titled “Annual Report of the CFPB Stu-
18 dent Loan Ombudsman” noted many private
19 education loan borrowers, who sought to nego-
20 tiate a modified repayment plan when they were
21 experiencing a period of financial distress, were
22 unable to get assistance from their loan holders,
23 which often resulting in them defaulting on
24 their loans. This pattern resembles the dif-
25 ficulty that a significant number of mortgage

1 loan borrowers experienced when they sought to
2 take responsible steps to work with their mort-
3 gage loan servicer to avoid foreclosure during
4 the Great Recession.

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

18 (6) DECEPTIVE PRACTICES AT CERTAIN PRO-
19 PRIETARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND CAREER
20 EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—

21 (A) NCLC cited the proliferation of law
22 enforcement actions against many for-profit
23 schools in its June 2014 report, titled “Ensuring
24 Educational Integrity: 10 Steps to Improve
25 State Oversight of For-profit Schools”, to dem-

1 onstrate the pervasive problem in this sector of
2 targeting low-income students with deceptive
3 high-pressure sales techniques involving inflated
4 job placement rates and misleading data on
5 graduate wages, and false representations about
6 the transferability of credits and the employ-
7 ability of graduates in occupations that require
8 licensure. Student loan borrowers at these
9 schools may be left with nothing but worthless
10 credentials and large debt. Those who default
11 on their student loans face years with damaged
12 credit that will adversely impact their ability to
13 rent or buy homes, purchase cars, and find em-
14 ployment.

15 (B) The closure and bankruptcy of Corin-
16 thian Colleges, which was found to have de-
17 ceived students by steering them into high-in-
18 terest student loans based on misleading grad-
19 uation rates and employment data, is a good
20 example of the problem. Even after its closure,
21 many Corinthian students remained saddled
22 with student loan debt, worthless degrees, and
23 few prospects for employment.

24 (C) Attending a two-year, for-profit college
25 costs, on average, four times as much as at-

1 tending a community college. Students at for-
2 profit colleges represent only about 11 percent
3 of the total higher education population but a
4 startling 44 percent of all Federal student loan
5 defaults, according to the United States De-
6 partment of Education (“DOE”).

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

20 (E) As highlighted in a press release titled
21 “Obama Administration Announces Final Rules
22 to Protect Students from Poor-Performing Ca-
23 reer College Programs”, that was issued by the
24 DOE on October 30, 2014, “[t]oo often, stu-
25 dents at career colleges—including thousands of

1 veterans—are charged excessive costs, but don’t
2 get the education they paid for. Instead, stu-
3 dents in such programs are provided with poor
4 quality training, often for low-wage jobs or in
5 occupations where there are simply no job op-
6 portunities. They find themselves with large
7 amounts of debt and, too often, end up in de-
8 fault. In many cases, students are drawn into
9 these programs with confusing or misleading in-
10 formation.”.

11 (7) MEDICAL DEBT.—

12 (A) Research by the Consumer Bureau has
13 found that the inclusion of medical collections
14 on consumer reports has unfairly reduced con-
15 sumers’ credit scores.

16 (B) The Consumer Bureau’s review of 5
17 million anonymized credit files from September
18 2011 to September 2013, for example, found
19 that credit scores may underestimate a person’s
20 creditworthiness by up to 10 points for those
21 who owe medical debt, and may underestimate
22 a person’s creditworthiness by up to 22 points
23 after the medical debt has been paid. For con-
24 sumers with lower credit scores, especially those
25 on the brink of what is considered subprime, a

1 10 to 22 point decrease in their credit scores
2 can have a significant impact on their lives, in-
3 cluding by affecting whether they are able to
4 qualify for credit and, if so, the terms and con-
5 ditions under which it is extended to them.

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

13 (D) The Consumer Bureau has found that
14 there are no objective or enforceable standards
15 that determine when a debt can or should be
16 reported as a collection trade line. Because debt
17 buyers and collectors determine whether, when,
18 and for how long to report a collection account,
19 there is only a limited relationship between the
20 time period reported, the severity of a delin-
21 quency, and when or whether a collection trade
22 line appears on a consumer's credit report.

23 (E) Medical bills can be complex and con-
24 fusing for many consumers, which results in
25 consumers' uncertainty about what they owe, to

1 whom, when, or for what, that may cause some
2 people, who ordinarily pay their bills on time, to
3 delay or withhold payments on their medical
4 debts. This uncertainty can also result in med-
5 ical collections appearing on consumer reports.
6 In a December 2014 report titled “Consumer
7 Credit Reports: A Study of Medical and Non-
8 Medical Collections”, the Consumer Bureau
9 found that a large portion of consumers with
10 medical collections show no other evidence of fi-
11 nancial distress and are consumers who ordi-
12 narily pay their other financial obligations on
13 time. Unlike with most credit products or serv-
14 ices, such as credit cards, installment loans,
15 utilities, or wireless or cable services that have
16 contractual account disclosures describing the
17 terms and conditions of use, most consumers
18 are not told what their out-of-pocket medical
19 costs will be in advance. Consumers needing ur-
20 gent or emergency care rarely know, or are pro-
21 vided, the cost of a medical treatment or proce-
22 dure before the service is rendered.

23 (F) The Consumer Bureau concluded that
24 the presence of medical collections is less pre-
25 dictive of future defaults or serious delin-

1 quencies than the presence of a nonmedical col-
2 lection in a study titled “Data Point: Medical
3 Debt and Credit Scores”, issued in May 2014.

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

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

13 (I) The three nationwide CRAs entered
14 into a settlement agreement with the New York
15 State attorney general in 2015 to address defi-
16 ciencies in their dispute resolution process and
17 enhance the accuracy of items on reports. These
18 policy changes will be implemented in a three-
19 phrased rollout, culminating by June 2018.
20 Subsequently, these CRAs entered into a coop-
21 erative agreement with 31 State Attorneys Gen-
22 eral, which was the basis of the creation of the
23 National Consumer Assistance Plan (“NCAP”)
24 to change some of their business practices.

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

6 (K) As a result of the settlement agree-
7 ments, the three nationwide CRAs will set a
8 180-day waiting period before including medical
9 collections on a report and will remove a med-
10 ical collection from a report once it is paid by
11 an insurance company. While this change will
12 benefit many, once a medical collection appears
13 on a report, it will only be deleted or suppressed
14 if it is found to have been the insurance com-
15 pany's obligation to pay and the insurer pays it.
16 Given the research showing there is little pre-
17 dictive value in medical debt information, med-
18 ical collections that are paid or settled should
19 quickly be removed from a report, regardless of
20 who pays or settles this debt.

21 (8) FINANCIAL ABUSE BY KNOWN PERSONS.—

22 (A) Financial abuse and exploitation are
23 frequently associated with domestic violence.
24 This type of abuse may result in fraudulent
25 charges to a credit card or having fraudulent

1 accounts created by the abuser in the survivor's
2 name. Financial abuse may also result in the
3 survivor's inability to make timely payments on
4 their valid obligations due to loss or changes in
5 income that can occur when their abuser steals
6 from or coerces the survivor to relinquish their
7 paychecks or savings.

8 (B) By racking up substantial debts in the
9 survivor's name, abusers are able to exercise fi-
10 nancial control over their survivors to make it
11 economically difficult for the survivor, whose
12 credit is often destroyed, to escape the situa-
13 tion.

14 (C) Domestic abuse survivors with poor
15 credit are likely to face significant obstacles in
16 establishing financial independence from their
17 abusers. This can be due, in part, because con-
18 sumer reports may be used when a person at-
19 tempts to obtain a checking account, housing,
20 insurance, utilities, employment, and even a se-
21 curity clearance as required for certain jobs.

22 (D) Providing documentation of identity
23 ("ID") theft in order to dispute information on
24 one's consumer report can be particularly chal-

1 lenging for those who know their financial
2 abuser.

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

12 (F) According to the Legal Aid Society in
13 New York, domestic abuse survivors, seeking to
14 remove adverse information stemming from fi-
15 nancial abuse by contacting their furnishers di-
16 rectly, are likely to face skepticism about claims
17 of ID theft perpetrated by a partner because of
18 an assumption that they are aware of, and may
19 have been complicit in, the activity which the
20 survivor alleges stems from financial abuse.

21 (9) CONSUMERS' CONFUSION ABOUT CONSUMER
22 REPORTS AND CREDIT SCORES.—

23 (A) While nationwide CRAs are required
24 by law to supply consumers with a free copy of

1 their credit report annually, they can charge
2 consumers to obtain a credit score disclosure.

3 (B) A July 2011 Consumer Bureau report
4 titled “The Impact of Differences between
5 Consumer- and Creditor-Purchased Credit
6 Scores” found that the credit scores made avail-
7 able to and purchased by consumers from CRAs
8 are unlikely to be the same credit scores used
9 by creditors and lenders to evaluate consumers’
10 creditworthiness.

11 (C) That report found that the scarcity of
12 public educational tools to inform consumers of
13 the differences among credit scores, the large
14 combined market share and brand recognition
15 of FICO credit scores, and the marketing prac-
16 tices of some credit score sellers may perpetuate
17 consumers’ confusion about credit scores. As a
18 result, some consumers may be purchasing an
19 educational credit score or subscribing to a
20 credit monitoring service sold by a CRA, with-
21 out realizing the limitations and usefulness of
22 these products and services.

23 (D) Similarly, a September 2012 Con-
24 sumer Bureau report titled “Analysis of Dif-
25 ferences between Consumer- and Creditor-Pur-

1 chased Credit Scores” found that consumers do
2 not know before they purchase a credit score
3 from a CRA whether this credit score will close-
4 ly track or vary significantly from the credit
5 score sold to creditors or lenders. Given the lack
6 of transparency about the usefulness of credit
7 scores that are marketed for purchase by con-
8 sumers from CRAs and the resulting consumer
9 confusion, the Consumer Bureau recommended
10 that companies selling scores to consumers
11 clearly inform consumers that the scores mar-
12 keted to consumers for purchase by CRAs can
13 vary, sometimes substantially, from the scores
14 that are actually sold to and used by creditors
15 and lenders.

16 (E) A February 2011 study by Consumer
17 Federation of America and VantageScore also
18 found that half of the consumers surveyed did
19 not know that a credit score is designed to indi-
20 cate the risk of not repaying a credit obligation.
21 Consumers also did not know who makes credit
22 scores available, what numerical range con-
23 stitutes excellent credit standing, or the finan-
24 cial implications of having a low credit score.

1 (F) Many consumers do not realize that
2 they have more than just “one” credit score.
3 Because the submission of credit information to
4 CRAs is voluntary and not all furnishers submit
5 information to every CRA, the information con-
6 tained in a report also varies among CRAs. As
7 a result, the credit score generated by each
8 CRA is also likely to vary, resulting in poten-
9 tially different credit decisions based on an
10 evaluation of different credit reports obtained
11 from different CRAs.

12 (G) A February 2015 Consumer Bureau
13 report titled “Consumer Voices on Credit Re-
14 ports and Scores” found that consumers had
15 questions about what actions to take to improve
16 their scores once they had seen them, sug-
17 gesting that additional disclosures and edu-
18 cational content would be helpful to consumers.
19 The Consumer Bureau found that consumers
20 were confused by conflicting advice on how to
21 improve their scores.

22 (H) That report also noted that consumers
23 found the process for obtaining consumer re-
24 ports and credit scores confusing. Consumers
25 also were uncertain about whether, and under

1 what circumstances, they could obtain a con-
2 sumer report for free.

3 (10) 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 (11) LOAN COMPARISON SHOPPING.—

8 (A) The Consumer Bureau’s February
9 2015 report titled “Consumer Voices on Credit
10 Reports and Scores” found that some con-
11 sumers are reluctant to comparison shop for
12 loans and other types of consumer credit prod-
13 ucts out of fear that they will lower their credit
14 scores by doing so.

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

23 (C) The Consumer Bureau revealed that
24 consumers with accurate perceptions of their

1 creditworthiness may be better equipped to
2 shop for favorable credit terms.

3 (12) PROTECTIONS FOR CONSUMERS' CREDIT
4 INFORMATION.—

5 (A) Despite heightened awareness, inci-
6 dents of ID theft continue to rise. In February
7 2015, the FTC reported that ID theft was the
8 top consumer complaint that it received for the
9 15th consecutive year. As these incidents in-
10 crease, consumers experience significant finan-
11 cial loss and emotional distress from the inabil-
12 ity to safeguard effectively and inexpensively
13 their credit information from bad actors.

14 (B) According to a Carnegie Mellon study,
15 children are 50 times more likely than adults to
16 have their identities stolen. Child identities are
17 valuable to thieves because most children do not
18 have existing files, and their parents may not
19 notice fraudulent activity until their child ap-
20 plies for a student loan, a job, or a credit card.
21 As a result, the fraudulent activity of the bad
22 actors may go undetected for years.

23 (C) Despite the increasing incidents of
24 children's ID theft, parents who want to
25 proactively prevent their children from having

1 their identity stolen, may not be able to do so.
2 Only one of the three nationwide CRAs cur-
3 rently allows parents from any State to set up
4 a freeze for a minor child. At the other two na-
5 tionwide CRAs, parents can only obtain a freeze
6 after a child has become an ID theft victim be-
7 cause, it is only at this point, that these CRAs
8 have an existing credit file for the child. While
9 many States have enacted laws to address this
10 problem, there is no existing Federal law.

11 (D) According to Javelin Strategy &
12 Research's 2015 Identity Fraud study, \$16 bil-
13 lion was stolen by fraudsters from 12.7 million
14 American consumers in 2014. Similarly, the
15 United States Department of Justice found an
16 estimated 7 percent of all residents age 16 or
17 older (about 17.6 million persons) in this coun-
18 try were victims of one or more incidents of ID
19 theft in 2014, and the number of elderly victims
20 age 65 or older (about 86 percent) increased
21 from 2.1 million in 2012 to 2.6 million in 2014.

22 (E) Consumers frequently express concern
23 about the security of their financial informa-
24 tion. According to a 2015 MasterCard survey,
25 a majority of consumers (77 percent) have anx-

1 iety about the possibility that their financial in-
2 formation and Social Security numbers may be
3 stolen or compromised, with about 55 percent
4 of consumers indicating that they would rather
5 have naked pictures of themselves leaked online
6 than have their financial information stolen.

7 (F) That survey also revealed that con-
8 sumers' fears about the online security of their
9 financial information even outweighed con-
10 sumers' worries about other physical security
11 dangers such as having their houses robbed (59
12 percent) or being pickpocketed (46 percent).

13 (G) According to Consumer Reports,
14 roughly 50 million American consumers spent
15 about \$3.5 billion in 2010 to purchase products
16 aimed at protecting their identity, with the an-
17 nual cost of these services ranging from \$120
18 to \$300. As risks to consumers' personal and fi-
19 nancial information continue to grow, con-
20 sumers need additional protections to ensure
21 that they have fair and reasonable access to the
22 full suite of ID theft and fraud prevention
23 measures that may be right for them.

1 **SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

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

5 **TITLE I—FIXING THE DISPUTE**
6 **PROCESS**

7 **SEC. 101. ESTABLISHES A NEW RIGHT TO APPEAL DIS-**
8 **PUTES COMPLETED BY CONSUMER REPORT-**
9 **ING AGENCIES AND FURNISHERS.**

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

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

15 “(1) REINVESTIGATIONS REQUIRED.—

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

24 “(i) conduct a reasonable reinvestiga-
25 tion using the process described in para-
26 graph (3) to determine whether the dis-

1 puted information is inaccurate, incom-
2 plete, or cannot be verified;

3 “(ii) notify the consumer that a nota-
4 tion described in section 605(e) will be
5 added to the consumer’s file until the re-
6 investigation has been completed and that
7 such notation can be removed at the re-
8 quest of the consumer; and

9 “(iii) before the end of the 30-day pe-
10 riod beginning on the date on which the
11 consumer reporting agency receives the no-
12 tice of the dispute from the consumer or
13 the reseller—

14 “(I) record the current status of
15 the disputed information; or

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

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

1 agency notified any person who provided any
2 item of information in dispute under paragraph
3 (2)(A).

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

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

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

1 substantiating documents, regarding the dispute
2 that was submitted to the consumer reporting
3 agency.

4 “(B) PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL INFORMA-
5 TION REGARDING DISPUTE AFTER NOTIFICA-
6 TION TO THE FURNISHER OF INFORMATION.—
7 If a consumer reporting agency receives addi-
8 tional information regarding the dispute from
9 the consumer or reseller after the agency pro-
10 vides the notification described under subpara-
11 graph (A) and before the end of the 30-day pe-
12 riod described in paragraph (1)(A), the con-
13 sumer reporting agency shall, not later than 3
14 business days after receiving such information,
15 provide such information to the person who pro-
16 vided the information in dispute.

17 “(3) REASONABLE STANDARDS FOR CONSUMER
18 REPORTING AGENCIES FOR CONDUCTING REINVES-
19 TIGATIONS AND RESOLVING DISPUTES SUBMITTED
20 BY CONSUMERS.—

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

24 “(i) maintain sufficient resources and
25 trained staff, commensurate with the vol-

1 ume and complexity of disputes received or
2 reasonably anticipated to be received, to
3 determine whether the disputed informa-
4 tion is accurate, complete, or can be
5 verified by the person who provided the in-
6 formation;

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

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

20 “(iv) verify that the consumer report-
21 ing agency has a record of the information
22 being disputed; and

23 “(v) conduct a reasonable review that
24 considers all information, including sub-

1 stantiating documents, provided by the
2 consumer or reseller.

3 “(B) CONSUMER REPORTING.—The con-
4 sumer reporting agency shall not impose any
5 limitation or otherwise impede the ability of a
6 consumer to submit information about the dis-
7 puted item.

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

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

1 porting agency of the modification or deletion
2 made to the consumer's file.

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

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

13 “(B) CONTENTS OF NOTICE TO CONSUMER
14 OF RESULTS OF REINVESTIGATION.—The notice
15 described in subparagraph (A) shall include—

16 “(i) a statement that the reinvestiga-
17 tion of the disputed information has been
18 completed;

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

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

4 “(I) a copy of the consumer re-
5 port and credit score or educational
6 score (if applicable) that is based
7 upon the consumer’s revised file;

8 “(II) a statement identifying the
9 specific information from the con-
10 sumer’s file that was deleted or modi-
11 fied because such information was de-
12 termined to be inaccurate, incomplete,
13 or unverifiable by the consumer re-
14 porting agency;

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

1 educational score (if applicable) under
2 section 612; and

3 “(IV) a statement that the con-
4 sumer has the right, free of charge, to
5 request under subsection (d) that the
6 consumer reporting agency furnish
7 notifications of the consumer’s revised
8 report;

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

19 “(v) a statement that the consumer
20 has the right, free of charge, to add a nar-
21 rative statement to the consumer’s file dis-
22 puting the accuracy or completeness of the
23 information, regardless of the results of
24 the reinvestigation by the agency, and the

1 process for submitting such a narrative
2 pursuant to subsection (b);

3 “(vi) a copy of all information relating
4 to the consumer that was used by the con-
5 sumer reporting agency in carrying out the
6 reinvestigation and relied upon as the basis
7 for the determination about the accuracy
8 and completeness of the disputed informa-
9 tion;

10 “(vii) a statement that a consumer
11 may, free of charge, challenge the results
12 of the reinvestigation by appeal within 120
13 days after the date the notice of the results
14 of the reinvestigation was provided to the
15 consumer and the process for submitting
16 an appeal;

17 “(viii) a statement informing the con-
18 sumer that a notation described in section
19 605(e) will be added to the file of the con-
20 sumer during the period in which the con-
21 sumer appeals the results of a reinvestiga-
22 tion and that such notation can be re-
23 moved at the request of the consumer; and

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

1 “(5) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO REINSER-
2 TION OF PREVIOUSLY DELETED OR MODIFIED MATE-
3 RIAL.—

4 “(A) CERTIFICATION OF NEW DETERMINA-
5 TION THAT ITEM IS ACCURATE OR COM-
6 PLETE.—A consumer reporting agency may not
7 reinsert into a consumer’s file any information
8 that was previously deleted or modified pursu-
9 ant to paragraph (3)(D), unless the person who
10 provided the information—

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

13 “(ii) submits a written certification
14 that the information is accurate and com-
15 plete; and

16 “(iii) provides a statement describing
17 the specific reasons why the information
18 should be inserted.

19 “(B) NOTICE TO CONSUMER BEFORE RE-
20 INSERTION CAN OCCUR.—Upon receipt of a re-
21 quest for reinsertion of disputed information
22 under subparagraph (A), the consumer report-
23 ing agency shall, not later than 5 business days
24 before the consumer reporting agency reinserts
25 the information into the consumer’s file, notify

1 the consumer in writing of such request for re-
2 insertion. Such notice shall include—

3 “(i) the business name, mailing ad-
4 dress, telephone number, and Internet
5 website address (if available) of any person
6 who provided information to or contacted
7 the consumer reporting agency in connec-
8 tion with the reinsertion;

9 “(ii) a copy of the information relat-
10 ing to the consumer, the certification that
11 the information is accurate or complete,
12 and the statement of the reasons sup-
13 porting reinsertion provided by the person
14 who provided the information to the con-
15 sumer reporting agency under subpara-
16 graph (A);

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

1 tain a free annual consumer report and
2 credit score or educational credit score (if
3 applicable) under section 612;

4 “(iv) a statement that the consumer
5 may appeal the determination that the pre-
6 viously deleted or modified information is
7 accurate or complete and a description of
8 the procedure for the consumer to make
9 such an appeal pursuant to subsection (h);
10 and

11 “(v) a statement that the consumer
12 has the right to add a narrative statement,
13 free of charge, to the consumer’s file dis-
14 puting the accuracy or completeness of the
15 disputed information and a description of
16 the process to add such a narrative state-
17 ment pursuant to subsection (b).

18 “(6) EXPEDITED DISPUTE RESOLUTION.—If a
19 consumer reporting agency determines that the in-
20 formation provided by the consumer is sufficient to
21 substantiate that the item of information is inac-
22 curate, incomplete, or cannot be verified by the per-
23 son who furnished such information, and the con-
24 sumer reporting agency deletes or modifies such in-
25 formation within 3 business days of receiving notice

1 of the dispute, the consumer reporting agency shall
2 be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (4),
3 if the consumer reporting agency provides to the
4 consumer—

5 “(A) prompt notice confirming the deletion
6 or modification of the information from the con-
7 sumer’s file in writing or by other means, if
8 agreed to by the consumer when the informa-
9 tion is disputed;

10 “(B) a statement of the consumer’s right
11 to request that the consumer reporting agency
12 furnish notifications of a revised consumer re-
13 port pursuant to subsection (d);

14 “(C) not later than 5 business days after
15 deleting or modifying the information, a copy of
16 the consumer report and credit score or edu-
17 cational score (if applicable) that is based upon
18 the consumer’s revised file; and

19 “(D) a statement that the consumer may
20 obtain, free of charge and within the 12-month
21 period following the date the notice under this
22 paragraph was sent to the consumer, a con-
23 sumer report and credit score or educational
24 score (if applicable) from the consumer report-
25 ing agency, regardless of whether the consumer

1 obtained or will obtain their free annual con-
2 sumer report and credit score or educational
3 score (if applicable) under section 612.

4 “(7) NO EXCUSE FOR FAILURE TO CONDUCT
5 REINVESTIGATION.—A consumer reporting agency
6 may not refuse to conduct a reinvestigation under
7 this subsection because the agency determines that
8 the dispute was submitted by an authorized third
9 party, unless the agency has clear and convincing
10 evidence that the third party is not authorized to
11 submit the dispute on the consumer’s behalf. If the
12 consumer reporting agency refuses to reinvestigate a
13 dispute for these reasons, it shall provide a clear and
14 conspicuous notice to the consumer explaining the
15 reasons for the refusal and describing the specific in-
16 formation the consumer is required to provide for
17 the agency to conduct the reinvestigation.”.

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

23 (c) INCLUDING SPECIALTY CONSUMER REPORTING
24 AGENCIES IN REPORTS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 611(e) of the Fair
2 Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681i(e)) is
3 amended by inserting “or 603(x)” after “section
4 603(p)”.

5 (2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (1)
6 of such section (15 U.S.C. 1681i(e)(1)) is amended
7 by striking “The Commission” and inserting “The
8 Bureau”.

9 (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such Act is fur-
10 ther amended—

11 (1) in section 605B(c)(2), by striking “section
12 611(a)(5)(B)” and inserting “section 611(a)(5)”;

13 (2) in section 611—

14 (A) in subsection (e), by striking “unless
15 there is reasonable grounds to believe that it is
16 frivolous or irrevelant,”; and

17 (B) in subsection (f)(3)—

18 (i) in subparagraph (A), by striking
19 “paragraph (6), (7), or (8) of subsection
20 (a)” and inserting “paragraph (4) or (5) of
21 subsection (a)”;

22 (ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking
23 “in the manner required under paragraph
24 (8)(A)”;

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

3 (e) GLOBAL TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO REF-
4 ERENCES TO NATIONWIDE SPECIALTY CONSUMER RE-
5 PORTING AGENCY.—Such Act is further amended—

6 (1) by striking “section 603(w)” and inserting
7 “section 603(x)” each place such term appears; and

8 (2) in section 612(a)(1)(A), by striking “(w)”
9 and inserting “(x)”.

10 **SEC. 102. CREATES REASONABLE DISPUTE PROCEDURES**
11 **FOR FURNISHERS OF INFORMATION AND**
12 **MEANINGFUL DISCLOSURES TO CONSUMERS**
13 **ABOUT INVESTIGATIONS; NOTICES BY FUR-**
14 **NISHERS TO CONSUMERS OF REPORTING OF**
15 **NEGATIVE ITEMS TO CONSUMER REPORTING**
16 **AGENCIES.**

17 Section 611 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
18 U.S.C. 1681i), as amended by section 302(b)(3) of the
19 Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Pro-
20 tection Act (Public Law 115–174), is amended by adding
21 at the end the following new subsection:

22 “(h) INCREASED CONSUMER AWARENESS OF DIS-
23 PUTATE RIGHTS.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
25 after the date of enactment of this subsection, each

1 consumer reporting agency described under sub-
2 section (p) or (x) of section 603 shall—

3 “(A) establish an Internet website acces-
4 sible to consumers; and

5 “(B) post on the home page of such
6 website a hyperlink to a separate webpage es-
7 tablished and maintained solely for the purpose
8 of providing information to a consumer about
9 how to dispute an item of information in the
10 consumer report of the consumer.

11 “(2) DISPUTE WEBPAGE REQUIREMENTS.—For
12 a consumer reporting agency described under sub-
13 section (p) or (x) of section 603, the separate dis-
14 pute webpage described in paragraph (1)(B)—

15 “(A) may not include any type or form of
16 marketing, advertising, information, or material
17 associated with any products or services offered
18 or sold to consumers;

19 “(B) shall clearly and conspicuously dis-
20 close a concise statement regarding how to file
21 a dispute through the agency, free of charge, in
22 the manner and format prescribed by the Bu-
23 reau;

24 “(C) shall describe the types of documents
25 that will be used by the agency in resolving the

1 dispute, including the business name and mail-
2 ing address to which a consumer may send such
3 documents;

4 “(D) shall include a clear and concise ex-
5 planation of and the process for using electronic
6 or other means to submit such documents, free
7 of charge, and without any character or data
8 limitation imposed by the agency;

9 “(E) shall include a statement that the
10 consumer may submit information, free of
11 charge, that the consumer believes will assist
12 the consumer reporting agency in determining
13 the results of the reinvestigation of the dispute;

14 “(F) shall clearly and conspicuously dis-
15 close a statement describing the procedure like-
16 ly to be used by the consumer reporting agency
17 in carrying out a reinvestigation to determine
18 the accuracy or completeness of the disputed
19 item of information, including the time period
20 in which the consumer will be notified of the re-
21 sults of the reinvestigation, and a statement
22 that the agency may extend the reinvestigation
23 period by an additional 15 days if the consumer
24 submits additional information after a certain
25 date; and

1 “(G) shall provide translations of all infor-
2 mation on the webpage in each of the 10 most
3 commonly spoken languages, other than
4 English, in the United States, as determined by
5 the Bureau of the Census on an ongoing basis,
6 and in formats accessible to individuals with
7 hearing or vision impairments.”.

8 **SEC. 103. CREATES REASONABLE DISPUTE PROCEDURES**
9 **FOR CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES AND**
10 **MEANINGFUL DISCLOSURES TO CONSUMERS**
11 **ABOUT REINVESTIGATIONS.**

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

15 “(f) DUTY OF FURNISHERS TO MAINTAIN RECORDS
16 OF CONSUMERS.—

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A person who furnishes in-
18 formation to a consumer reporting agency relating
19 to a consumer who has an account with that person
20 shall maintain all information necessary to substan-
21 tiate the accuracy and completeness of the informa-
22 tion furnished, including any records establishing the
23 liability and terms and conditions under which credit
24 was extended to a consumer and any payment his-
25 tory with respect to such credit.

1 “(2) RETENTION PERIOD.—Records described
2 under paragraph (1) shall be maintained until the
3 information with respect to which the records relate
4 may no longer be included in a consumer report pur-
5 suant to sections 605, 605C, 605D, and 605E.

6 “(3) TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP.—If a person
7 providing information to a consumer reporting agen-
8 cy is acquired by another person, or if another per-
9 son acquires the right to repayment connected to
10 such information, the acquiring person shall be sub-
11 ject to the requirements of this subsection with re-
12 spect to such information to the same extent as the
13 person who initially provided such information to the
14 consumer reporting agency. The person selling or
15 transferring the right to repayment shall provide the
16 information described in paragraph (1) to the trans-
17 feree or the acquirer.”.

18 **SEC. 104. INCREASES CONSUMERS’ AWARENESS OF DIS-**
19 **PUTE RIGHTS AND TOOLS FOR CHAL-**
20 **LENGING ERRORS.**

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

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

1 (2) in paragraph (1)—

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

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

6 (3) in paragraph (8)—

7 (A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting
8 “and completeness” after “accuracy”; and

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

11 (b) NEGATIVE INFORMATION NOTICES TO CON-
12 SUMERS.—Section 623(a)(7) (15 U.S.C. 1681s–2(a)(7))
13 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

14 “(7) DUTY OF FURNISHERS TO INFORM CON-
15 SUMERS ABOUT REPORTING NEGATIVE INFORMA-
16 TION.—

17 “(A) GENERAL NEGATIVE INFORMATION
18 WARNING NOTICE TO ALL CONSUMERS PRIOR
19 TO FURNISHING SUCH INFORMATION.—

20 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Any person that
21 regularly furnishes negative information to
22 a consumer reporting agency described in
23 subsection (p) or (x) of section 603 about
24 activity on any accounts of a consumer
25 held by such person or transactions associ-

1 ated with credit extended to a consumer by
2 such person shall provide a written general
3 negative information warning notice to
4 each such consumer before such person
5 may furnish any negative information re-
6 lating to such a consumer.

7 “(ii) CONTENT.—Such notice shall—
8 “(I) be clear and conspicuous;
9 “(II) describe the types of activi-
10 ties that constitute negative informa-
11 tion;
12 “(III) inform the consumer that
13 the person may report negative infor-
14 mation relating to any such accounts
15 or transactions to a consumer report-
16 ing agency described in subsection (p)
17 or (x) of section 603;
18 “(IV) state that the negative in-
19 formation may appear on a consumer
20 report of the consumer for the periods
21 described in section 605 and that dur-
22 ing such periods, the negative infor-
23 mation may adversely impact the con-
24 sumer’s credit score;

1 “(V) state that in some limited
2 circumstances, the negative informa-
3 tion may result in other adverse ac-
4 tions, including a denial of a new job
5 or a promotion from existing employ-
6 ment; and

7 “(VI) state that the consumer
8 has right to—

9 “(aa) obtain a copy of their
10 consumer report and credit score
11 or educational score (if applica-
12 ble), which in some instances can
13 be obtained free of charge, from
14 any consumer reporting agency
15 to which negative information
16 may be been sent; and

17 “(bb) dispute, free of
18 charge, any errors on a consumer
19 report relating to the consumer.

20 “(iii) TIMING OF NOTICE.—Such per-
21 son shall provide such notice to a consumer
22 not later than 90 days before the date on
23 which the person furnishes negative infor-
24 mation relating to such consumer.

1 “(B) SPECIFIC NEGATIVE INFORMATION
2 NOTICE TO A CONSUMER.—

3 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Any person de-
4 scribed in subparagraph (A) that has fur-
5 nished negative information relating to ac-
6 tivity on any accounts of a consumer held
7 by such person or transactions associated
8 with credit extended to a consumer by such
9 person to a consumer reporting agency de-
10 scribed in subsection (p) or (x) of section
11 603 shall send a written notice to each
12 such consumer.

13 “(ii) CONTENT.—Such notice shall—

14 “(I) be clear and conspicuous;

15 “(II) inform the consumer that
16 the person has furnished negative in-
17 formation relating to such accounts or
18 transactions to a consumer reporting
19 agency described in subsection (p) or
20 (x) of section 603;

21 “(III) identify any consumer re-
22 porting agency to which the negative
23 information was furnished, including
24 the name of the agency, mailing ad-

1 dress, Internet website address, and
2 toll-free telephone number; and

3 “(IV) include the statements de-
4 scribed in subclauses (IV), (V), and
5 (VI) of subparagraph (A)(ii).

6 “(iii) TIME OF NOTICE.—Such person
7 shall provide such notice to a consumer not
8 later than 5 business days after the date
9 on which the person furnished negative in-
10 formation relating to such consumer.

11 “(C) NOTICE EFFECTIVE FOR SUBSE-
12 QUENT SUBMISSIONS.—After providing the no-
13 tice described in subparagraph (B), the person
14 may submit additional negative information to
15 a consumer reporting agency described in sub-
16 section (p) or (x) of section 603 without pro-
17 viding additional notice to the consumer, unless
18 another person acquires the right to repayment
19 connected to the additional negative informa-
20 tion. The acquiring person shall be subject to
21 the requirements of this paragraph and shall be
22 required to send consumers the written notices
23 described in this paragraph, if applicable.

24 “(D) NON-TRADITIONAL DATA FUR-
25 NISHERS.—Any person that furnishes negative

1 information to a consumer reporting agency de-
2 scribed in subsection (p) or (x) of section 603
3 relating to any accounts of, or transactions as-
4 sociated with, a consumer by such person in-
5 volving non-traditional data shall be subject to
6 the requirements described in subparagraphs
7 (A), (B), and (C).

8 “(E) MODEL NOTICES.—

9 “(i) DUTY OF BUREAU.—Not later
10 than 6 months after date of the enactment
11 of this paragraph, the Bureau shall issue
12 model forms for the notices described in
13 subparagraphs (A) and (B) that a person
14 may use to comply with the requirements
15 of this paragraph.

16 “(ii) USE OF MODEL NOTICE NOT RE-
17 QUIRED.—No provision of this paragraph
18 may be construed to require a person to
19 use the model notices prescribed by the
20 Bureau.

21 “(iii) COMPLIANCE USING MODEL NO-
22 TICES.—A person shall be deemed to be in
23 compliance with the requirements of sub-
24 paragraph (A)(ii) or (B)(ii) (as applicable)

1 if the person uses the model notice pre-
2 scribed by the Bureau.

3 “(F) ISSUANCE OF GENERAL NEGATIVE
4 WARNING NOTICE WITHOUT SUBMITTING NEGA-
5 TIVE INFORMATION.—No provision of this para-
6 graph may be construed to require a person de-
7 scribed in subparagraph (A) or (D) to furnish
8 negative information about a consumer to a
9 consumer reporting agency described in sub-
10 section (p) or (x) of section 603.

11 “(G) SAFE HARBOR.—A person shall not
12 be liable for failure to perform the duties re-
13 quired by this paragraph if the person reason-
14 ably believes that the person is prohibited, by
15 law, from contacting the consumer.

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

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

23 “(i) NEGATIVE INFORMATION.—The
24 term ‘negative information’ means infor-
25 mation concerning a consumer’s delin-

1 quencies, late payments, insolvency, or any
2 form of default.

3 “(ii) NON-TRADITIONAL DATA.—The
4 term ‘non-traditional data’ relates to tele-
5 communications payments, utility pay-
6 ments, rent payments, remittances, wire
7 transfers, and such other items as deter-
8 mined by the Bureau.”.

9 (c) DUTIES OF FURNISHERS AFTER RECEIVING NO-
10 TICE OF DISPUTE FROM A CONSUMER.—Section
11 623(a)(8)(E) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C.
12 1681s-2(a)(8)(E)) is amended to read as follows:

13 “(E) DUTIES OF FURNISHERS AFTER RE-
14 CEIVING NOTICE OF DISPUTE FROM A CON-
15 SUMER.—After receiving a notice of dispute
16 from a consumer pursuant to subparagraph
17 (D), the person that provided the information
18 in dispute to a consumer reporting agency
19 shall—

20 “(i) promptly provide to each con-
21 sumer reporting agency to which the per-
22 son furnished the disputed information the
23 notice of dispute;

24 “(ii) review all information, including
25 any substantiating documents, provided by

1 the consumer about the disputed informa-
2 tion and conduct an investigation, separate
3 from any reinvestigation by a consumer re-
4 porting agency or a reseller conducted with
5 respect to the disputed information;

6 “(iii) before the expiration of the pe-
7 riod under section 611(a)(1) within which
8 a consumer reporting agency would be re-
9 quired to complete its action if the con-
10 sumer had elected to dispute the informa-
11 tion under that section, complete an inves-
12 tigation of the disputed information pursu-
13 ant to the standards described in subpara-
14 graph (G);

15 “(iv) notify the consumer, in writing,
16 of the receipt of the dispute that in-
17 cludes—

18 “(I) a statement about any infor-
19 mation additional to the information
20 that the person is required to main-
21 tain under subsection (f) that would
22 support the person’s ability to carry
23 out an investigation to resolve the
24 consumer’s dispute; and

1 “(II) a statement that the con-
2 sumer reporting agency to which the
3 disputed information was provided will
4 include a notation described in section
5 605(e) in the consumer’s file until the
6 investigation has been completed, and
7 information about how a consumer
8 may request that such notation is re-
9 moved by the agency;

10 “(v) if the investigation determines
11 the disputed information is inaccurate, in-
12 complete, or unverifiable, promptly notify
13 each consumer reporting agency to which
14 the person furnished such information in
15 accordance with paragraph (2); and

16 “(vi) notify the consumer of the re-
17 sults of the investigation, in writing, in ac-
18 cordance with subparagraph (H).”.

19 (d) **ELIMINATING FURNISHERS’ AUTHORITY TO DIS-**
20 **MISS DISPUTES AS FRIVOLOUS OR IRRELEVANT.**—Section
21 623(a)(8) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s–2(a)(8)) is
22 amended by striking subparagraph (F) and redesignating
23 subparagraph (G) as subparagraph (F).

1 (e) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—Section 623(a)(8) of such
2 Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s–2(a)(8)) is further amended by add-
3 ing at the end the following new subparagraphs:

4 “(G) REASONABLE STANDARDS FOR FUR-
5 NISHERS FOR CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS
6 AND RESOLVING DISPUTES SUBMITTED BY CON-
7 SUMERS.—In any investigation conducted by a
8 person who furnishes information to a con-
9 sumer reporting agency of an item of informa-
10 tion being disputed by a consumer, the person,
11 at a minimum—

12 “(i) shall maintain sufficient resources
13 and trained staff, commensurate with the
14 volume and complexity of disputes received
15 or reasonably anticipated to be received, to
16 conduct investigations;

17 “(ii) shall verify that the person has a
18 record of the particular information being
19 disputed, consistent with the requirements
20 of subsection (f);

21 “(iii) shall verify that the personally
22 identifiable information of the consumer
23 submitting the dispute matches the person-
24 ally identifiable information contained on
25 such records;

1 “(iv) shall conduct a reasonable re-
2 view to determine whether the disputed in-
3 formation is accurate, complete, and can
4 be verified that considers all the informa-
5 tion, including any substantiating docu-
6 ments, provided by the consumer about the
7 disputed information;

8 “(v) shall ensure that the investiga-
9 tion is an independent analysis that is sep-
10 arate from any reinvestigation by a con-
11 sumer reporting agency or a reseller con-
12 ducted with respect to the disputed infor-
13 mation; and

14 “(vi) may not impose any limitations
15 or otherwise impede the ability of a con-
16 sumer to submit information, including
17 any substantiating documents, about the
18 disputed information.

19 “(H) CONTENTS OF THE NOTICE TO THE
20 CONSUMER ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE IN-
21 VESTIGATION BY THE FURNISHER.—The notice
22 of the results of the investigation described in
23 subparagraph (E) shall include—

24 “(i) a statement informing the con-
25 sumer as to whether the disputed informa-

1 tion was determined to be inaccurate, in-
2 complete, or unverifiable;

3 “(ii) a statement of the specific rea-
4 sons supporting the results of the inves-
5 tigation;

6 “(iii) a description of the procedure
7 used by the dispute resolution staff of the
8 person who furnishes information to a con-
9 sumer reporting agency to determine the
10 accuracy or completeness of the informa-
11 tion, including the business name, mailing
12 address, telephone number, and Internet
13 website address (if available) of any person
14 who was contacted by the staff in connec-
15 tion with the determination;

16 “(iv) a copy of all information relating
17 to the consumer that was used in carrying
18 out the investigation and was the basis for
19 any determination about the accuracy or
20 completeness of the disputed information;

21 “(v) a statement that consumer will
22 receive, free of charge, a copy of their con-
23 sumer report and credit score or edu-
24 cational credit score (if applicable), from
25 any consumer reporting agency to which

1 the disputed information had been pro-
2 vided, regardless of whether the consumer
3 obtained or will obtain a free consumer re-
4 port and credit score or educational credit
5 score (if applicable) in the 12-month period
6 preceding receipt of the notice described in
7 this subparagraph pursuant to section
8 612(a)(1);

9 “(vi) if the disputed information was
10 found to be inaccurate, incomplete, or un-
11 verifiable, a statement that the consumer
12 report of the consumer shall be revised to
13 reflect the change to the consumer’s file as
14 a result of the investigation;

15 “(vii) a statement that the consumer
16 has the right to appeal the results of the
17 investigation under paragraph (10), free of
18 charge, within 120 days after the date of
19 the notice of the results of the investiga-
20 tion was provided to the consumer and the
21 process for submitting an appeal;

22 “(viii) a statement that the consumer
23 may add a narrative statement, free of
24 charge, to the consumer’s file held by the
25 consumer reporting agency to which the in-

1 formation has been furnished disputing the
2 accuracy or completeness of the informa-
3 tion, regardless of the results of the inves-
4 tigation by the person, and the process for
5 contacting any agency that received the
6 consumer's information from the person to
7 submit a narrative statement;

8 “(ix) a statement informing the con-
9 sumer that a notation described in section
10 605(e) will be added to the consumer's file
11 during the period in which the consumer
12 appeals the results of an investigation and
13 that such notation can be removed at the
14 request of the consumer; and

15 “(x) a statement that the consumer
16 has the right to request a copy of their
17 consumer report and credit score or edu-
18 cational credit score (if applicable), free of
19 charge, within the 12-month period fol-
20 lowing the date of the conclusion of the in-
21 vestigation from any consumer reporting
22 agency in which the disputed information
23 had been provided, regardless of whether
24 the consumer obtained or will obtain a free
25 annual consumer report and credit score or

1 educational credit score (if applicable)
2 under this subparagraph or section
3 612(a)(1).”.

4 (f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section
5 615(a)(4)(B) is amended—

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

8 (2) by striking “furnished by the agency” and
9 inserting “to a consumer reporting agency under
10 section 611 or to a person who furnished informa-
11 tion to an agency under section 623”.

12 **SEC. 105. ENHANCES ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS DU-**
13 **TIES FOR CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES**
14 **AND FURNISHERS.**

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

19 (1) in subsection (b), by inserting “or if the
20 consumer is unsatisfied with the results of an appeal
21 conducted under subsection (h),” after “resolve the
22 dispute,”; and

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

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

3 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Within 120 days after the
4 date of receipt of the results of a reinvestigation
5 conducted under subsection (a), a consumer (or au-
6 thorized third party) may, free of charge, appeal the
7 results of such reinvestigation by submitting a notice
8 of appeal to the consumer reporting agency.

9 “(2) NOTICE OF APPEAL.—

10 “(A) REQUIREMENTS.—A notice of appeal
11 described in paragraph (1) may be submitted in
12 writing, or through a toll-free telephone number
13 or other electronic means established by the
14 consumer reporting agency (including on the
15 Internet website described in subsection (g)),
16 and—

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

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

22 “(iii) may provide any information the
23 consumer believes is relevant to substan-
24 tiate the validity of the dispute.

1 “(B) CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCY NO-
2 TICE TO CONSUMER.—Upon receipt of such no-
3 tice of appeal, the consumer reporting agency
4 shall promptly provide to the consumer a state-
5 ment confirming the receipt of the consumer’s
6 notice of appeal that shall include—

7 “(i) an approximate date on which the
8 consumer’s appeal review will be com-
9 pleted;

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

12 “(iii) an employee reference number
13 or other employee identifier for each of the
14 specific individuals designated by the con-
15 sumer reporting agency who, upon the re-
16 quest of the consumer, may discuss the
17 substance and status of the appeal.

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

20 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 20
21 days after receiving a notice of appeal, the con-
22 sumer reporting agency shall review the appeal.
23 If the consumer reporting agency determines
24 the information is inaccurate, incomplete, or
25 cannot be verified, the consumer reporting

1 agency shall delete or modify the item of infor-
2 mation being disputed by the consumer from
3 the file of the consumer before the end of the
4 20-day period beginning on the date on which
5 the consumer reporting agency receives a notice
6 of an appeal from the consumer.

7 “(B) NOTICE OF APPEAL TO FURNISHER;
8 INFORMATION REGARDING DISPUTE PROVIDED
9 BY THE CONSUMER.—

10 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Before the end of
11 the period of 3 business days beginning on
12 the date on which a consumer reporting
13 agency receives a notice of appeal, the con-
14 sumer reporting agency shall provide no-
15 tice of the appeal, including all information
16 relating to the specific appeal that the con-
17 sumer reporting agency has received from
18 the consumer, to any person who provided
19 any information in dispute.

20 “(ii) PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL IN-
21 FORMATION REGARDING THE DISPUTE.—If
22 the consumer reporting agency receives ad-
23 ditional information from the consumer
24 after the agency provides the notice re-
25 quired under clause (i) and before the end

1 of the 20-day period described in subpara-
2 graph (A), the consumer reporting agency
3 shall, not later than 3 business days after
4 receiving such information, provide such
5 information to any person who provided
6 the information in dispute and shall have
7 an additional 10 business days to complete
8 the appeal review.

9 “(C) MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR APPEALS
10 EMPLOYEES.—

11 “(i) DESIGNATION.—Upon receipt of
12 a notice of appeal under paragraph (1), a
13 consumer reporting agency shall designate
14 one or more specific employees who—

15 “(I) shall be assigned an em-
16 ployee reference number or other em-
17 ployee identifier that can be used by
18 the consumer to discuss the appeal
19 with the specific individuals handling
20 the appeal;

21 “(II) shall have direct authority
22 to resolve the dispute that is the sub-
23 ject of the notice of appeal from the
24 review stage to its completion;

1 “(III) shall meet minimum train-
2 ing and ongoing certification require-
3 ments at regular intervals, as estab-
4 lished by the Bureau;

5 “(IV) shall be located within the
6 United States;

7 “(V) may not have been involved
8 in the reinvestigation conducted or
9 terminated pursuant to subsection (a);
10 and

11 “(VI) may not be subject to any
12 requirements linking incentives, in-
13 cluding promotion, to the number of
14 appeals processed within a certain
15 time period.

16 “(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Such employ-
17 ees shall conduct a robust review of the ap-
18 peal and make a determination regarding
19 the accuracy and completeness of the dis-
20 puted information by—

21 “(I) conducting an independent
22 analysis, separate from any investiga-
23 tion by a reseller or person who pro-
24 vided the disputed information, and
25 separate from any prior reinvestiga-

1 tion conducted by the consumer re-
2 porting agency of the disputed infor-
3 mation;

4 “(II) verifying that the personally
5 identifiable information of the con-
6 sumer submitting the dispute matches
7 the personally identifiable information
8 contained on the consumer’s file;

9 “(III) analyzing the notice of ap-
10 peal and all information, including
11 any substantiating documents, pro-
12 vided by the consumer with the notice
13 of appeal;

14 “(IV) evaluating the validity of
15 any information submitted by any
16 person that was used by the consumer
17 reporting agency in the reinvestigation
18 of the initial dispute;

19 “(V) verifying that the consumer
20 reporting agency has a record of the
21 information being disputed; and

22 “(VI) applying any additional
23 factors or investigative processes, as
24 specified by the Bureau.

1 “(D) NOTICE OF APPEAL RESULTS.—Not
2 later than 5 days after the end of the 20-day
3 period described under subparagraph (A) (or
4 the 10-day extension period, as applicable) the
5 consumer reporting agency shall provide the
6 consumer with written notice of the results of
7 the appeal by postal mail or, if requested by the
8 consumer, by other means. The contents of
9 such notice shall include—

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

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

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

21 “(iv) a description of the procedure
22 used to determine the accuracy and com-
23 pleteness of the information, including the
24 business name, telephone number, mailing
25 address, and Internet website address (if

1 applicable) of any person who provided in-
2 formation that was contacted in connection
3 with such information, if reasonably avail-
4 able;

5 “(v) information describing that the
6 consumer may submit a statement, without
7 charge, disputing the accuracy or com-
8 pleteness of information in the consumer’s
9 file that was the subject of an appeal
10 under this subsection by submitting a
11 statement directly to each consumer re-
12 porting agency that received the informa-
13 tion;

14 “(vi) a description of the consumer’s
15 rights pursuant to subsection (d) (relating
16 to furnishing notifications to certain users
17 of consumer reports); and

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

20 “(E) NO EXCUSE FOR FAILURE TO CON-
21 DUCT APPEAL.—A consumer reporting agency
22 may not refuse to conduct a review of an appeal
23 under this subsection because the agency deter-
24 mines that the notice of appeal was submitted
25 by an authorized third party, unless the agency

1 has clear and convincing evidence that the third
2 party is not authorized to submit the notice of
3 appeal on the consumer’s behalf. If the con-
4 sumer reporting agency refuses to conduct a re-
5 view of the appeal for these reasons, it shall
6 provide a clear and conspicuous written notice
7 to the consumer explaining the reasons for the
8 refusal and describing any information the con-
9 sumer is required to provide for the agency to
10 conduct a review of the appeal.”.

11 (b) APPEALS OF INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY
12 FURNISHERS OF INFORMATION.—Section 623(a) of the
13 Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s–2(a)) is
14 amended by adding at the end the following new para-
15 graph:

16 “(10) DUTY OF FURNISHERS OF INFORMATION
17 UPON NOTICE OF APPEAL OF INVESTIGATION.—

18 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Within 120 days of
19 the date of receipt of the results of an inves-
20 tigation conducted under paragraph (8)(E), a
21 consumer may, free of charge, appeal such re-
22 sults by submitting a notice of appeal to the
23 person who provided the information in the dis-
24 pute to a consumer reporting agency (hereafter
25 in this paragraph referred to as the ‘furnisher’).

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

6 “(i) shall identify the information con-
7 tained in the consumer’s file that is the
8 subject of the appeal;

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

11 “(iii) may include any information, in-
12 cluding substantiating documents, the con-
13 sumer believes is relevant to the appeal.

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

16 “(i) before the end of the period of 3
17 business days beginning on the date on
18 which the furnisher receives the notice of
19 appeal, notify each consumer reporting
20 agency to which the person furnished such
21 information a statement identifying the
22 items of information that a consumer is
23 appealing; and

24 “(ii) notify the consumer confirming
25 the receipt of the consumer’s notice of ap-

1 peal, including an approximate date when
2 the consumer's appeal will be completed,
3 the process and procedures by which a re-
4 view of the appeal will be conducted, and
5 the specific individual designated by the
6 consumer reporting agency who, upon the
7 request of the consumer, may discuss the
8 substance and status of the appeal.

9 “(D) FURNISHER REQUIREMENTS UPON
10 RECEIPT OF NOTICE OF APPEAL.—Not later
11 than 20 days after receiving a notice of appeal,
12 the furnisher shall determine whether the item
13 of information being disputed by the consumer
14 is inaccurate, incomplete, or cannot be verified,
15 and shall notify the consumer reporting agency
16 of the determination. If the furnisher cannot
17 verify the accuracy or completeness of the dis-
18 puted information, the furnisher shall, before
19 the end of the 20-day period beginning on the
20 date on which the furnisher receives notice of
21 an appeal from the consumer, submit instruc-
22 tions to the consumer reporting agency that the
23 item of information being disputed by the con-
24 sumer should be deleted from the file of the
25 consumer.

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

5 “(i) shall be assigned an employee ref-
6 erence number or other employee identifier
7 that can be used by the consumer to dis-
8 cuss the appeal with the specific individ-
9 uals handling the appeal;

10 “(ii) shall have direct authority to re-
11 solve the dispute that is the subject of the
12 notice of appeal on behalf of the furnisher
13 from the review stage to its completion;

14 “(iii) shall meet minimum training
15 and ongoing certification requirements at
16 regular intervals, as established by the Bu-
17 reau;

18 “(iv) may not have been involved in
19 an investigation conducted pursuant to
20 paragraph (8); and

21 “(v) may not be subject to any re-
22 quirements linking incentives, including
23 promotion, to the number of appeals proc-
24 essed within a certain time period.

1 “(F) REQUIREMENTS FOR APPEALS PROC-
2 ESS.—Such employees shall conduct a robust
3 review of the appeal and make a determination
4 regarding the accuracy and completeness of the
5 disputed information by—

6 “(i) conducting an independent anal-
7 ysis, separate from any reinvestigation by
8 a reseller or consumer reporting agency, of
9 the disputed information;

10 “(ii) verifying that the personally
11 identifiable information related to the dis-
12 pute is accurate and complete;

13 “(iii) analyzing the notice of appeal
14 and all information, including substan-
15 tiating documents, provided by the con-
16 sumer with the notice of appeal;

17 “(iv) evaluating the validity of any in-
18 formation submitted by any person that
19 was used by the furnisher in the initial in-
20 vestigation into the dispute;

21 “(v) verifying that the information
22 being disputed relates to the consumer in
23 whose file the information is located;

1 “(vi) verifying that the furnisher has
2 a record of the information being disputed;
3 and

4 “(vii) applying any additional factors
5 or investigative processes, as specified by
6 the Bureau.

7 “(G) EXTENSION OF REVIEW PERIOD.—If
8 a consumer submits additional information re-
9 lated to the appeal after the period of 3 busi-
10 ness days described in subparagraph (C)(i) and
11 before the end of the 20-day period described in
12 subparagraph (D), the furnisher shall have an
13 additional 10 business days to complete the re-
14 view of the appeal.

15 “(H) NOTICE OF APPEAL RESULTS.—Not
16 later than 5 days after the end of the 20-day
17 period described in subparagraph (D) (or the
18 10 business day extension described under sub-
19 paragraph (G), as applicable) the furnisher
20 shall provide the consumer with written notice
21 of the results of the appeal by mail or, if re-
22 quested by the consumer, by other means. The
23 contents of such notice shall include—

24 “(i) a statement that the appeal is
25 completed and the date on which it was

1 completed, the results of the appeal, and
2 the specific reasons supporting the results
3 of the appeal;

4 “(ii) a copy of all information relating
5 to the consumer that was used as a basis
6 for deciding the results of the appeal;

7 “(iii) if the appeal results in any
8 change to the consumer report, a notifica-
9 tion that the consumer shall receive a copy,
10 free of charge, of a revised consumer re-
11 port (based upon the consumer’s file as
12 that file was changed as a result of the ap-
13 peal) and a credit score or educational
14 credit score (if applicable) from each con-
15 sumer reporting agency that had been fur-
16 nished incorrect information;

17 “(iv) a description of the procedure
18 used to determine the accuracy and com-
19 pleteness of the information, including the
20 business name, telephone number, mailing
21 address, and Internet website address (if
22 applicable), of any person who provided in-
23 formation that was contacted in connection
24 with such information, if reasonably avail-
25 able;

1 “(v) information describing that the
2 consumer may submit a statement, without
3 charge, disputing the accuracy or com-
4 pleteness of information in the consumer’s
5 file that was the subject of an appeal
6 under this paragraph by submitting a
7 statement directly to each consumer re-
8 porting agency that received the informa-
9 tion; and

10 “(vi) a notification that the consumer
11 may request the furnisher to submit to
12 each consumer reporting agency the con-
13 sumer’s request to furnish notifications
14 pursuant to section 611(d) (relating to fur-
15 nishing notifications to certain users of
16 consumer reports).”.

17 (c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 623(a)(8)(A)
18 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681s-
19 2(a)(8)(A)) is amended by striking “reinvestigate” and in-
20 serting “investigate”.

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

24 (1) in subsection (c)—

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

3 (B) in the subsection heading, by striking
4 “RIGHTS TO OBTAIN AND DISPUTE INFORMA-
5 TION IN CONSUMER REPORTS AND TO OBTAIN
6 CREDIT SCORES” and inserting “KEY CON-
7 SUMER REPORTING RIGHTS”; and

8 (C) in paragraph (1)—

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

11 (ii) in subparagraph (B)—

12 (I) in clause (ii), by striking “a
13 consumer report without charge under
14 section 612” and inserting “consumer
15 reports and credit scores or edu-
16 cational credit scores (as applicable)
17 without charge under subsections (f),
18 (g), (i), or (j) or section 612”;

19 (II) in clause (iii), by inserting
20 “or section 623” after “section 611”;

21 (III) by striking clauses (iv) and
22 (vi);

23 (IV) in clause (v), by striking
24 “and” at the end;

1 (V) by inserting after clause (iii)
2 the following new clause:

3 “(iv) the right of a consumer to ap-
4 peal a determination of a reinvestigation
5 conducted by a consumer reporting agency
6 under section 611(h) or an investigation
7 conducted by a furnisher of information
8 under section 623(a)(10);”; and

9 (VI) by adding at the end the fol-
10 lowing new clauses:

11 “(vi) the method and circumstances
12 under which certain consumers can partici-
13 pate in credit rehabilitation or restoration
14 under section 605C, 605D, or 605E; and

15 “(vii) 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), by inserting
23 “and the Commission” after “Bureau”;
24 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. REQUIRES FURNISHERS TO MAINTAIN RECORDS**
14 **NECESSARY TO VERIFY ACCURACY OF DIS-**
15 **PUTES.**

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

20 “(j) REQUIREMENT TO SEND REVISED CONSUMER
21 REPORT TO CONSUMER.—Upon receiving a notice de-
22 scribed in section 623(a)(8)(E)(iv), each consumer report-
23 ing agency shall send to the consumer a revised consumer
24 report and credit score or education credit score (if appli-

1 cable) based upon the consumer's file as that file was
2 changed as a result of the investigation.”.

3 **SEC. 107. ESTABLISHES NEW REQUIREMENTS ON CON-**
4 **SUMER REPORTING AGENCIES WHEN NOTI-**
5 **FIED OF INACCURATE OR INCOMPLETE IN-**
6 **FORMATION FROM FURNISHERS.**

7 Section 605(e) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
8 U.S.C. 1681e) (as so redesignated by section 401(a)(2))
9 is amended to read as follows:

10 “(e) INDICATION OF DISPUTE.—

11 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting
12 agency shall include in any consumer report based
13 on the consumer's file a notation identifying any
14 item of information that is currently in dispute by
15 the consumer if—

16 “(A) a consumer disputes the completeness
17 or accuracy of any item of information con-
18 tained in a consumer's file pursuant to section
19 611(a)(1);

20 “(B) a consumer files with a consumer re-
21 porting agency an appeal of a reinvestigation
22 pursuant to section 611(i); or

23 “(C) the consumer reporting agency is no-
24 tified by a person that furnished any items of

1 information that are currently in dispute by the
2 consumer that—

3 “(i) a consumer disputes the com-
4 pleteness or accuracy of any information
5 furnished by a person to any consumer re-
6 porting agency pursuant to paragraph (3)
7 or (8) of section 623(a); or

8 “(ii) a consumer submits a notice of
9 appeal under section 623(a)(10).

10 “(2) OPT OUT.—A consumer may submit a re-
11 quest to a consumer reporting agency or a person
12 who furnished the information in dispute, as applica-
13 ble, to have the notation described in paragraph (1)
14 omitted from the consumer report. Upon receipt of
15 such a request—

16 “(A) by a consumer reporting agency, such
17 agency shall remove the notation within 1 busi-
18 ness day; and

19 “(B) by a person who furnished the infor-
20 mation in dispute, such person shall submit
21 such request to each consumer reporting agency
22 to which the person furnished such information
23 within 1 business day and such agency shall re-
24 move the notation within 1 business day of re-
25 ceipt of such request.”.

1 **SEC. 108. INDICATION OF DISPUTE BY CONSUMERS AND**
2 **USE OF DISPUTED INFORMATION.**

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

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

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

12 “(2) BUREAU RULE TO ASSURE MAXIMUM POS-
13 SIBLE ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS WITH CREDIT
14 REPORTING PRACTICES.—

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

19 “(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In formulating the
20 rule required under subparagraph (A), the Bu-
21 reau shall—

22 “(i) develop standards for matching
23 the personally identifiable information in-
24 cluded in the consumer’s file with the per-
25 sonally identifiable information furnished
26 by the person who provided the informa-

1 tion to the consumer reporting agency
2 (hereafter in this subsection referred to as
3 the ‘furnisher’), including the full name of
4 a consumer, the date of birth of a con-
5 sumer, the full social security number of a
6 consumer, and any other information that
7 the Bureau determines would aid in assur-
8 ing maximum possible accuracy and com-
9 pleteness of such consumer reports;

10 “(ii) establish processes for a con-
11 sumer reporting agency to monitor the in-
12 tegrity of the data provided by furnishers
13 and the compliance of furnishers with the
14 requirements of this title;

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

1 Collection Practices Act) within the time
2 period established by the Bureau;

3 “(iv) establish procedures to require
4 each consumer reporting agency to review
5 and monitor the quality of information re-
6 ceived from any source, including informa-
7 tion from public records, by regularly and
8 on an ongoing basis comparing the infor-
9 mation received to the information avail-
10 able from the original source and ensuring
11 that the information received is the most
12 current information;

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

20 “(vi) develop standards and proce-
21 dures for consumer reporting agencies to
22 adopt regarding collection of public record
23 data, including standards and procedures
24 to consider the ultimate data source, how
25 the public record information is filed and

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

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

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

21 “(B) take corrective action, which may in-
22 clude—

23 “(i) mandatory revised training and
24 training materials for the staff of the fur-

1 nisher regarding the furnishing of accurate
2 and complete information;

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

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

9 **SEC. 109. INCLUSION OF PUBLIC RECORD DATA SOURCES**
10 **IN CONSUMER REPORTS.**

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

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

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

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Credit Reporting Act
23 (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is amended—

24 (1) in section 616—

1 (A) in subsection (a), by amending the
2 subsection heading to read as follows: “DAM-
3 AGES”;

4 (B) by redesignating subsections (c) and
5 (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

6 (C) by inserting after subsection (b) the
7 following new subsection:

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

17 (2) in section 617—

18 (A) in subsection (a), by amending the
19 subsection heading to read as follows: “DAM-
20 AGES”;

21 (B) by redesignating subsection (b) as sub-
22 section (c); and

23 (C) by inserting after subsection (a) the
24 following new subsection:

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

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

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

16 (2) by inserting “negligent, willful, or” before
17 “knowing”.

18 **TITLE II—RESTRICTING THE**
19 **USE OF CREDIT CHECKS FOR**
20 **EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS**

21 **SEC. 201. BANS THE USE OF CREDIT INFORMATION FOR**
22 **MOST EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 604 of the Fair Credit
24 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681b) is amended—

1 (1) in subsection (a)(3)(B), by inserting “, sub-
2 ject to the requirements of subsection (b)” after
3 “purposes”; and

4 (2) in subsection (b)—

5 (A) in paragraph (1)—

6 (i) by amending the paragraph head-
7 ing to read as follows: “USE OF CON-
8 SUMER REPORTS FOR EMPLOYMENT PUR-
9 POSES”;

10 (ii) in subparagraph (A), by redesign-
11 ating clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I)
12 and (II), respectively (and conforming the
13 margins accordingly);

14 (iii) by redesignating subparagraphs
15 (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respec-
16 tively (and conforming the margins accord-
17 ingly);

18 (iv) by striking the period at the end
19 of clause (ii) (as so redesignated) and in-
20 serting “; and”;

21 (v) by striking “agency may furnish”
22 and inserting “agency—
23 “(A) may furnish”; and

24 (vi) by adding at the end the following
25 new subparagraph:

1 “(B) except as provided in paragraph (5),
2 may not furnish a consumer report with respect
3 to any consumer in which any information con-
4 tained in the report bears on the consumer’s
5 creditworthiness, credit standing, or credit ca-
6 pacity.”; and

7 (B) by adding at the end the following new
8 paragraphs:

9 “(5) REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSUMER REPORTS
10 BEARING ON THE CONSUMER’S CREDITWORTHINESS,
11 CREDIT STANDING, OR CREDIT CAPACITY.—

12 “(A) IN GENERAL.—A person may use a
13 consumer report with respect to any consumer
14 in which any information contained in the re-
15 port bears on the consumer’s creditworthiness,
16 credit standing, or credit capacity only if—

17 “(i) either—

18 “(I) the person is required to ob-
19 tain the report by a Federal, State, or
20 local law; or

21 “(II) the information contained
22 in the report is being used with re-
23 spect to a national security investiga-
24 tion (as defined in paragraph (4)(D));

1 “(ii) none of the cost associated with
2 obtaining the consumer report will be
3 passed on to the consumer to whom the re-
4 port relates; and

5 “(iii) the information contained in the
6 consumer report will not be disclosed to
7 any other person other than—

8 “(I) in an aggregate format that
9 protects a consumer’s personally iden-
10 tifiable information; or

11 “(II) as may be necessary to
12 comply with any applicable Federal,
13 State, or local equal employment op-
14 portunity law or regulation.

15 “(B) DISCLOSURES.—A person who pro-
16 cures, or causes to be procured, a consumer re-
17 port described in subparagraph (A) for employ-
18 ment purposes shall, in the disclosure made
19 pursuant to paragraph (2), include—

20 “(i) an explanation that a consumer
21 report is being obtained for employment
22 purposes;

23 “(ii) the reasons for obtaining such a
24 report; and

1 “(iii) the citation to the applicable
2 Federal, State, or local law or regulation
3 described in subparagraph (A)(i)(I).

4 “(C) ADVERSE ACTIONS.—In using a con-
5 sumer report described in subparagraph (A) for
6 employment purposes and before taking an ad-
7 verse action based in whole or in part on the re-
8 port, the person intending to take such adverse
9 action shall, in addition to the information de-
10 scribed in paragraph (3), provide to the con-
11 sumer to whom the report relates—

12 “(i) the name, address, and telephone
13 number of the consumer reporting agency
14 that furnished the report (including, for a
15 consumer reporting agency that compiles
16 and maintains files on consumers on a na-
17 tionwide basis, a toll-free telephone number
18 established by such agency);

19 “(ii) the date on which the report was
20 furnished; and

21 “(iii) the specific factors from the re-
22 port upon which the adverse action (as de-
23 fined in section 603(k)(1)(B)(ii)) was
24 based.

1 “(D) NATIONAL SECURITY INVESTIGA-
2 TIONS.—The requirements of paragraph (4)
3 shall apply to a consumer report described
4 under subparagraph (A).

5 “(E) NON-CIRCUMVENTION.—With respect
6 to a consumer report in which any information
7 contained in the report bears on the consumer’s
8 creditworthiness, credit standing, or credit ca-
9 pacity, if a person is prohibited from using the
10 consumer report pursuant to subparagraph (A),
11 such person may not, directly or indirectly, ei-
12 ther orally or in writing, require, request, sug-
13 gest, or cause any employee or prospective em-
14 ployee to submit such information to the person
15 as a condition of employment.

16 “(F) NON-WAIVER.—A consumer may not
17 waive the requirements of this paragraph with
18 respect to a consumer report.

19 “(6) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
20 this subsection shall be construed to require a con-
21 sumer reporting agency to prevent a Federal, State,
22 or local law enforcement agency from accessing in-
23 formation in a consumer report to which the law en-
24 forcement agency could otherwise obtain access.”.

1 (b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The Fair Credit Re-
2 porting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is amended by strik-
3 ing “section 604(b)(4)(E)(i)” each place such term ap-
4 pears and inserting “section 604(b)(4)(D)(i)”.

5 **TITLE III—REHABILITATING THE**
6 **CREDIT STANDING OF STRUG-**
7 **GLING PRIVATE EDUCATION**
8 **LOAN BORROWERS**

9 **SEC. 301. REMOVES ADVERSE INFORMATION FOR CERTAIN**
10 **DEFAULTED OR DELINQUENT PRIVATE EDU-**
11 **CATION LOAN BORROWERS WHO DEM-**
12 **ONSTRATE A HISTORY OF LOAN REPAYMENT.**

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 who dem-**
19 **onstrate a history of loan repayment**

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

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

6 “(b) INTERRUPTION OF 10-MONTH PERIOD FOR
7 CERTAIN CONSUMERS FACING UNUSUAL EXTENUATING
8 LIFE EVENTS.—

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

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

1 “(B) With respect to a borrower who re-
2 sides in an area affected by a major disaster or
3 emergency declared under the Robert T. Staf-
4 ford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance
5 Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the grace period
6 shall begin on the date on which the major dis-
7 aster or emergency was declared and end on the
8 date that is 3 months after such date.

9 “(2) OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES.—

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

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

15 “(C) the restrictions of subsection (f);

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

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

20 “(B) the requirements of subsection (d);

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

24 “(6) the manner, content, and form of notifying
25 a consumer reporting agency and private educational

1 loan holder that a borrower was granted a grace pe-
2 riod; and

3 “(7) the method for a borrower to demonstrate
4 that the borrower has successfully satisfied the re-
5 quirements under subsection (a) and for notifying a
6 consumer reporting agency and private educational
7 loan holder.

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

20 “(e) ELIMINATING BARRIERS TO CREDIT REHABILI-
21 TATION.—A consumer report in which a private edu-
22 cational loan holder furnishes the standardized reporting
23 codes described in subsection (d) to a consumer reporting
24 agency, or in which a consumer reporting agency includes
25 such codes, shall be deemed to comply with the require-

1 ments for accuracy and completeness required under sec-
2 tions 623(a)(1) and 630.

3 “(f) PROHIBITION ON CIVIL ACTIONS FOR CON-
4 SUMERS PURSUING REHABILITATION.—A private edu-
5 cational loan holder may not commence or proceed with
6 any civil action against a borrower with respect to a delin-
7 quent or defaulted loan during the period of rehabilitation
8 if the loan holder has been notified—

9 “(1) under subsection (c)(3) of a borrower’s in-
10 tent to participate in rehabilitation;

11 “(2) under subsection (c)(6) that a borrower
12 was granted the grace period; or

13 “(3) under subsection (c)(7) that the borrower
14 has successfully satisfied the requirements under
15 subsection (a).

16 “(g) REHABILITATION DOES NOT AFFECT STATUTE
17 OF LIMITATIONS FOR PRIOR DEBT.—Payments by a bor-
18 rower on a private education loan that are made during
19 and after a period of rehabilitation under this section shall
20 have no effect on the statute of limitations with respect
21 to payments that were due on such private education loan
22 before the beginning of the period of rehabilitation.

23 “(h) REQUIREMENT FOR PAYMENT PLANS.—If a pri-
24 vate educational loan holder enters into a payment plan
25 with a borrower on a private education loan during a pe-

1 rioid of rehabilitation, such payment plan shall be reason-
2 able and affordable, as 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 THE CONSECUTIVE
12 PAYMENT PERIOD REQUIREMENT.—The grace period
13 described in subsection (b)(1)(A) shall not apply if
14 any regulation promulgated under section 987 of
15 title 10, United States Code (commonly known as
16 the Military Lending Act), or the Servicemembers
17 Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 501 et seq.) allows
18 for a grace period or other interruption of the 10-
19 month period described in subsection (a) and such
20 grace period or other interruption is longer than the
21 period described in subsection (b)(1)(A) or otherwise
22 provides greater protection or benefit to the bor-
23 rower who is a member of the Armed Forces.”.

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

4 (c) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table
5 of contents of the Fair Credit Reporting Act is amended
6 by inserting after the item relating to section 605D (as
7 added by section 405) the following new item:

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

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

9 Section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
10 U.S.C. 1681a), as amended by section 302(b)(1) of the
11 Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Pro-
12 tection Act (Public Law 115–174), is amended by adding
13 at the end the following new subsection:

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

1 **TITLE IV—RESTORING THE IM-**
2 **PAIRED CREDIT OF VICTIMS**
3 **OF PREDATORY ACTIVITIES**
4 **AND UNFAIR CONSUMER RE-**
5 **PORTING PRACTICES**

6 **SEC. 401. SHORTENS THE TIME PERIOD THAT MOST AD-**
7 **VERSE CREDIT INFORMATION STAYS ON CON-**
8 **SUMER REPORTS.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 605 of the Fair Credit
10 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c), as amended by section
11 302(b)(2) of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and
12 Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 115–174), is
13 amended—

14 (1) in subsection (a)—

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

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

19 (C) in paragraph (2), by striking “Civil
20 suits, civil judgments, and records” and insert-
21 ing “Records”;

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

24 (E) in paragraph (4), by striking “seven
25 years” and inserting “4 years, except as pro-

1 vided in paragraph (8), (10), (11), (12), or
2 (13), or as required by section 605C, 605D,
3 605E, or 605F”;

4 (F) in paragraph (5)—

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

7 (ii) by striking “seven years” and in-
8 serting “4 years, except as required by sec-
9 tion 605C, 605D, 605E, or 605F”; and

10 (G) by adding at the end the following new
11 paragraphs:

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

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

18 “(A) brought by a private education loan
19 holder that, from the date of successful comple-
20 tion of credit restoration or rehabilitation in ac-
21 cordance with the requirements of section 605D
22 or 605E, antedates the report by 45 calendar
23 days; or

1 “(B) brought by a lender with respect to
2 a covered residential mortgage loan that ante-
3 dates the report by 45 calendar days.

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

6 “(12) Any other adverse item of information re-
7 lating to the collection of debt that did not arise
8 from a contract or an agreement to pay by a con-
9 sumer, including fines, tickets, and other assess-
10 ments, as determined by the Bureau, excluding tax
11 liability.”;

12 (2) by striking subsection (b) and redesignating
13 subsections (c) through (h) as subsections (b)
14 through (g), respectively; and

15 (3) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated), by
16 striking “7-year period referred to in paragraphs (4)
17 and (6)” and inserting “4-year period referred to in
18 paragraphs (4) and (5)”.

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

21 (1) in section 616(d), by striking “section
22 605(g)” each place that term appears and inserting
23 “section 605(f)”; and

24 (2) in section 625(b)(5)(A), by striking “section
25 605(g)” and inserting “section 605(f)”.

1 **SEC. 402. MANDATES THE EXPEDITED REMOVAL OF FULLY**
2 **PAID OR SETTLED DEBT FROM CONSUMER**
3 **REPORTS.**

4 Section 605(a) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
5 U.S.C. 1681c(a)), as amended by section 401(a)(1), is fur-
6 ther amended by adding at the end the following new para-
7 graph:

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

14 **SEC. 403. IMPOSES RESTRICTIONS ON THE APPEARANCE**
15 **OF MEDICAL COLLECTIONS ON CONSUMER**
16 **REPORTS AND REQUIRES THE EXPEDITED**
17 **REMOVAL OF FULLY PAID OR SETTLED MED-**
18 **ICAL COLLECTIONS FROM CONSUMER RE-**
19 **PORTS.**

20 (a) REMOVAL OF FULLY PAID OR SETTLED MED-
21 ICAL DEBT FROM CONSUMER REPORTS.—Section 605(a)
22 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c(a)),
23 as amended by section 402, is further amended by adding
24 at the end the following new paragraph:

25 “(14) Any other adverse item of information re-
26 lated to a fully paid or settled debt arising from the

1 receipt of medical services, products, or devices that
2 had been characterized as delinquent, charged off, or
3 in collection which, from the date of payment or set-
4 tlement, antedates the report by more than 45 cal-
5 endar days.”.

6 (b) ESTABLISHING AN EXTENDED TIME PERIOD BE-
7 FORE MEDICAL DEBT INFORMATION MAY BE RE-
8 PORTED.—Section 605(a) of such Act is further amended
9 by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

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

16 (c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 604(g)(1)(C)
17 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C.
18 1681b(g)(1)(C)) is further amended by striking “devises”
19 and inserting “devices”.

20 **SEC. 404. PROVIDES CREDIT RESTORATION FOR VICTIMS**
21 **OF PREDATORY MORTGAGE LENDING AND**
22 **SERVICING.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Credit Reporting Act
24 (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is amended by inserting after
25 section 605B the following new section:

1 **“§ 605C. Credit restoration for victims of predatory**
2 **mortgage lending**

3 “(a) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting agency
4 may not furnish any consumer report containing any ad-
5 verse item of information relating to a covered residential
6 mortgage loan (including the origination and servicing of
7 such a loan, any loss mitigation activities related to such
8 a loan, and any foreclosure, deed in lieu of foreclosure,
9 or short sale related to such a loan), if the action or inac-
10 tion to which the item of information relates—

11 “(1) resulted from an unfair, deceptive, or abu-
12 sive act or practice, or a fraudulent, discriminatory,
13 or illegal activity of a financial institution, as deter-
14 mined by the Bureau or a court of competent juris-
15 diction; or

16 “(2) is related to an unfair, deceptive, or abu-
17 sive act, practice, or a fraudulent, discriminatory, or
18 illegal activity of a financial institution that is the
19 subject of a settlement agreement initiated on behalf
20 of a consumer or consumers and that is between the
21 financial institution and an agency or department of
22 a local, State, or Federal Government, regardless of
23 whether such settlement includes an admission of
24 wrongdoing.

25 “(b) COVERED RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LOAN DE-
26 FINED.—In this section, the term ‘covered residential

1 mortgage loan’ means any loan primarily for personal,
2 family, or household use that is secured by a mortgage,
3 deed of trust, or other equivalent consensual security in-
4 terest on a dwelling (as defined in section 103(w) of the
5 Truth in Lending Act), including a loan in which the pro-
6 ceeds will be used for—

7 “(1) a manufactured home (as defined in sec-
8 tion 603 of the Housing and Community Develop-
9 ment Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5402));

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

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

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

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

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

1 **SEC. 405. PROVIDES CREDIT RELIEF FOR PRIVATE EDU-**
2 **CATION LOANS BORROWERS WHO WERE DE-**
3 **FRAUDED OR MISLEAD BY PROPRIETARY**
4 **EDUCATION INSTITUTION OR CAREER EDU-**
5 **CATION PROGRAMS.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Credit Reporting Act
7 (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), as amended by section 404, is
8 further amended by inserting after section 605C the fol-
9 lowing new section:

10 **“§ 605D. Private education loan credit restoration for**
11 **defrauded student borrowers who attend**
12 **certain proprietary educational institu-**
13 **tion or career education programs**

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

16 **“(1) IN GENERAL.—**A consumer may submit a
17 request to the Bureau, along with a defraudment
18 claim, to be certified as a qualifying private edu-
19 cation loan borrower with respect to a private edu-
20 cation loan.

21 **“(2) CERTIFICATION.—**The Bureau shall certify
22 a consumer described in paragraph (1) as a quali-
23 fying private education loan borrower with respect to
24 a private education loan if the Bureau or a court of
25 competent jurisdiction determines that the consumer

1 has a valid defraudment claim with respect to such
2 loan.

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

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

19 “(d) PROCEDURES.—The Bureau shall—

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

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

24 “(3) develop ongoing outreach initiatives and
25 education programs to inform consumers of the cir-

1 cumstances under which such consumer may be eli-
2 gible to be certified as a qualifying private education
3 loan borrower with respect to a private education
4 loan;

5 “(4) establish procedures, including the man-
6 ner, form, and content of the notice informing a pri-
7 vate educational loan holder of the prohibition on re-
8 porting any adverse information relating to a private
9 education loan with respect to which a consumer is
10 a qualifying private education loan borrower; and

11 “(5) establish procedures, including the man-
12 ner, form, and content of the notice informing a con-
13 sumer reporting agency of the obligation to remove
14 any adverse information as described in subsection
15 (c).

16 “(e) STANDARDIZED REPORTING CODES.—A con-
17 sumer reporting agency shall develop standardized report-
18 ing codes for use by private education loan holders to iden-
19 tify and report a qualifying private education loan bor-
20 rower’s status of a request to remove any adverse informa-
21 tion relating to any private education loan with respect
22 to which such consumer is a qualifying private education
23 loan borrower. A consumer report in which a person fur-
24 nishes such codes shall be deemed to comply with the re-
25 quirements for accuracy and completeness required under

1 sections 623(a)(1) and 630. Such codes shall not appear
2 on any report provided to a third party, and shall be re-
3 moved from the consumer’s credit report upon the success-
4 ful restoration of the consumer’s credit under this section.

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

11 “(1) the proprietary educational institution or
12 career education program—

13 “(A) engaged in an unfair, deceptive, or
14 abusive act or practice, or a fraudulent, dis-
15 criminatory, or illegal activity—

16 “(i) as defined by State law of the
17 State in which the proprietary educational
18 institution or career education program is
19 headquartered or maintains or maintained
20 significant operations; or

21 “(ii) under Federal law;

22 “(B) is the subject of an enforcement
23 order, a settlement agreement, a memorandum
24 of understanding, a suspension of tuition assist-
25 ance, or any other action relating to an unfair,

1 deceptive, or abusive act or practice that is be-
2 tween the proprietary educational institution or
3 career education program and an agency or de-
4 partment of a local, State, or Federal Govern-
5 ment; or

6 “(C) misrepresented facts to students or
7 accrediting agencies or associations about grad-
8 uation or gainful employment rates in recog-
9 nized occupations or failed to provide the
10 coursework necessary for students to success-
11 fully obtain a professional certification or de-
12 gree from the proprietary educational institu-
13 tion or career education program; or

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

17 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table
18 of contents of the Fair Credit Reporting Act is amended
19 by inserting after the item relating to section 605C (as
20 added by section 404) the following new item:

 “605D. Private education loan credit restoration for defrauded student bor-
 rowers who attend certain proprietary educational institution
 or career education programs.”.

1 **SEC. 406. ESTABLISHES RIGHT FOR VICTIMS OF FINANCIAL**
2 **ABUSE TO HAVE ADVERSE INFORMATION AS-**
3 **SOCIATED WITH AN ABUSER’S FRAUDULENT**
4 **ACTIVITY REMOVED FROM THEIR CONSUMER**
5 **REPORTS.**

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 is amended
3 by inserting after the item relating to section 605E (as
4 added by section 301) the following new item:

“605F. Financial abuse prevention.”.

5 **SEC. 407. PROHIBITS TREATMENT OF CREDIT RESTORA-**
6 **TION OR REHABILITATION AS ADVERSE IN-**
7 **FORMATION.**

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. 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, 605E, or 605F; 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, 605E, or
4 605F.

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

8 “(1) take into consideration, in a manner ad-
9 verse to a consumer, any information in a consumer
10 report concerning the consumer's participation in
11 credit restoration or rehabilitation under section
12 605C, 605D, 605E, or 605F; or

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

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

1 such report shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements
2 for accuracy and completeness with respect to such infor-
3 mation.

4 “(d) PROHIBITION RELATED TO ADVERSE ACTIONS
5 AND RISK-BASED PRICING DECISIONS.—No person shall
6 use information related to a consumer’s participation in
7 credit restoration or rehabilitation under section 605C,
8 605D, 605E, or 605F in connection with any determina-
9 tion of—

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

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

14 “(3) an adverse action made for employment
15 purposes.”; and

16 (2) in the table of contents for such Act, by
17 adding at the end the following new item:

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

1 **TITLE V—MONITORING THE DE-**
2 **VELOPMENT AND USE OF**
3 **CREDIT SCORES**

4 **SEC. 501. ESTABLISHES CLEAR FEDERAL OVERSIGHT OF**
5 **THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREDIT SCORING**
6 **MODELS BY THE BUREAU.**

7 The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et
8 seq.), as amended by section 407, is further amended—

9 (1) by adding at the end the following new sec-
10 tion:

11 **“§ 631. Credit scoring models**

12 “(a) **VALIDATED CREDIT SCORING MODELS.**—Not
13 later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this sec-
14 tion, the Bureau shall issue final regulations applicable to
15 a person that creates, maintains, or purchases credit scor-
16 ing models used in making credit decisions to establish
17 standards for validating the accuracy and predictive value
18 of all such credit scoring models, both before release for
19 initial use and at regular intervals thereafter, for as long
20 as such credit scoring models are made available for pur-
21 chase or use by such person.

22 “(b) **PROHIBITION.**—At least once every 2 years, the
23 Bureau shall conduct a review of credit scoring models to
24 determine whether the use of any particular factors, or
25 the weight or consideration given to certain factors by

1 credit scoring models, is inappropriate, including if such
2 factors do not enhance or contribute to the accuracy and
3 predictive value of the models. Upon the conclusion of its
4 review, the Bureau may prohibit a person described in
5 subsection (a) from weighing, considering, or including
6 certain factors in, or making available for purchase or use,
7 certain credit scoring models or versions, as the Bureau
8 determines appropriate.

9 “(c) COMPLIANCE.—The Bureau is authorized to en-
10 force compliance with this section by a person described
11 in subsection (a).”; and

12 (2) in the table of contents for such Act, by in-
13 serting after the item relating to section 630 (as
14 added by section 407) the following new item:

“631. Credit scoring models.”.

15 **SEC. 502. REQUIRES A BUREAU STUDY AND REPORT TO**
16 **CONGRESS ON THE IMPACT OF USING NON-**
17 **TRADITIONAL DATA.**

18 (a) STUDY.—The Bureau of Consumer Financial
19 Protection shall carry out a study to assess the impact
20 (including the availability and affordability of credit and
21 other noncredit decisions, the potential positive and nega-
22 tive impacts on a consumer’s credit scores, and any unin-
23 tended consequences) of using traditional modeling tech-
24 niques or alternative modeling techniques to analyze non-
25 traditional data from a consumer report and the inclusion

1 of non-traditional data on consumer reports on the fol-
2 lowing:

3 (1) Consumers with no or minimal traditional
4 credit history.

5 (2) Traditionally underserved communities and
6 populations.

7 (3) Consumers residing in rural areas.

8 (4) Consumers residing in urban areas.

9 (5) Racial and ethnic minorities and women.

10 (6) Consumers across various income strata,
11 particularly consumers earning below 120 percent of
12 the area median income (as defined by the Secretary
13 of Housing and Urban Development).

14 (7) Immigrants, refugees, and non-permanent
15 residents.

16 (8) Minority financial institutions (as defined
17 under section 308(b) of the Financial Institutions
18 Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989
19 (12 U.S.C. 1463 note)) and community financial in-
20 stitutions.

21 (9) Consumers residing in federally assisted
22 housing, including consumer receiving Federal rental
23 subsidies.

24 (b) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—The study re-
25 quired under subsection (a) shall also consider the impact

1 of the inclusion of non-traditional data on a consumer re-
2 port and the use of traditional modeling techniques or al-
3 ternative modeling techniques with respect to—

4 (1) the privacy, security, and confidentiality the
5 consumer's financial, medical, and personally identi-
6 fiable information;

7 (2) the consumer's control over how such infor-
8 mation may or will be used or considered;

9 (3) the consumer's understanding of how such
10 information may be used or considered and the ease
11 with which the consumer could decide to restrict or
12 prohibit such use or consideration; and

13 (4) the potential discriminatory effect or dis-
14 parate outcomes the use or consideration of such in-
15 formation may have.

16 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date
17 of the enactment of this Act, the Bureau of Consumer Fi-
18 nancial Protection shall issue a report to the Committee
19 on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and
20 the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
21 of the Senate containing all findings and determinations,
22 including any recommendations for any legislative or regu-
23 latory changes, made in carrying out the study required
24 under subsection (a).

25 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

1 (1) ALTERNATIVE MODELING TECHNIQUES.—

2 The term “alternative modeling techniques” means
3 statistical and mathematical techniques that are not
4 traditional modeling techniques, including decision
5 trees, random forests, artificial neural networks,
6 nearest neighbor, genetic programming, and boost-
7 ing algorithms.

8 (2) CONSUMER REPORT.—The term “consumer
9 report” has the meaning given such term in section
10 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C.
11 1681a).

12 (3) NON-TRADITIONAL DATA.—The term “non-
13 traditional data” means data related to tele-
14 communications, utility payments, rent payments,
15 remittances, wire transfers, data not otherwise regu-
16 larly included in consumer reports issued by con-
17 sumer reporting agencies described under section
18 603(p), and such other items as the Bureau of Con-
19 sumer Financial Protection deems appropriate.

20 (4) TRADITIONAL MODELING TECHNIQUES.—

21 The term “traditional modeling techniques” means
22 statistical and mathematical techniques (including
23 models, algorithms, linear and logistic regression
24 methods, and their outputs) that are traditionally
25 used in automated underwriting processes.

1 **TITLE VI—PROVIDING GREATER**
2 **CONSUMER ACCESS TO AND**
3 **UNDERSTANDING OF CON-**
4 **SUMER REPORTS AND CRED-**
5 **IT SCORES**

6 **SEC. 601. CREDIT SCORE AND EDUCATIONAL CREDIT**
7 **SCORE DEFINITIONS.**

8 **[(a) IN GENERAL.—**Section 603 of the Fair Credit
9 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a), as amended by section
10 302, is further amended by adding at the end the following
11 new subsection:]

12 **["(cc) CREDIT SCORE AND EDUCATIONAL CREDIT**
13 **SCORE DEFINITIONS.—**]

14 **["(1) CREDIT SCORE.—**The term ‘credit score’
15 means a numerical value or a categorization derived
16 from a statistical tool or modeling system used by a
17 person who makes or arranges a loan or extends
18 credit to predict the likelihood of certain credit be-
19 haviors, including default, as determined by the Bu-
20 reau.]

21 **["(2) EDUCATIONAL CREDIT SCORE.—**The
22 term ‘educational credit score’ means a numerical
23 value or categorization derived from a statistical tool
24 or modeling system based upon information from a
25 consumer report that assists consumers in under-

1 standing how a lender or creditor may view the con-
2 sumer’s creditworthiness in deciding whether to
3 make a loan or extend credit to that consumer.】

4 【“(3) KEY FACTORS.—The term ‘key factors’
5 means relevant elements or reasons affecting the
6 credit score for the particular individual, listed in
7 the order of importance based on the effect of each
8 element or reason on the credit score or educational
9 credit score.】

10 【“(4) CREDIT SCORING MODEL.—The term
11 ‘credit scoring model’ means a scoring algorithm,
12 formula, model, program, or mechanism used to gen-
13 erate a credit score or an educational credit
14 score.”.】

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

17 (1) in section 605(c)(2) (as so redesignated by
18 section 103), by striking “(as defined in section
19 609(f)(2)(B))”; and

20 (2) in section 615—

21 (A) by striking “as defined in section
22 609(f)(2)(A)” each place that term appears;
23 and

24 (B) by striking “set forth in subpara-
25 graphs (B) through (E) of section 609(f)(1)”

1 and inserting “with respect to a credit score de-
2 scribed in section 609(f)(2), if available” each
3 place that term appears.

4 **SEC. 602. EXPANDS EXPLANATORY INFORMATION GIVEN TO**
5 **CONSUMERS ABOUT HOW SCORES ARE CAL-**
6 **CULATED.**

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

9 “(f) DISCLOSURE OF CREDIT SCORE AND EDU-
10 CATIONAL CREDIT SCORE BY CONSUMER REPORTING
11 AGENCIES.—

12 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of a con-
13 sumer for a credit score or educational credit score,
14 a consumer reporting agency shall supply to the con-
15 sumer a statement—

16 “(A) containing—

17 “(i) a current credit score at the time
18 of the request generated using a commonly
19 used credit scoring model to generate cred-
20 it scores, subject to regulations of the Bu-
21 reau;

22 “(ii) an educational credit score at the
23 time of the request, if it is not practicable
24 to generate such a credit score, as deter-
25 mined by the Bureau; or

1 “(iii) an explanation that the con-
2 sumer’s file does not have sufficient infor-
3 mation from which to generate such a
4 credit score or educational credit score;
5 and

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

8 “(i) the date on which the credit score
9 was generated;

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

12 “(iii) the credit score itself.

13 “(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A statement provided
14 under clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (1)(A) shall in-
15 clude—

16 “(A) a minimum of 4 key factors, if avail-
17 able, that adversely affected the credit score or
18 educational credit score, except that if one of
19 the key factors consists of the number of
20 enquiries made with respect to a consumer re-
21 port, that factor shall be provided to the con-
22 sumer in addition to the factors required by
23 this subparagraph;

24 “(B) to the extent possible, specific actions
25 a consumer could take with respect to each key

1 factor listed in subparagraph (A) to improve
2 the consumer's credit score or educational cred-
3 it score;

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

7 “(D) the range of possible credit scores or
8 educational credit scores under the credit scor-
9 ing model used;

10 “(E) the distribution of credit scores or
11 educational credit scores among consumers who
12 are scored under the same credit scoring model
13 by the consumer reporting agency, and using
14 the same scale as that of the score that is pro-
15 vided to a creditor or consumers—

16 “(i) in the form of a bar graph con-
17 taining a minimum of 6 bars that illus-
18 trates the percentage of consumers with
19 credit scores or educational credit scores
20 within the range of scores represented by
21 each bar; or

22 “(ii) by another clear and readily un-
23 derstandable graphical depiction, state-
24 ment, or illustration comparing the con-
25 sumer's credit score or educational credit

1 score to the scores of other consumers, as
2 determined by the Bureau;

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

5 “(G) the name of the person that devel-
6 oped the credit scoring model on which the
7 credit score or educational credit score was
8 based.

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

12 “(A) develop or disclose a credit score if
13 the agency does not distribute credit scores
14 used by a person who makes or arranges a loan
15 or extends credit to predict the likelihood of
16 certain credit behaviors; or

17 “(B) develop or disclose an educational
18 credit score if the agency does not develop edu-
19 cational credit scores that assist in under-
20 standing the general credit behavior of a con-
21 sumer and predicting the future credit behavior
22 of the consumer.

23 “(4) MAINTENANCE OF CREDIT SCORES.—

24 “(A) IN GENERAL.—All consumer report-
25 ing agencies shall maintain in the consumer’s

1 file credit scores relating to the consumer for a
2 period of 2 years from the date on which such
3 information is generated.

4 “(B) DISCLOSURE ONLY TO CON-
5 SUMERS.—A past credit score maintained in a
6 consumer’s file pursuant to subparagraph (A)
7 may only be provided to the consumer to which
8 the credit score relates and may not be included
9 in a consumer report or used as a factor in gen-
10 erating a credit score or educational credit
11 score.

12 “(C) REMOVAL OF PAST CREDIT
13 SCORES.—A past credit score maintained in a
14 consumer’s file pursuant to subparagraph (A)
15 shall be removed from the consumer’s file after
16 the end of the 2-year period described under
17 subparagraph (A).”.

18 **SEC. 603. REQUIRES CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES TO**
19 **DISCLOSE PROMINENTLY THE DIFFERENCES**
20 **BETWEEN AND LIMITATIONS OF CREDIT**
21 **SCORES AND EDUCATIONAL CREDIT SCORES**
22 **REQUIRED PRIOR TO A CONSUMER OBTAIN-**
23 **ING SUCH SCORES.**

24 Section 609(f) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
25 U.S.C. 1681g(f)), as amended by section 602, is further

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

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

13 **“CREDIT SCORE DISCLAIMER.**

14 ““There is no “one” credit score. There are many
15 scoring formulas derived from a wide variety of models
16 available to a consumer and used by lenders and creditors.
17 Different lenders and creditors use different scoring for-
18 mulas to determine whether to extend credit or make a
19 loan to you, and the terms of the credit or loan. An edu-
20 cational credit score is not a credit score that a person
21 who makes a loan or extends credit to you is likely to use.
22 Educational credit scores are merely intended to be used
23 as an educational tool to help consumers understand how
24 the information contained in a consumer report may affect
25 the terms and conditions of a loan or extension of credit

1 that may be available to a consumer. Lenders and credi-
2 tors may also rely on information not contained in your
3 consumer report and not reflected in the calculation of
4 your credit score.’.

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

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

14 “**EDUCATIONAL CREDIT SCORE DISCLAIMER.**

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

1 may not be the same as an educational credit score. There
2 are a number of reasons for this:

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

7 ““(2) Companies may produce scores that give
8 results on different scales.

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

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

21 “(7) MODIFICATION OF DISCLAIMERS.—The
22 Bureau may modify the content, format, and man-
23 ner of the disclaimers required under paragraphs (5)
24 and (6), if warranted, after conducting consumer
25 testing or research.”.

1 **SEC. 604. PROVIDES CONSUMERS WITH FREE CREDIT**
2 **SCORE DISCLOSURES WITH THEIR FREE AN-**
3 **NUAL CONSUMER REPORTS UPON REQUEST**
4 **AND CREATES INSTANCES WHEN CON-**
5 **SUMERS AUTOMATICALLY RECEIVE FREE**
6 **CONSUMER REPORTS AND CREDIT SCORES.**

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

9 (1) in subsection (a)—

10 (A) in paragraph (1)—

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

16 (ii) in subparagraph (C)—

17 (I) by striking “Commission”
18 and inserting “Bureau”;

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

23 (III) in clause (i), by inserting
24 “and through the Internet website es-
25 tablished under section 611(h)” after
26 “such requests”;

1 (B) in paragraph (2)—

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

4 (ii) by inserting “, credit score, or
5 educational credit score” after “consumer
6 report”;

7 (C) in paragraph (3), by inserting “, credit
8 score, or educational credit score” after “con-
9 sumer report”; and

10 (D) in paragraph (4), by inserting “, credit
11 scores, or educational credit scores” after “con-
12 sumer reports”;

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

17 (3) in subsection (c)—

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

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

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

1 (D) by adding at the end the following new
2 paragraphs:

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

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

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

18 (5) in subsection (f)(1)—

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

23 (B) by striking subparagraph (B);

1 (C) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as
2 subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively (and
3 conforming the margins accordingly); and

4 (D) in subparagraph (B) (as so redesign-
5 ated), by striking “disclosure; and” and insert-
6 ing “disclosure.”; and

7 (6) by adding at the end the following new sub-
8 sections:

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

11 “(1) NATIONWIDE CONSUMER REPORTING
12 AGENCIES.—

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

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

1 “(ii) a disclosure titled ‘Consumer’s
2 Right to Free Credit Scores, Educational
3 Credit Scores, and Reports under Federal
4 Law’ or substantially similar text, as deter-
5 mined by the Bureau that includes the fol-
6 lowing statement:

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

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

17 “‘(2) When a consumer is a recipient of public
18 welfare assistance.

19 “‘(3) When a consumer has a reasonable belief
20 that their report contains inaccuracies as a result of
21 fraud.

22 “‘(4) When a consumer asserts in good faith a
23 suspicion that the consumer has been or is about to
24 become a victim of identity theft, fraud, or a related
25 crime, or harmed by the unauthorized disclosure of

1 the consumer's financial or personally identifiable in-
2 formation.

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

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

13 “(7) After an adverse action is taken against
14 a consumer or a consumer receives a risk-based pri-
15 cing notice.

16 “(8) When a mortgage lender, private edu-
17 cational lender, indirect auto lender, or motor vehicle
18 lender obtains and uses a consumer's reports or
19 scores for underwriting purposes.’.

20 “(B) HYPERLINK REQUIREMENTS.—The
21 hyperlink described in subparagraph (A)(i) shall
22 be prominently located on the top of the home
23 page and should link directly to the website of
24 the centralized source established pursuant to

1 section 211(d) of the Fair and Accurate Credit
2 Transactions Act of 2003 (15 U.S.C. 1681j(d)).

3 “(C) MODIFICATIONS.—The Bureau may
4 modify the disclosure described in subparagraph
5 (A)(ii) as necessary to include other cir-
6 cumstances under which a consumer has the
7 right to receive a free consumer report, credit
8 score, or educational credit score.

9 “(2) NATIONWIDE SPECIALTY CONSUMER RE-
10 PORTING AGENCIES.—

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

21 “‘Upon request, all consumers are entitled to obtain
22 a free copy of their consumer report and credit score or
23 educational credit score (as applicable) during any 12-
24 month period from each of the nationwide specialty con-
25 sumer reporting agencies. Federal law also provides fur-

1 ther circumstances under which a consumer is entitled to
2 obtain additional free copies of their consumer report and
3 credit score or educational credit score (as applicable) in-
4 cluding:

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

7 “(2) When a consumer is a recipient of public
8 welfare assistance.

9 “(3) When a consumer has a reasonable belief
10 that their report contains inaccuracies as a result of
11 fraud.

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

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

22 “(6) After an adverse action is taken against
23 a consumer or a consumer receives a risk-based prie-
24 ing notice.

1 “(7) When a mortgage lender, private edu-
2 cational lender, indirect auto lender, or motor vehicle
3 lender obtains and uses a consumer’s reports or
4 scores for underwriting purposes.’.

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

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

1 through such telephone number shall comply
2 with the requirements of section 633.

3 “(D) ONLINE CONSUMER REPORTS; EX-
4 EMPTION.—Upon receipt of a request by a con-
5 sumer for a consumer report, each nationwide
6 specialty consumer reporting agency shall pro-
7 vide access to such report electronically on the
8 Internet website described in section 611(h).

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

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

17 “(2) has disputed information, or submitted an
18 appeal of an investigation or reinvestigation of such
19 information, under section 611 or 623.”.

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

1 **SEC. 605. REQUIRES PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL LENDERS TO**
2 **PROVIDE CONSUMERS WITH FREE COPIES OF**
3 **ANY CONSUMER REPORTS AND CREDIT**
4 **SCORES THAT THEY USED FOR UNDER-**
5 **WRITING BEFORE CONSUMERS SIGN LOAN**
6 **AGREEMENTS.**

7 Section 609 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
8 U.S.C. 1681g), as amended by section 702, is further
9 amended by adding at the end the following new sub-
10 section:

11 “(i) DISCLOSURE OF CONSUMER REPORTS AND
12 CREDIT SCORES BY PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL LENDERS.—

13 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If a private educational
14 lender obtains a copy of any consumer reports or
15 credit scores and uses such reports or scores in con-
16 nection with an application of a consumer for a pri-
17 vate education loan, the private educational lender
18 shall provide to the consumer, not later than 3 busi-
19 ness days after obtaining such reports or scores and
20 before the date on which the consumer enters into
21 a loan agreement with the private educational lend-
22 er, a copy of any such reports or scores, along with
23 the statement described under subsection (f)(2).

24 “(2) COSTS.—None of the costs to the private
25 educational lender associated with procuring con-
26 sumer reports or credit scores under this subsection

1 may be charged, directly or indirectly, to the con-
2 sumer.

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 **SEC. 606. REQUIRES MOTOR VEHICLE LENDERS OR INDI-**
11 **RECT AUTO LENDERS TO PROVIDE CON-**
12 **SUMERS WITH FREE COPIES OF ANY CON-**
13 **SUMER REPORTS AND CREDIT SCORES THAT**
14 **THEY USED FOR UNDERWRITING BEFORE**
15 **CONSUMERS SIGN LEASE OR LOAN AGREE-**
16 **MENTS.**

17 Section 609 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
18 U.S.C. 1681g), as amended by section 605, is further
19 amended by adding at the end the following new sub-
20 section:

21 “(j) DISCLOSURE OF CONSUMER REPORTS AND
22 CREDIT SCORES USED BY MOTOR VEHICLE LENDERS OR
23 INDIRECT AUTO LENDERS.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If a motor vehicle lender or
25 indirect auto lender obtains a copy of any consumer

1 reports or credit scores and uses such reports or
2 scores in connection with an application of a con-
3 sumer for a motor vehicle loan or lease, the motor
4 vehicle lender or indirect auto lender shall provide to
5 the consumer a document, separate from the con-
6 sumer's lease or purchase agreement and before the
7 consumer enters into a lease or purchase agreement,
8 disclosing any consumer reports and credit scores,
9 including the statement described in subsection
10 (f)(2), used by the lender to determine whether to
11 extend credit to the consumer.

12 “(2) COSTS.—None of the costs to the motor
13 vehicle lender or indirect auto lender associated with
14 procuring consumer reports or credit scores under
15 this subsection may be charged, directly or indi-
16 rectly, to the consumer.

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

24 “(4) DEFINITIONS.—

1 “(A) INDIRECT AUTO LENDER.—The term
2 ‘indirect auto lender’ has the meaning given the
3 term by the Bureau, and shall include a person
4 extending a loan made with respect to a car,
5 boat, motorcycle, recreational vehicle, or other
6 similar vehicle used primarily for personal or
7 household purposes.

8 “(B) MOTOR VEHICLE LENDER.—The
9 term ‘motor vehicle lender’ has the meaning
10 given the term by the Board of Governors of
11 the Federal Reserve System, and shall include
12 a person extending a loan made with respect to
13 a car, boat, motorcycle, recreational vehicle, or
14 other similar vehicle used primarily for personal
15 or household purposes.”.

16 **SEC. 607. REQUIRES RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LENDERS**
17 **TO PROVIDE CONSUMERS WITH FREE COPIES**
18 **OF ANY CONSUMER REPORTS AND CREDIT**
19 **SCORES THAT THEY USED FOR UNDER-**
20 **WRITING BEFORE CONSUMERS SIGN LOAN**
21 **AGREEMENTS.**

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

24 (1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as para-
25 graph (5);

1 (2) in paragraph (1)—

2 (A) by striking “a consumer credit score”
3 and inserting “any consumer reports or credit
4 scores”;

5 (B) by striking “, as defined in subsection
6 (f),”;

7 (C) by striking “the following to the con-
8 sumer as soon as reasonably practicable:” and
9 inserting “, not later than 3 business days after
10 using such reports or scores, a document dis-
11 closing any consumer reports and credit scores
12 used by the lender to determine whether to ex-
13 tend credit to the consumer along with the
14 statement described in subsection (f)(2).”;

15 (D) by striking subparagraphs (A), (B),
16 (C), (E), and (F);

17 (E) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as
18 paragraph (3) (and adjusting the margins ac-
19 cordingly); and

20 (F) by redesignating subparagraph (G) as
21 paragraph (4) (and adjusting the margins ac-
22 cordingly);

23 (3) by inserting before paragraph (3) (as so re-
24 designated) the following new paragraph:

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

7 (4) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), in
8 the quoted material—

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

11 (B) by striking “affecting your credit
12 scores” and inserting “affecting your credit
13 score or scores”;

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

17 (6) by adding at the end the following new
18 paragraphs:

19 “(6) ACTIONS NOT REQUIRED.—This subsection
20 shall not require any person to disclose any credit
21 score or related information obtained by the person
22 after a loan has closed.

23 “(7) NO PROCUREMENT COSTS.—None of the
24 costs to the creditor or lender associated with pro-
25 curing any consumer reports or scores under this

1 subsection may be charged, directly or indirectly, to
2 the consumer.”.

3 **TITLE VII—BANNING MIS-**
4 **LEADING AND UNFAIR CON-**
5 **SUMER REPORTING PRAC-**
6 **TICES**

7 **SEC. 701. PROHIBITS AUTOMATIC RENEWALS FOR CON-**
8 **SUMER REPORTING AND CREDIT SCORING**
9 **PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OFFERED UNDER**
10 **PROMOTIONAL TERMS.**

11 The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et
12 seq.), as amended by section 501, is further amended—

13 (1) by adding at the end the following new sec-
14 tion:

15 **“§ 632. Promotional periods**

16 “(a) **TERMINATION NOTICE.**—With respect to any
17 product or service related to a consumer report or a credit
18 score that is provided to a consumer under promotional
19 terms, the seller or provider of such product or service
20 shall provide clear and conspicuous notice to the consumer
21 within a reasonable period of time before the promotional
22 period ends.

23 “(b) **OPT-IN.**—With respect to any such product or
24 service, the seller or provider may not continue to sell or
25 provide such product or service to the consumer after the

1 end of the promotional period unless the consumer specifi-
2 cally agrees at the end of the promotional period to con-
3 tinue receiving the product or service.”; and

4 (2) in the table of contents for such Act, by in-
5 serting after the item relating to section 631 (as
6 added by section 501) the following new item:

“632. Promotional periods.”.

7 **SEC. 702. BANS MISLEADING AND DECEPTIVE MARKETING**
8 **RELATED TO THE PROVISION OF CONSUMER**
9 **REPORTING AND CREDIT SCORING PROD-**
10 **UCTS AND SERVICES.**

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

13 (1) in subsection (a)—

14 (A) in paragraph (1)—

15 (i) by striking “request, except” and
16 all that follows through “consumer to
17 whom” and inserting “request, unless the
18 consumer to whom”;

19 (ii) by striking “disclosure; and” and
20 inserting “disclosure.”; and

21 (iii) by striking subparagraph (B);
22 and

23 (B) in paragraph (6), by inserting “or edu-
24 cational credit score (if applicable) under sub-

1 section (f) or section 612” before the period at
2 the end; and

3 (2) by adding at the end the following new sub-
4 section:

5 “(h) DISCLOSURES ON PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.—
6 The Bureau, in consultation with the Federal Trade Com-
7 mission, shall issue regulations within 18 months of the
8 date of the enactment of this subsection requiring each
9 consumer reporting agency and reseller to clearly and con-
10 spicuously disclose all material terms and conditions, in-
11 cluding any fee and pricing information associated with
12 any products or services offered, advertised, marketed, or
13 sold to consumers by the agency or reseller. Such dislo-
14 sures shall be made in all forms of communication to con-
15 sumers and displayed prominently on the agency or re-
16 seller’s website and all other locations where products or
17 services are offered, advertised, marketed, or sold to con-
18 sumers.”.

1 **SEC. 703. ENDS EXCESSIVE DIRECT-TO-CONSUMER SALES**
2 **BY GIVING THE BUREAU AUTHORITY TO SET**
3 **FAIR AND REASONABLE FEES ON CONSUMER**
4 **REPORTING AND CREDIT SCORING PROD-**
5 **UCTS AND SERVICES SOLD BY CONSUMER**
6 **REPORTING AGENCIES TO CONSUMERS.**

7 The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et
8 seq.), as amended by section 706, is further amended—

9 (1) by adding at the end the following new sec-
10 tion:

11 **“§ 635. Fair and reasonable fees for products and**
12 **services**

13 “The Bureau may, with respect to any product or
14 service offered by a consumer reporting agency to a con-
15 sumer, set a fair and reasonable maximum fee that may
16 be charged for such product or service, except where such
17 maximum fee is otherwise provided under this title.”; and

18 (2) in the table of contents for such Act, as
19 amended by section 706, by adding at the end the
20 following new item:

“635. Fair and reasonable fees for products and services.”.

1 **SEC. 704. PROMOTES ACCESS TO CONSUMER REPORTING**
2 **AND CREDIT SCORING DISCLOSURES FOR**
3 **CONSUMERS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PRO-**
4 **FICIENCY AND VISUAL AND HEARING IM-**
5 **PAIRMENTS TO ENHANCE THEIR ABILITY TO**
6 **EXERCISE THEIR RIGHTS.**

7 The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et
8 seq.), as amended by section 701, is further amended—

9 (1) by adding at the end the following new sec-
10 tion:

11 **“§ 633. Fair access to information for nonnative**
12 **English speakers and the visually and**
13 **hearing impaired**

14 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
15 the date of the enactment of this section, the Bureau shall
16 issue a rule to require consumer reporting agencies and
17 persons who furnish information to consumer reporting
18 agencies under this title, to the maximum extent reason-
19 ably practicable—

20 “(1) to provide any information, disclosures, or
21 other communication with consumers—

22 “(A) in each of the 10 most commonly spo-
23 ken languages, other than English, in the
24 United States, as determined by the Bureau of
25 the Census on an ongoing basis; and

1 “(B) in formats accessible to individuals
2 with hearing or vision impairments; and

3 “(2) to ensure that—

4 “(A) customer service representatives, in-
5 cluding employees assigned to handle disputes
6 or appeals under sections 611 and 623, who are
7 available to assist consumers are highly familiar
8 with the requirements of this title;

9 “(B) such representatives are available
10 during regular business hours and outside of
11 regular business hours, including evenings and
12 weekends; and

13 “(C) at least one among such representa-
14 tives is fluent in each of the 10 most commonly
15 spoken languages, other than English, in the
16 United States, as determined by the Bureau of
17 the Census on an ongoing basis.

18 “(b) BUREAU CONSULTATION.—The Bureau shall
19 consult with advocates for civil rights, consumer groups,
20 community groups, and organizations that serve tradition-
21 ally underserved communities and populations in issuing
22 the rule described in subsection (a).”; and

23 (2) in the table of contents for such Act, by in-
24 serting after the item relating to section 632 (as
25 added by section 701) the following new item:

“633. Fair access to information for nonnative English speakers and the visually and hearing impaired.”.

1 **SEC. 705. ESTABLISHES CONSUMERS' RIGHT TO SHOP FOR**
2 **THE BEST DEAL ON CERTAIN LARGE DOLLAR**
3 **LOANS WITHOUT HARMING THEIR CREDIT**
4 **STANDING.**

5 Section 605 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
6 U.S.C. 1681e) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
7 lowing new subsection:

8 “(h) ENCOURAGING CONSUMERS TO COMPARISON
9 SHOP FOR LOANS BY TREATING GROUPE ENQUIRIES OF
10 THE SAME TYPE WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD AS A
11 SINGLE ENQUIRY.—

12 “(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to multiple
13 enquiries of the same type made to a consumer re-
14 porting agency for a consumer report or credit score
15 with respect to a consumer, any credit scoring model
16 shall treat such enquiries as a single enquiry if the
17 enquiries are made within a 120-day period.

18 “(2) DEFINITION OF ENQUIRIES OF THE SAME
19 TYPE.—With respect to multiple enquiries made to
20 a consumer reporting agency for a consumer report
21 or credit score with respect to a consumer, such
22 enquiries are ‘of the same type’ if the consumer re-
23 porting agency has reason to believe that the
24 enquiries are all made for the purpose of deter-

1 mining the consumer’s creditworthiness for an exten-
2 sion of credit described in one of the following:

3 “(A) A covered residential mortgage loan
4 (as described in section 605C).

5 “(B) A motor vehicle loan or lease (as de-
6 scribed in section 609(j)).

7 “(C) A private education loan.

8 “(D) Any other consumer financial product
9 or service, as determined by the Bureau.”.

10 **SEC. 706. ENDS CONFUSION ABOUT WHETHER ENTITIES**
11 **ARE ENGAGED IN CONSUMER REPORTING**
12 **PRACTICES BY CREATING A NATIONWIDE**
13 **CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES REG-**
14 **ISTRY.**

15 The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et
16 seq.), as amended by section 704, is further amended—

17 (1) by adding at the end the following new sec-
18 tion:

19 **“§ 634. Nationwide consumer reporting agencies reg-**
20 **istry**

21 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
22 date of enactment of this section, the Bureau shall estab-
23 lish and maintain a publicly accessible registry of con-
24 sumer reporting agencies described in subsection (p) or
25 (x) of section 603 (and any other agencies the Bureau de-

1 termines provide similar services to such consumer report-
2 ing agencies) that includes current contact information of
3 each such agency, including the Internet website address
4 of the Internet website described under section 611(h),
5 and information on how consumers can obtain their con-
6 sumer report, credit scores, or educational credit scores
7 (as applicable) by toll-free telephone, postal mail, or elec-
8 tronic means.

9 “(b) REGISTRY REQUIREMENTS.—The registry de-
10 scribed in subsection (a) shall—

11 “(1) identify the largest agencies and the mar-
12 kets and demographics covered by such agencies;
13 and

14 “(2) disclose, with respect to each agency,
15 whether the agency is subject to the supervisory au-
16 thority of the Bureau under this title.

17 “(c) INFORMATION UPDATES.—Each agency de-
18 scribed under subsection (a) shall submit to the Bureau
19 contact information for the registry, including any updates
20 to such information. The Bureau shall—

21 “(1) independently verify information submitted
22 by each agency; and

23 “(2) update the registry not less frequently
24 than annually.”; and

1 (2) in the table of contents for such Act, by in-
2 sserting after the item relating to section 633 (as
3 added by section 704) the following new item:

“634. Nationwide consumer reporting agencies registry.”.

4 **TITLE VIII—EXPANDING ACCESS**
5 **TO TOOLS TO PROTECT VUL-**
6 **NERABLE CONSUMERS FROM**
7 **IDENTITY THEFT, FRAUD, OR**
8 **A RELATED CRIME, AND PRO-**
9 **TECT VICTIMS FROM FUR-**
10 **THER HARM**

11 **SEC. 801. IDENTITY THEFT REPORT DEFINITION.**

12 Paragraph (4) of section 603(q) of the Fair Credit
13 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681a(q)(4)) is amended to
14 read as follows:

15 “(4) IDENTITY THEFT REPORT.—The term
16 ‘identity theft report’ has the meaning given that
17 term by rule of the Bureau, and means, at a min-
18 imum, a report—

19 “(A) that is a standardized affidavit that
20 alleges that a consumer has been a victim of
21 identity theft, fraud, or a related crime, or has
22 been harmed by the unauthorized disclosure of
23 the consumer’s financial or personally identifi-
24 able information, that was developed and made
25 available by the Bureau; or

1 “(B)(i) that alleges an identity theft,
2 fraud, or a related crime, or alleges harm from
3 the unauthorized disclosure of the consumer’s
4 financial or personally identifiable information;

5 “(ii) that is a copy of an official, valid re-
6 port filed by a consumer with an appropriate
7 Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency,
8 including the United States Postal Inspection
9 Service, or such other government agency
10 deemed appropriate by the Bureau; and

11 “(iii) the filing of which subjects the per-
12 son filing the report to criminal penalties relat-
13 ing to the filing of false information if, in fact,
14 the information in the report is false.”.

15 **SEC. 802. AMENDMENT TO PROTECTION FOR FILES AND**
16 **CREDIT RECORDS OF PROTECTED CON-**
17 **SUMERS.**

18 (a) AMENDMENT TO DEFINITION OF “FILE”.—Sec-
19 tion 603(g) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C.
20 1681a(g)) is amended by inserting “, except that such
21 term excludes a record created pursuant to section
22 605A(j)” after “stored”.

23 (b) AMENDMENT TO PROTECTION FOR FILES AND
24 CREDIT RECORDS.—Section 605A(j) of the Fair Credit
25 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(j)) is amended—

1 (1) in paragraph (1)—

2 (A) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking
3 “an incapacitated person or a protected person”
4 and inserting “a person”; and

5 (B) by amending subparagraph (E) to read
6 as follows:

7 “(E) The term ‘security freeze’—

8 “(i) has the meaning given in sub-
9 section (i)(1)(C); and

10 “(ii) with respect to a protected con-
11 sumer for whom the consumer reporting
12 agency does not have a file, means a
13 record that is subject to a security freeze
14 that a consumer reporting agency is pro-
15 hibited from disclosing to any person re-
16 questing the consumer report for the pur-
17 pose of opening a new account involving
18 the extension of credit.”; and

19 (2) in paragraph (4)(D), by striking “a pro-
20 tected consumer or a protected consumer’s rep-
21 resentative under subparagraph (A)(i)” and insert-
22 ing “a protected consumer described under subpara-
23 graph (A)(ii) or a protected consumer’s representa-
24 tive”.

1 **SEC. 803. ENHANCES FRAUD ALERT PROTECTIONS.**

2 Section 605A of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
3 U.S.C. 1681c-1) is amended—

4 (1) in subsection (a)—

5 (A) in the subsection heading, by striking
6 “ONE-CALL” and inserting “ONE-YEAR”;

7 (B) in paragraph (1)—

8 (i) in the paragraph heading, by strik-
9 ing “INITIAL ALERTS” and inserting “IN
10 GENERAL”;

11 (ii) by inserting “or harmed by the
12 unauthorized disclosure of the consumer’s
13 financial or personally identifiable informa-
14 tion,” after “identity theft,”;

15 (iii) in subparagraph (A), by striking
16 “and” at the end;

17 (iv) in subparagraph (B)—

18 (I) by inserting “1-year” before
19 “fraud alert”; and

20 (II) by striking the period at the
21 end and inserting “; and”; and

22 (v) by adding at the end the following
23 new subparagraph:

24 “(C) upon the expiration of the 1-year pe-
25 riod described in subparagraph (A) or a subse-
26 quent 1-year period, and in response to a direct

1 request by the consumer or such representative,
2 continue the fraud alert for a period of 1 addi-
3 tional year if the information asserted in this
4 paragraph remains applicable.”; and

5 (C) in paragraph (2)—

6 (i) in the paragraph heading, by in-
7 serting “AND CREDIT OR EDUCATIONAL
8 CREDIT SCORES” after “REPORTS”;

9 (ii) by inserting “1-year” before
10 “fraud alert”;

11 (iii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting
12 “and credit score or educational credit
13 score” after “file”; and

14 (iv) in subparagraph (B), by striking
15 “any request described in subparagraph
16 (A)” and inserting “the consumer report-
17 ing agency includes the 1-year fraud alert
18 in the file of a consumer”;

19 (2) in subsection (b)—

20 (A) in the subsection heading, by striking
21 “EXTENDED” and inserting “SEVEN-YEAR”;

22 (B) in paragraph (1)—

23 (i) in subparagraph (B)—

24 (I) by striking “5-year period be-
25 ginning on the date of such request”

1 and inserting “such 7-year period”;

2 and

3 (II) by striking “and” at the end;

4 (ii) in subparagraph (C)—

5 (I) by striking “extended” and
6 inserting “7-year”; and

7 (II) by striking the period at the
8 end and inserting “; and”; and

9 (iii) by adding at the end the fol-
10 lowing new subparagraph:

11 “(D) upon the expiration of such 7-year
12 period or a subsequent 7-year period, and in re-
13 sponse to a direct request by the consumer or
14 such representative, continue the fraud alert for
15 a period of 7 additional years if the consumer
16 or such representative submits an updated iden-
17 tity theft report.”; and

18 (C) in paragraph (2)—

19 (i) in the paragraph heading, by in-
20 sserting “AND CREDIT OR EDUCATIONAL
21 CREDIT SCORES” after “REPORTS”; and

22 (ii) by amending subparagraph (A) to
23 read as follows:

24 “(A) disclose to the consumer that the con-
25 sumer may request a free copy of the file and

1 credit score or educational credit score of the
2 consumer pursuant to section 612(d) during
3 each 12-month period beginning on the date on
4 which the 7-year fraud alert was included in the
5 file and ending on the date of the last day that
6 the 7-year fraud alert applies to the consumer's
7 file; and”;

8 (3) in subsection (c)—

9 (A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “or edu-
10 cational credit score” after “credit score”;

11 (B) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2),
12 and (3), as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C),
13 respectively (and conforming the margins ac-
14 cordingly);

15 (C) by striking “Upon the direct request”
16 and inserting:

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the direct request”;

18 and

19 (D) by adding at the end the following new
20 paragraph:

21 “(2) ACCESS TO FREE REPORTS AND CREDIT
22 OR EDUCATIONAL CREDIT SCORES.—If a consumer
23 reporting agency includes an active duty alert in the
24 file of an active duty military consumer, the con-
25 sumer reporting agency shall—

1 “(A) disclose to the active duty military
2 consumer that the active duty military con-
3 sumer may request a free copy of the file and
4 credit score or educational credit score of the
5 active duty military consumer pursuant to sec-
6 tion 612(d), during each 12-month period be-
7 ginning on the date that the activity duty mili-
8 tary alert is requested and ending on the date
9 of the last day the active duty alert applies to
10 the file of the active duty military consumer;
11 and

12 “(B) provide to the active duty military
13 consumer all disclosures required to be made
14 under section 609, without charge to the con-
15 sumer, not later than 3 business days after any
16 request described in subparagraph (A).”;

17 (4) by amending subsection (d) to read as fol-
18 lows:

19 “(d) PROCEDURES.—Each consumer reporting agen-
20 cy described in section 603(p) shall include on the
21 webpage required under subsection (i) policies and proce-
22 dures to comply with this section, including policies and
23 procedures—

1 “(1) that inform consumers of the availability
2 of 1-year fraud alerts, 7-year fraud alerts, active
3 duty alerts, and security freezes (as applicable);

4 “(2) that allow consumers to request 1-year
5 fraud alerts, 7-year fraud alerts, and active duty
6 alerts (as applicable) and to place, temporarily lift,
7 or fully remove a security freeze in a simple and
8 easy manner; and

9 “(3) for asserting in good faith a suspicion that
10 the consumer has been or is about to become a vic-
11 tim of identity theft, fraud, or a related crime, or
12 harmed by the unauthorized disclosure of the con-
13 sumer’s financial or personally identifiable informa-
14 tion, for a consumer seeking a 1-year fraud alert or
15 security freeze.”;

16 (5) in subsection (e), by inserting “1-year or 7-
17 year” before “fraud alert”;

18 (6) in subsection (f), by striking “or active duty
19 alert” and inserting “active duty alert, or **■**security
20 freeze**■** (as applicable)”;

21 (7) in subsection (g)—

22 (A) by inserting “or has been harmed by
23 the unauthorized disclosure of the consumer’s
24 financial or personally identifiable information,
25 or to inform such agency of the consumer’s par-

1 ticipation in credit restoration or rehabilitation
2 under section 605C, 605D, or 605E,” after
3 “identity theft,”; and

4 (B) by inserting “or **【security freezes】**”
5 after “request alerts”;

6 (8) in subsection (h)—

7 (A) in paragraph (1)—

8 (i) in the paragraph heading, by strik-
9 ing “INITIAL” and inserting “1-YEAR”; and

10 (ii) by striking “initial” and inserting
11 “1-year” each place such term appears;

12 and

13 (B) in paragraph (2)—

14 (i) in the paragraph heading, by strik-
15 ing “EXTENDED” and inserting “7-YEAR”;

16 and

17 (ii) by striking “extended” and insert-
18 ing “7-year” each place such term appears;

19 and

20 (9) in subsection (i)(4)—

21 (A) by striking subparagraphs (E) and (I);

22 and

23 (B) by redesignating subparagraphs (F),

24 (G), (H), and (J) as subparagraphs (E), (F),

25 (G), and (H), respectively.

1 **SEC. 804. AMENDMENT TO SECURITY FREEZES FOR CON-**
2 **SUMER REPORTS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 605A(i) of the Fair Credit
4 Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(i)) is amended—

5 (1) by amending the subsection heading to read
6 as follows: “SECURITY FREEZES FOR CONSUMER
7 REPORTS”;

8 (2) in subparagraph (E), by striking “Upon re-
9 ceiving” and all that follows through “subparagraph
10 (C),” and inserting “Upon receiving a direct request
11 from a consumer for a temporary removal of a secu-
12 rity freeze, a consumer reporting agency shall”;

13 (4) by adding at the end the following:

14 “(7) RELATION TO STATE LAW.—This sub-
15 section does not modify or supersede the laws of any
16 State relating to security freezes or other similar ac-
17 tions, except to the extent those laws are incon-
18 sistent with any provision of this title, and then only
19 to the extent of the inconsistency. For purposes of
20 this subsection, a term or provision of a State law
21 is not inconsistent with the provisions of this sub-
22 section if the term or provision affords greater pro-
23 tection to the consumer than the protection provided
24 under this subsection as determined by the Bu-
25 reau.”.

1 (b) AMENDMENT TO WEBPAGE REQUIREMENTS.—
2 Section 605A(i)(6)(A) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act
3 (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(i)(6)(A)) is amended—

4 (3) in clause (i), by striking “initial fraud
5 alert” and inserting “1-year fraud alert”;

6 (4) in clause (iii), by striking “extended fraud
7 alert” and inserting “7-year fraud alert”; and

8 (5) in clause (iv), by striking “fraud”.

9 (c) AMENDMENT TO EXCEPTIONS FOR CERTAIN
10 PERSONS.—Section 605A(i)(4)(A) of the Consumer Cred-
11 it Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(i)(4)(A)) is amend-
12 ed to read as follows:

13 “(A) A person, or the person’s subsidiary,
14 affiliate, agent, subcontractor, or assignee with
15 whom the consumer has, or prior to assignment
16 had, an authorized account, contract, or debtor-
17 creditor relationship for the purposes of review-
18 ing the active account or collecting the financial
19 obligation owed on the account, contract, or
20 debt.”.

21 (e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
22 subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enact-
23 ment of this Act.

1 **SEC. 805. CLARIFICATION OF INFORMATION TO BE IN-**
2 **CLUDED WITH AGENCY DISCLOSURES.**

3 Section 609(c)(2) of such Act (15 U.S.C.
4 1681g(c)(2)) is amended—

5 (1) in subparagraph (B)—

6 (A) by striking “consumer reporting agen-
7 cy described in section 603(p)” and inserting
8 “consumer reporting agency described in sub-
9 section (p) or (x) of section 603”;

10 (B) by striking “the agency” and inserting
11 “such an agency”; and

12 (C) by inserting “and an Internet website
13 address” after “hours”; and

14 (2) in subparagraph (E), by striking “outdated
15 under section 605 or” and inserting “outdated, re-
16 quired to be removed, or”.

17 **SEC. 806. PROVIDES ACCESS TO FRAUD RECORDS FOR VIC-**
18 **TIMS.**

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

21 (1) in paragraph (1)—

22 (A) by striking “resulting from identity
23 theft”;

24 (B) by striking “claim of identity theft”
25 and inserting “claim of fraudulent activity”;
26 and

1 (C) by striking “any transaction alleged to
2 be a result of identity theft” and inserting “any
3 fraudulent transaction”;

4 (2) in paragraph (2)(B)—

5 (A) by striking “identity theft, at the elec-
6 tion of the business entity” and inserting
7 “fraudulent activity”;

8 (B) by amending clause (i) to read as fol-
9 lows:

10 “(i) a copy of an identity theft report;
11 or”; and

12 (C) by amending clause (ii) to read as fol-
13 lows:

14 “(ii) an affidavit of fact that is ac-
15 ceptable to the business entity for that
16 purpose.”;

17 (3) in paragraph (3), by striking “identity
18 theft” and inserting “fraudulent activity”;

19 (4) by striking paragraph (8) and redesignating
20 paragraphs (9) through (13) as paragraphs (8)
21 through (12), respectively; and

22 (5) in paragraph (10) (as so redesignated), by
23 striking “or a similar crime” and inserting “, fraud,
24 or a related crime”.

1 **SEC. 807. REQUIRED BUREAU TO SET PROCEDURES FOR**
2 **REPORTING IDENTITY THEFT, FRAUD, AND**
3 **OTHER RELATED CRIME.**

4 Section 621(f)(2) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act
5 (15 U.S.C. 1681s(f)(2)) is amended—

6 (1) in the paragraph heading, by striking
7 “MODEL FORM” and inserting “STANDARDIZED AF-
8 FIDAVIT”;

9 (2) by striking “The Commission” and insert-
10 ing “The Bureau”;

11 (3) by striking “model form” and inserting
12 “standardized affidavit”;

13 (4) by inserting after “identity theft” the fol-
14 lowing: “, fraud, or a related crime, or otherwise are
15 harmed by the unauthorized disclosure of the con-
16 sumer’s financial or personally identifiable informa-
17 tion,”; and

18 (5) by striking “fraud.” and inserting “identity
19 theft, fraud, or other related crime. Such standard-
20 ized affidavit and procedures shall not include a re-
21 quirement that a consumer obtain a police report.”.

22 **SEC. 808. ESTABLISHES THE RIGHT TO FREE CREDIT MONI-**
23 **TORING AND IDENTITY THEFT PROTECTION**
24 **SERVICES FOR CERTAIN CONSUMERS.**

25 (a) **ENFORCEMENT OF CREDIT MONITORING FOR**
26 **SERVICEMEMBERS.—**

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (k) of section
2 605A (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(a)), as added by section
3 302(d)(1) of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Re-
4 lief, and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 115–
5 174), is amended by striking paragraph (4).

6 (2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection and the
7 amendments made by this subsection shall take ef-
8 fect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

9 (b) FREE CREDIT MONITORING AND IDENTITY
10 THEFT PROTECTION SERVICES FOR CERTAIN CON-
11 SUMERS.—Subsection (k) of section 605A (15 U.S.C.
12 1681c–1(a)), as added by section 302(d)(1) of the Eco-
13 nomic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protec-
14 tion Act (Public Law 115–174), is amended to read as
15 follows:

16 “(k) CREDIT MONITORING AND IDENTITY THEFT
17 PROTECTION SERVICES.—

18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the direct request of
19 a consumer, a consumer reporting agency described
20 in section 603(p) that maintains a file on the con-
21 sumer and has received appropriate proof of the
22 identity of the requester (as described in section
23 1022.123 of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations)
24 shall provide the consumer with credit monitoring
25 and identity theft protection services not later than

1 1 business day after receiving such request sent by
2 postal mail, toll-free telephone, or secure electronic
3 means as established by the agency.

4 “(2) FEES.—

5 “(A) CLASSES OF CONSUMERS.—The Bu-
6 reau may establish classes of consumers eligible
7 to receive credit monitoring and identity theft
8 protection services free of charge.

9 “(B) NO FEE.—A consumer reporting
10 agency described in section 603(p) may not
11 charge a consumer a fee to receive credit moni-
12 toring and identity theft protection services if
13 the consumer or a representative of the con-
14 sumer—

15 “(i) asserts in good faith a suspicion
16 that the consumer has been or is about to
17 become a victim of identity theft, fraud, or
18 a related crime, or harmed by the unau-
19 thorized disclosure of the consumer’s fi-
20 nancial or personally identifiable informa-
21 tion;

22 “(ii) is unemployed and intends to
23 apply for employment in the 60-day period
24 beginning on the date on which the request
25 is made;

1 “(iii) is a recipient of public welfare
2 assistance;

3 “(iv) is an active duty military con-
4 sumer or a member of the National Guard
5 (as defined in section 101(c) of title 10,
6 United States Code);

7 “(v) is 65 years of age or older; or

8 “(vi) is a member of a class estab-
9 lished by the Bureau under subparagraph
10 (A).

11 “(3) BUREAU RULEMAKING.—The Bureau shall
12 issue regulations—

13 “(A) to define the scope of credit moni-
14 toring and identity theft protection services re-
15 quired under this subsection; and

16 “(B) to set a fair and reasonable fee that
17 a consumer reporting agency may charge a con-
18 sumer (other than a consumer described under
19 paragraph (2)(B)) for such credit monitoring
20 and identity theft protection services.

21 “(4) RELATION TO STATE LAW.—This sub-
22 section does not modify or supersede of the laws of
23 any State relating to credit monitoring and identity
24 theft protection services or other similar actions, ex-
25 cept to the extent those laws are inconsistent with

1 any provision of this title, and then only to the ex-
2 tent of the inconsistency. For purposes of this sub-
3 section, a term or provision of a State law is not in-
4 consistent with the provisions of this subsection if
5 the term or provision affords greater protection to
6 the consumer than the protection provided under
7 this subsection as determined by the Bureau.”.

8 **SEC. 809. ENSURES REMOVAL OF INQUIRIES RESULTING**
9 **FROM IDENTITY THEFT, FRAUD, OR OTHER**
10 **RELATED CRIME 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:

14 “(14) Information about inquiries made for a
15 credit report based on requests that the consumer
16 reporting agency verifies were initiated as the result
17 of identity theft, fraud, or other related crime.”.

18 **TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS**

19 **SEC. 901. DEFINITIONS RELATED TO DAYS.**

20 Section 603 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15
21 U.S.C. 1681a), as amended by section 601, is further
22 amended by adding at the end the following:

23 “(dd) DEFINITIONS RELATED TO DAYS.—

1 “(1) CALENDAR DAY; DAY.—The term ‘calendar
2 day’ or ‘day’ means a calendar day, excluding any
3 federally recognized holiday.

4 “(2) BUSINESS DAY.—The term ‘business day’
5 means a day between and including Monday to Fri-
6 day, and excluding any federally recognized holi-
7 day.”.

8 **SEC. 902. TECHNICAL CORRECTION RELATED TO RISK-**
9 **BASED PRICING NOTICES.**

10 Section 615(h)(8) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act
11 (15 U.S.C. 1681m) is amended—

12 (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “this sec-
13 tion” and inserting “this subsection”; and

14 (2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “This sec-
15 tion” and inserting “This subsection”.

16 **SEC. 903. FCRA FINDINGS AND PURPOSE; VOIDS CERTAIN**
17 **CONTRACTS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.**

18 (a) FCRA FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.—Section 602 of
19 the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681(a)) is
20 amended—

21 (1) in subsection (a)—

22 (A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as
23 follows:

24 “(1) Many financial and non-financial decisions
25 affecting consumers’ lives depend upon fair, com-

1 plete, and accurate credit reporting. Inaccurate and
2 incomplete credit reports directly impair the effi-
3 ciency of the financial system and undermine the in-
4 tegrity of using credit reports in other cir-
5 cumstances, and unfair credit reporting and credit
6 scoring methods undermine the public confidence
7 which is essential to the continued functioning of the
8 financial services system and the provision of many
9 other consumer products and services.”; and

10 (B) in paragraph (4), by inserting after
11 “agencies” the following: “, furnishers, and
12 credit scoring developers”; and

13 (2) in subsection (b)—

14 (A) by striking “It is the purpose of this
15 title to require” and inserting the following:

16 “The purpose of this title is the following:

17 “(1) To require”; and

18 (B) by adding at the end the following:

19 “(2) To prohibit any practices and procedures
20 with respect to credit reports and credit scores that
21 are not in the public interest.”.

22 (b) VOIDING OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS NOT IN THE
23 PUBLIC INTEREST.—

