

# **FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT (FCRA)**

## **OVERVIEW**

**2018 Update.** Section 104 of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, Public Law 115-174 (May 24, 2018) amended the Fair Credit Reporting Act to require credit reporting agencies (CRAs) to provide fraud alerts for consumer files for at least one year when a consumer notifies a CRA of identity theft. Section 605A of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c-1). A consumer reporting agency shall remove a security freeze placed on the consumer report only upon the direct request of the consumer, or if the security freeze was placed due to a material misrepresentation of fact by the consumer.

## **BACKGROUND**

The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) became effective on April 25, 1971. The FCRA is a part of a group of acts contained in the Federal Consumer Credit Protection Act such as the Truth in Lending Act and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

Congress substantively amended the FCRA upon the passage of the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 (FACT Act). The FACT Act created many new responsibilities for consumer reporting agencies and users of consumer reports. It contained many new consumer disclosure requirements as well as provisions to address identity theft. In addition, it provided free annual consumer report rights for consumers and improved access to consumer report information to help increase the accuracy of data in the consumer reporting system.

In 2010, Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), which granted rule-making authority under FCRA (except for Section 615(e) (red flag guidelines and regulation) and Section 628 (disposal of records)) to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). The Dodd-Frank Act also amended two provisions of the FCRA to require the disclosure of a credit score and related information when a credit score is used in taking an adverse action or in risk-based pricing.

On December 21, 2011, the CFPB restated FCRA regulations under its authority at 12 CFR Part 1022 (76 Fed. Reg. 79308).

The FCRA contains responsibilities both for entities that are consumer reporting agencies and for persons that operate in any of the following capacities:

1. Procurers and users of information (for example, as credit grantors, purchasers of dealer paper, or when opening deposit accounts);
2. Furnishers and transmitters of information (by reporting information to consumer reporting agencies, other third parties, or to affiliates);
3. Marketers of credit or insurance products; and
4. Employers.

## **Key Definitions**

The FCRA uses a number of definitions. Key definitions include the following:

**Adverse Action.** With regard to credit transactions, the term “adverse action” has the same meaning as used in Section 701(d)(6) [15 U.S.C. 1691(d)(6)] of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA), Regulation B, and the official staff commentary. Under the ECOA, it means a denial or revocation of credit, a change in the terms of an existing credit arrangement, or a refusal to grant credit in substantially the same amount or on terms substantially similar to those requested. Under the ECOA, the term does not include a refusal to extend additional credit under an existing credit arrangement where the applicant is delinquent or otherwise in default, or where such additional credit would exceed a previously established credit limit.

For non-credit transactions, the term has the following additional meanings for purposes of the FCRA:

1. a denial or cancellation of, an increase in any charge for, or a reduction or other adverse or unfavorable change in the terms of coverage or amount of, any insurance, existing or applied for, in connection with the underwriting of insurance;
2. a denial of employment or any other decision for employment purposes that adversely affects any current or prospective employee;
3. a denial or cancellation of, an increase in any charge for, or any other adverse or unfavorable change in the terms of, any license or benefit described in Section 604(a)(3)(D) (15 U.S.C. 1681b(a)(3)(D)); and
4. an action taken or determination that is:
  - a. Made in connection with an application made by, or transaction initiated by, any consumer or in connection with a review of an account to determine whether the consumer continues to meet the terms of the account.
  - b. Adverse to the interests of the consumer.

**Consumer.** A “consumer” is defined as an individual.

**Consumer Report.** A “consumer report” is any written, oral, or other communication of any information by a consumer reporting agency that bears on a consumer’s creditworthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living that is used or expected to be used or collected, in whole or in part, for the purpose of serving as a factor in establishing the consumer’s eligibility for any of the following:

1. credit or insurance to be used primarily for personal, family, or household purposes;
2. employment purposes; or
3. any other purpose authorized under Section 604 (15 U.S.C. 1681b).

**Consumer Reporting Agency.** The term “consumer reporting agency” means any person who, for monetary fees, dues, or on a cooperative nonprofit basis, regularly engages in whole or in part in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit information or other information on consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports to third parties, and who uses any means or facility of interstate commerce for the purpose of preparing or furnishing consumer reports.

**Credit Score.** The term “credit score” means a numerical value or a categorization derived from a statistical tool or modeling system used by a person who makes or arranges a loan to predict the likelihood of certain credit behaviors, including default (and the numerical value or the categorization derived from such analysis may also be referred to as a “risk predictor” or “risk score”). The term does not include any mortgage score or rating of an automated underwriting system that considers one or more factors in addition to credit information, including the loan to value ratio, the amount of down payment, or the financial assets of a consumer; or any other elements of the underwriting process or underwriting decision.

**Creditor.** Generally in FCRA, the terms “credit” and “creditor” have the same meanings as in section 702 of ECOA (15 U.S.C. 1691a).

**Employment Purposes.** The term “employment purposes” when used in connection with a consumer report means a report used for the purpose of evaluating a consumer for employment, promotion, reassignment or retention as an employee.

**Investigative Consumer Report.** An “investigative consumer report” means a consumer report or portion thereof in which information on a consumer’s character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living is obtained through personal interviews with neighbors, friends, or associates of the consumer reported on or with others with whom he is acquainted or who may have knowledge concerning any such items of information. However, such information does not include specific factual information on a consumer’s credit record obtained directly from a creditor of the consumer or from a consumer reporting agency when such information was obtained directly from a creditor of the consumer or from the consumer.

**Person.** A “person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, trust, estate, cooperative, association, government or governmental subdivision or agency, or other entity.

## **Module 1 – Obtaining Consumer Reports**

### **Overview**

The FCRA governs access to consumer reports to ensure that a prospective user of the information obtains it for permissible purposes and does not exploit it for illegitimate purposes.

The FCRA requires any prospective user of a consumer report, for example, a lender, insurer, landlord, or employer, among others, to have a legally permissible purpose to obtain a report.

### **Permissible Purposes of Consumer Reports – Section 604; 15 U.S.C. 1681b Investigative Consumer Reports – Section 606; 15 U.S.C. 1681d**

Legally Permissible Purposes. The FCRA allows a consumer reporting agency to furnish a consumer report for the following circumstances and no other:

1. In response to a court order or Federal Grand Jury subpoena.
2. In accordance with the written instructions of the consumer.
3. To a person, including a financial institution, that the agency has reason to believe intends to use the report as information for any of the following reasons:
  - a. In connection with a credit transaction involving the consumer (includes extending, reviewing, and collecting credit);
  - b. For employment purposes;
  - c. In connection with the underwriting of insurance involving the consumer;
  - d. In connection with a determination of the consumer's eligibility for a license or other benefit granted by a governmental instrumentality that is required by law to consider an applicant's financial responsibility;
  - e. As a potential investor or servicer, or current insurer, in connection with a valuation of, or an assessment of the credit or prepayment risks associated with, an existing credit obligation;
  - f. Otherwise has a legitimate business need for the information:
    - i. In connection with a business transaction that the consumer initiates; or
    - ii. To review an account to determine whether the consumer continues to meet the terms of the account.
    - iii. In response to a request by the head of a State or local child support enforcement agency (or authorized appointee) if the person certifies various information to the consumer reporting agency regarding the need to obtain the report. (Generally, this particular purpose does not impact a person, such as a financial institution, that is not a consumer reporting agency.)

Prescreened Consumer Reports. Users of consumer reports, such as financial institutions, may obtain prescreened consumer reports to make firm offers of credit or insurance to consumers, unless the consumers elected to opt out of being included on prescreened lists. The FCRA contains many requirements, including an opt-out notice requirement when prescreened consumer reports are used.

Investigative Consumer Reports. Section 606 contains specific requirements for use of an investigative consumer report. This type of consumer report contains information about a consumer's character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living obtained in whole or in part through personal interviews with neighbors, friends, or associates of the consumer.

Procedures. Given the preponderance of electronically available information and the growth of identity theft, a user should manage the risks associated with obtaining and using consumer reports. Users should employ procedures, controls, or other safeguards to ensure that they obtain and use consumer reports only in situations for which there are permissible purposes.

## **Module 2 – Obtaining Information and Sharing Among Affiliates**

### **Overview**

The FCRA contains many substantive compliance requirements for consumer reporting agencies designed to help ensure the accuracy and integrity of the consumer reporting system. As noted in the definitions section, a consumer reporting agency is a person that generally furnishes consumer reports to third parties. By their very nature, such third parties as banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions have a significant amount of consumer information that could constitute a consumer report, and thus communication of this information could cause the institution to become a consumer reporting agency. The FCRA contains several exceptions that enable parties, such as a financial institution, to communicate this type of information, within strict guidelines, without becoming a consumer reporting agency.

Rather than containing strict information-sharing prohibitions, the FCRA creates a business disincentive such that if an entity shares consumer report information outside of the exceptions, then the institution is a consumer reporting agency and will be subject to the significant, substantive requirements of the FCRA applicable to those entities. Typically, an entity such as a financial institution will structure its information sharing practices within the exceptions to avoid becoming a consumer reporting agency. This examination module generally covers the various information-sharing practices within these exceptions.

### **Consumer Report and Information Sharing – Section 603(d); 15 U.S.C. 1681a(d)**

Section 603(d) defines a consumer report to include information about a consumer such as that which bears on a consumer's creditworthiness, character, and capacity among other factors. Communication of this information may cause a person, including a financial institution, to become a consumer reporting agency. The statutory definition contains *key exceptions* to this definition that enable persons to share this type of information under certain circumstances, without becoming consumer reporting agencies. Specifically, the term "consumer report" does not include:

1. A report containing information solely as to transactions or experiences between the consumer and the person making the report. A person, including a financial institution, may share information strictly related to its own transactions or experiences with a consumer (such as the consumer's payment history, or an account with the institution) with any third party, without regard to affiliation, without becoming a consumer reporting agency. The Privacy of Consumer Financial Information regulations that implement the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) may restrict this type of information sharing because it meets the definition of nonpublic personal information under the Privacy regulations. Therefore, sharing it with nonaffiliated third parties may be subject to an opt-out notice under the privacy regulations. In turn, the FCRA may also restrict activities that the GLBA permits. For example, the GLBA permits a financial institution to share a list of its customers and information such as their credit scores with another financial

institution to jointly market or sponsor other financial products or services. This communication may be a consumer report under the FCRA and could potentially cause the sharing financial institution to become a consumer reporting agency.

2. Communication of such transaction or experience information among persons, including financial institutions related by common ownership or affiliated by corporate control.

3. Communication of other information (for example, other than transaction or experience information) among persons related by common ownership or affiliated by corporate control, if it is clearly and conspicuously disclosed to the consumer that the information will be communicated among such entities, and before the information is initially communicated, the consumer is given the opportunity to opt out of the communication. This allows a person, such as a financial institution, to share other information (that is, information other than its own transaction and experience information) that could otherwise be a consumer report, without becoming a consumer reporting agency under both of the following circumstances:

a. The sharing of the “other” information is done with affiliates.

b. Consumers are provided with the notice and an opportunity to opt out of this sharing before the information is first communicated among affiliates.

For example, “other” information can include information a consumer provides on an application form concerning accounts with other financial institutions. It can also include information a financial institution obtains from a consumer reporting agency, such as the consumer’s credit score. If a financial institution shares other information with affiliates without providing a notice and an opportunity to opt out, the financial institution may become a consumer reporting agency subject to all of the other requirements of the FCRA. The opt-out right required by this section must be contained in a financial institution’s Privacy Notice as required by GLBA and its implementing regulations.

### ***Other Exceptions***

Specific Extensions of Credit. In addition, the term consumer report does not include the communication of a specific extension of credit directly or indirectly by the issuer of a credit card or similar device. For example, this exception allows a lender to communicate an authorization through the credit card network to a retailer, to enable a consumer to complete a purchase using a credit card.

Credit Decision to Third Party (for example, auto dealer). The term consumer report also does not include any report in which a person, including a financial institution, who has been requested by a third party to make a specific extension of credit directly or indirectly to a consumer, conveys the decision with respect to the request. The third party must advise the consumer of the name and address of the person, such as a financial institution, to which the request was made, and such person makes the adverse action disclosures required by Section 615 of the FCRA. For example, this exception allows a lender to communicate a credit decision to an automobile dealer who is arranging financing for a consumer purchasing an automobile and who requires a loan to finance the transaction.

“Joint User” Rule. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) staff commentary discusses another exception known as the “Joint User Rule.” Under this exception, users of consumer reports, including financial institutions, may share information if they are jointly involved in the decision to approve a consumer’s request for a product or service, provided that each has a permissible purpose to obtain a consumer report on the individual. For example, a consumer applies for a mortgage loan that will have a high loan-to-value ratio, and thus the lender will require private mortgage insurance (PMI) in order to approve the application. An outside company provides the PMI. The lender and the PMI company can share consumer report information about the consumer because both entities have permissible purposes to obtain the information and both are jointly involved in the decision to grant the products to the consumer. This exception applies to entities that are affiliated or nonaffiliated third parties. It is important to note that the GLBA will still apply to the sharing of nonpublic, personal information with nonaffiliated third parties; therefore, a person, such as a financial institution, should be aware the GLBA may still limit or prohibit sharing allowed under the FCRA joint user rule.

## **Protection of Medical Information – Section 604(g); 15 U.S.C. 1681b(g);**

### **12 CFR 1022, Subpart D**

Section 604(g) generally prohibits creditors from obtaining and using medical information in connection with any determination of the consumer’s eligibility, or continued eligibility, for credit. The statute contains no prohibition on creditors obtaining or using medical information for other purposes that are not in connection with a determination of the consumer’s eligibility, or continued eligibility for credit.

Section 604(g)(5)(A) requires the federal banking agencies and NCUA to prescribe regulations that permit transactions that are determined to be necessary and appropriate to protect legitimate operational, transactional, risk, consumer, and other needs (including administrative verification purposes), consistent with the Congressional intent to restrict the use of medical information for inappropriate purposes. On November 22, 2005, the FFIEC Agencies published final rules in the Federal Register (70 FR 70664). The rules contain the general prohibition on obtaining or using medical information, and provide exceptions for the limited circumstances when medical information may be used. The rules define “credit” and “creditor” as having the same meanings as in Section 702 of the ECOA (15 U.S.C. 1691a). On December 21, 2011, the CFPB restated the implementing regulation at 12 CFR Part 1022 (76 Fed. Reg. 79308).

Obtaining and Using Unsolicited Medical Information (12 CFR 1022.30(c)). A creditor does not violate the prohibition on obtaining medical information if it receives the medical information pertaining to a consumer in connection with any determination of the consumer’s eligibility, or continued eligibility, for credit without specifically requesting medical information. However, the creditor may only use this medical information in connection with a determination of the consumer’s eligibility, or continued eligibility, for credit in accordance with either the financial information exception or one of the specific other exceptions provided in the rules. We discuss these exceptions below.

Financial Information Exception (12 CFR 1022.30(d)). The rules allow a creditor to obtain and use medical information pertaining to a consumer in connection with any determination of the consumer's eligibility or continued eligibility for credit, so long as:

1. The information is the type of information routinely used in making credit eligibility determinations, such as information relating to debts, expenses, income, benefits, assets, collateral, or the purpose of the loan, including the use of the loan proceeds.
2. The creditor uses the medical information in a manner and to an extent that is no less favorable than it would use comparable information that is not medical information in a credit transaction.
3. The creditor does not take the consumer's physical, mental, or behavioral health, condition or history, type of treatment, or prognosis into account as part of any such determination.

The financial information exception is designed in part to allow creditors to consider a consumer's medical debts and expenses in the assessment of that consumer's ability to repay the loan according to the loan terms. In addition, the financial information exception also allows a creditor to consider the dollar amount and continued eligibility for disability income, worker's compensation income, or other benefits related to health or a medical condition that is relied on as a source of repayment.

The creditor may use the medical information in a manner and to an extent that is no less favorable than it would use comparable, nonmedical information. For example, a consumer includes on an application for credit information about two \$20,000 debts. One debt is to a hospital; the other is to a retailer. The creditor may use and consider the debt to the hospital in the same manner in which it considers the debt to the retailer, such as including the debts in the calculation of the consumer's proposed debt-to-income ratio. In addition, the consumer's payment history of the debt to the hospital may be considered in the same manner as the debt to the retailer. For example, if the creditor does not grant loans to applicants who have debts that are 90-days past due, the creditor could consider the past-due status of a debt to the hospital, in the same manner as the past-due status of a debt to the retailer.

A creditor may use medical information in a manner that is more favorable to the consumer, according to its regular policies and procedures. For example, if a creditor has a routine policy of declining consumers who have a 90-day past due installment loan to a retailer, but does not decline consumers who have a 90-day past due debt to a hospital, the financial information exception would allow a creditor to continue this policy without violating the rules because in these cases, the creditor's treatment of the debt to the hospital is more favorable to the consumer.

A creditor may not take the consumer's physical, mental, or behavioral health, condition or history, type of treatment, or prognosis into account as part of any determination regarding the consumer's eligibility, or continued eligibility for credit. The creditor may only consider the financial implications as discussed above, such as the status of a debt to a hospital, continued eligibility for disability income, etc.

Specific Exceptions for Obtaining and Using Medical Information (12 CFR 1022.30(e)). In addition to the financial information exception, the rules also provide for the following nine



specific exceptions under which a creditor can obtain and use medical information in its determination of the consumer's eligibility, or continued eligibility for credit:

1. To determine whether the use of a power of attorney or legal representative that is triggered by a medical condition or event is necessary and appropriate, or whether the consumer has the legal capacity to contract when a person seeks to exercise a power of attorney or act as a legal representative for a consumer based on an asserted medical condition or event. For example, if Person A is attempting to act on behalf of Person B under a Power of Attorney that is invoked based on a medical event, a creditor is allowed to obtain and use medical information to verify that Person B has experienced a medical condition or event such that Person A is allowed to act under the Power of Attorney.
2. To comply with applicable requirements of local, state, or Federal laws.
3. To determine, at the consumer's request, whether the consumer qualifies for a legally permissible special credit program or credit-related assistance program that is:
  - a. Designed to meet the special needs of consumers with medical conditions and
  - b. Established and administered pursuant to a written plan that:
    - i. Identifies the class of persons that the program is designed to benefit; and
    - ii. Sets forth the procedures and standards for extending credit or providing other credit-related assistance under the program.
4. To the extent necessary for purposes of fraud prevention or detection.
5. In the case of credit for the purpose of financing medical products or services, to determine and verify the medical purpose of the loan and the use of the proceeds.
6. Consistent with safe and sound banking practices, if the consumer or the consumer's legal representative requests that the creditor use medical information in determining the consumer's eligibility, or continued eligibility, for credit, to accommodate the consumer's particular circumstances, and such request is documented by the creditor. For example, at the consumer's request, a creditor may grant an exception to its ordinary policy to accommodate a medical condition that the consumer has experienced. This exception allows a creditor to consider medical information in this context, but it does not require a creditor to make such an accommodation nor does it require a creditor to grant a loan that is unsafe or unsound.
7. Consistent with safe and sound practices, to determine whether the provisions of a forbearance practice or program that is triggered by a medical condition or event apply to a consumer. For example, if a creditor has a policy of delaying foreclosure in cases where a consumer is experiencing a medical hardship, this exception allows the creditor to use medical information to determine if the policy would apply to the consumer. Like the exception listed in the bullet above, this exception does not require a creditor to grant forbearance, it merely provides an exception so that a creditor may consider medical information in these instances.

8. To determine the consumer's eligibility for the triggering of, or the reactivation of a debt cancellation contract or debt suspension agreement, if a medical condition or event is a triggering event for the provision of benefits under the contract or agreement.

9. To determine the consumer's eligibility for the triggering of, or the reactivation of a credit insurance product, if a medical condition or event is a triggering event for the provision of benefits under the product.

Limits on redisclosure of information (12 CFR 1022.31(b)). If a creditor subject to the medical information rules receives medical information about a consumer from a consumer reporting agency or its affiliate, the creditor must not disclose that information to any other person, except as necessary to carry out the purpose for which the information was initially disclosed, or as otherwise permitted by statute, regulation, or order.

Sharing medical information with affiliates (12 CFR 1022.32(b)). In general, the exclusions from the definition of "consumer report" in Section 603(d)(2) of the FCRA allow the sharing of non-medical information among affiliates. With regard to medical information, Section 603(d)(3) of the FCRA provides that the exclusions in Section 603(d)(2) do not apply when a person subject to the medical information rules shares any of the following information with an affiliate:

1. Medical information.
2. An individualized list or description based on the payment transactions of the consumer for medical products or services.
3. An aggregate list of identified consumers based on payment transactions for medical products or services. If a person who is subject to the medical rules shares with an affiliate the type of information discussed above, the exclusions from the definition of "consumer report" do not apply. Effectively, this means that if a person shares medical information, that person becomes a consumer reporting agency, subject to all of the other substantive requirements of the FCRA.

The rules provide exceptions to these limitations on sharing medical information with affiliates (12 CFR 1022.32(c)). A person, such as a bank, thrift, or credit union, may share medical information with its affiliates without becoming a consumer reporting agency under any of the following circumstances:

1. In connection with the business of insurance or annuities (including the activities described in Section 18B of the model Privacy of Consumer Financial and Health Information Regulation issued by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, as in effect on January 1, 2003).
2. For any purpose permitted without authorization under the regulations promulgated by the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA).
3. For any purpose referred to in Section 1179 of HIPAA.
4. For any purpose described in Section 502(e) of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.

5. In connection with a determination of the consumer's eligibility, or continued eligibility, for credit consistent with the financial information exceptions or specific exceptions.
6. As otherwise permitted by order of the CFPB.

### **Affiliate Marketing Opt-Out Requirement – Section 624; 15 U.S.C. 1681s-3; 12 CFR 1022, Subpart C**

Section 624 gives a consumer the right to restrict an entity, with which it does not have a pre-existing business relationship, from *using* certain information obtained from an affiliate to make solicitations to that consumer. This provision is distinct from Section 603(d)(2)(A)(iii) that gives a consumer the right to restrict the *sharing* of certain consumer information among affiliates. Under the FCRA, certain consumer information will be subject to two opt-out notices, a sharing opt-out notice (Section 603(d)) and a marketing use opt-out notice (Section 624). These two opt-out notices may be consolidated.

Under Section 624, an entity may not use information received from an affiliate to market its products or services to a consumer, unless the consumer is given notice and a reasonable opportunity and a reasonable and simple method to opt out of the making of such solicitations. The affiliate marketing opt-out requirement applies to both transaction or experience information and “other” information, such as information from credit reports and credit applications.

### **Initial Notice and Opt-Out Requirement – 12 CFR 1022.21(a), 1022.24, and 1022.25**

A person, such as a financial institution, and its subsidiaries generally may not use eligibility information about a consumer that it receives from an affiliate to make a solicitation for marketing purposes to the consumer, unless:

1. It is clearly and conspicuously disclosed to the consumer in writing or, if the consumer agrees, electronically, in a concise notice that the person may use eligibility information about that consumer that it received from an affiliate to make solicitations for marketing purposes to the consumer;
2. The consumer is provided a reasonable opportunity and a reasonable and simple method to “opt out” (that is, the consumer prohibits the person from using eligibility information to make solicitations for marketing purposes to the consumer); and
3. The consumer has not opted out.

For example, a consumer has a homeowner's insurance policy with an insurance company. The insurance company shares eligibility information about the consumer with its affiliated depository institution. Based on that eligibility information, the depository institution wants to make a solicitation to the consumer about its home equity loan products. The depository institution does not have a pre-existing business relationship with the consumer and none of the

other exceptions apply. The depository institution may not use eligibility information it received from its insurance affiliate to make solicitations to the consumer about its home equity loan products unless the insurance company gave the consumer a notice and opportunity to opt out and the consumer does not opt out.

### ***Making Solicitations – 12 CFR 1022.21(b)***

See 12 CFR 1022.21(b)(6) for examples of making solicitations.

A person, such as a financial institution, (or a service provider acting on behalf of the person) makes a solicitation for marketing purposes if:

1. The person receives eligibility information from an affiliate, including when the affiliate places that information into a common database that the person may access;
2. The person uses that eligibility information to do one or more of the following:
  - a. Identify the consumer or type of consumer to receive a solicitation;
  - b. Establish criteria used to select the consumer to receive a solicitation; or
  - c. Decide which of the person's products or services to market to the consumer or tailor the financial institution's solicitation to that consumer; and
3. As a result of the person's, such as a financial institution's, use of the eligibility information, the consumer is provided a solicitation.

### ***Exceptions to Initial Notice and Opt-Out Requirements – 12 CFR 1022.21(c)***

The initial notice and opt-out requirements do not apply to a person, such as a financial institution, if it uses eligibility information that it receives from an affiliate:

1. To make a solicitation for marketing purposes to a consumer with whom the person has a pre-existing business relationship;
2. To facilitate communications to an individual for whose benefit the person provides employee benefit or other services pursuant to a contract with an employer;
3. To perform services on behalf of an affiliate (but this would not allow solicitation where the consumer has opted out);
4. In response to a communication about the person's products or services initiated by the consumer;
5. In response to a consumer's authorization or request to receive solicitations; or
6. If the person's compliance with the affiliate marketing regulation would prevent it from complying with State insurance laws pertaining to unfair discrimination in any state in which the person is lawfully doing business.

### ***Contents of Opt-Out Notice – 12 CFR 1022.23***

A person, such as a financial institution, must provide to the consumer a reasonable and simple method for the consumer to opt out. The opt-out notice must be clear, conspicuous, and concise, and must accurately disclose specific information outlined in 12 CFR 1022.23(a), including that the consumer may elect to limit the use of eligibility information to make solicitations to the consumer. See Appendix C to the regulation for the model notices contained in the affiliate marketing regulation.

***Alternative contents.*** An affiliate that provides a consumer a broader right to opt out than that required by the affiliate marketing regulation may satisfy the regulatory requirements by providing the consumer with a clear, conspicuous, and concise notice that accurately discloses the consumer's opt-out rights.

***Coordinated, consolidated, and equivalent notices.*** Opt-out and renewal notices may be coordinated and consolidated with any other notice or disclosure required under any other provision of law, such as the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA), 15 U.S.C. 6801 et seq. Renewal notices, which have additional required content (12 CFR 1022.27), may be consolidated with the annual GLBA privacy notices.

### ***Time, Duration, and Renewal of Opt-Out – 12 CFR 1022.22(b) and (c) and 1022.27***

A consumer may opt out at any time. The opt-out must be effective for a period of at least five years beginning when the consumer's opt-out election is received and implemented, unless the consumer later revokes the opt-out in writing or, if the consumer agrees, electronically. An opt-out period may be set at more than five years, including an opt-out that does not expire unless the consumer revokes it.

***Renewal after opt-out period expires.*** After the opt-out period expires, a person, such as a financial institution, may not make solicitations based on eligibility information it receives from an affiliate to a consumer who previously opted out, unless:

1. The consumer receives a renewal notice and opportunity to opt out, and the consumer does not renew the opt-out; or
2. An exception to the notice and opt-out requirements applies.

***Contents of renewal notice.*** The renewal notice must be clear, conspicuous, and concise, and must accurately disclose most of the elements of the original opt-out notice, as well as the following information as applicable:

1. The consumer previously elected to limit the use of certain information to make solicitations to the consumer.
2. The consumer's election has expired or is about to expire.
3. The consumer may elect to renew the consumer's previous election.
4. If applicable, that the consumer's election to renew will apply for the specified period of time stated in the notice and that the consumer will be allowed to renew the election once that period expires. See 12 CFR 1022.27(b) for all the content requirements of a renewal notice.

***Renewal period.*** Each opt-out renewal must be effective for a period of at least five years.

***Affiliate who may provide the notice.*** The renewal notice must be provided by the affiliate that provided the previous opt-out notice, or its successor; or as part of a joint renewal notice from two or more members of an affiliated group of companies, or their successors, that jointly provided the previous opt-out notice.

***Timing of the renewal notice.*** A renewal notice may be provided to the consumer either a reasonable period of time before the expiration of the opt-out period or any time after the expiration of the opt-out period but before solicitations are made to the consumer that would have been prohibited by the expired opt-out.

### ***Model Forms for Opt-Out Notices – 12 CFR Part 1022, Appendix C***

Appendix C of the affiliate marketing regulation contains model forms that may be used to comply with the requirement for clear, conspicuous, and concise notices.

Use of the model forms is not required and a person may make certain changes to the language or format of the model forms without losing the protection from liability afforded by use of the model forms. These changes may not be so extensive as to affect the substance, clarity, or meaningful sequence of the language in the model forms. Institutions making such extensive revisions will lose the safe harbor that Appendix C provides. Examples of acceptable changes are provided in Appendix C to the regulation.

### **Prescreened Consumer Reports and Opt-Out Notice – Sections 604(c) and 615(d); 15 U.S.C. 1681b(c) and 15 U.S.C. 1681m(d); and 12 CFR 1022.54**

Sections 604(c) allow persons, including financial institutions, to obtain and use consumer reports on any consumer in connection with any credit or insurance transaction that the consumer does not initiate, to make firm offers of credit or insurance. This process, known as prescreening, occurs when a financial institution obtains a list from a consumer reporting agency of consumers who meet certain predetermined creditworthiness criteria and who have not elected to be excluded from such lists.

These lists may only contain the following information:

1. The name and address of a consumer.
2. An identifier that is not unique to the consumer and that the person uses solely for the purpose of verifying the identity of the consumer.
3. Other information pertaining to a consumer that does not identify the relationship or experience of the consumer with respect to a particular creditor or other entity.

Each name appearing on the list is considered an individual consumer report. In order to obtain and use these lists, persons, such as financial institutions, must make a “firm offer of credit or insurance” as defined in Section 603(1) to each person on the list. A person is not required to grant credit or insurance if the consumer is not creditworthy or insurable, or cannot furnish required collateral, provided that the person determines the underwriting criteria in advance, and applies it consistently. *A firm offer of credit must provide some meaningful value to the consumer. Offers that are “shams” for marketing are not considered firm offers of credit.*

Example 1: Assume a home mortgage lender obtains a list from a consumer reporting agency of everyone in County X, with a current home mortgage loan and a credit score of 700. The lender will use this list to market a second lien home equity loan product. The lender's other non-consumer report criteria, in addition to those used in the prescreened list for this product, include a maximum total debt-to-income ratio (DTI) of 50 percent or less. The consumer reporting agency can screen some of the criteria but the lender must determine other criteria individually, such as the DTI, when consumers respond to the offer. If a consumer responds to the offer, but already has a DTI of 60 percent, the lender does not have to grant the loan. In addition, the person is allowed to obtain a full consumer report on anyone responding to the offer to verify that the consumer continues to meet the creditworthiness criteria. If the consumer no longer meets those criteria, the person does not have to grant the loan.

Example 2: On January 1, a credit card lender obtains a list from a consumer reporting agency of consumers in County Y who have credit scores of 720, and no previous bankruptcy records. The lender mails solicitations offering a pre-approved credit card to everyone on the list on January 2. On January 31, a consumer responds to the offer and the lender obtains and reviews a full consumer report that shows a bankruptcy record was added on January 15. Since this consumer no longer meets the lender's predetermined criteria, the lender is not required to issue the credit card.

These basic requirements help prevent a person from obtaining prescreened lists without following through with an offer of credit or insurance. The person must maintain the criteria used for the product (including the criteria used to generate the prescreened report and any other criteria such as collateral requirements) on file for a period of three years, beginning on the date that the person made the offer to the consumer.

### ***Technical Notice and Opt-Out Requirements – Section 615(d)***

Section 615(d) contains consumer protections and technical notice requirements concerning prescreened offers of credit or insurance. The FCRA requires nationwide consumer reporting agencies to jointly operate an "opt-out" system, whereby consumers can elect to be excluded from prescreened lists by calling a toll-free number.

When a person, such as a financial institution, obtains and uses these lists, it must provide consumers with a Prescreened Opt-Out Notice with the offer of credit or insurance. This notice alerts consumers that they are receiving the offer because they meet certain creditworthiness criteria. The notice must also provide the toll-free telephone number operated by the nationwide consumer reporting agencies for consumers to call to opt out of prescreened lists.

The FCRA contains the basic requirement to provide notices to consumers at the time the prescreened offers are made. The implementing regulation, 12 CFR 1022.54, contains the technical requirements of the notice. This regulation is applicable to anyone, including banks, credit unions, and saving associations, that obtains and uses prescreened consumer reports.

### ***Short and Long Notice – 12 CFR 1022.54(c)***

Entities must provide a "short" notice and a "long" notice of the prescreened opt-out information

with each written solicitation made to consumers using prescreened consumer reports. They must also comply with specific requirements concerning the content and appearance of these notices.

The short notice must be a clear and conspicuous, simple, and easy-to-understand statement as follows:

1. Content. The short notice must state that the consumer has the right to opt out of receiving prescreened solicitations. It must provide the toll-free number and direct consumers to the existence and location of the long notice. It should also state the title of the long notice. The short notice may not contain any other information.
2. Form. The short notice must be in a type size larger than the principal text on the same page, but it may not be smaller than 12-point type. If a person, such as a financial institution, provides the notice by electronic means, it must be larger than the type size of the principal text on the same page.
3. Location. The short form must be on the front side of the first page of the principal promotional document in the solicitation. If provided electronically, it must be on the same page and in close proximity to the principal marketing message. The statement must be located so that it is distinct from other information, such as inside a border, and must be in a distinct type style, such as bolded, italicized, underlined, and/or in a color that contrasts with the principal text on the page, if the solicitation is provided in more than one color.

The long notice must also be a clear and conspicuous, simple, and easy-to-understand statement as follows:

1. Content. The long notice must state the information required by Section 615(d) of the FCRA and may not include any other information that interferes with, detracts from, contradicts, or otherwise undermines the purpose of the notice.

Form. The notice must appear in the solicitation, be in a type size that is no smaller than the type size of the principal text on the same page, and, for solicitations provided other than by electronic means, the type size may not be smaller than 8-point type. The notice must begin with a heading in capital letters, underlined, and identifying the long notice as the “PRESCREEN & OPT-OUT NOTICE.” It must be in a type style that is distinct from the principal type style used on the same page, such as bolded, italicized, underlined, and/or in a color that contrasts from the principal text, if the solicitation is in more than one color. The notice must be set apart from other text on the page, such as by including a blank line above and below the statement, and by indenting both the left and right margins from other text on the page.

The model prescreened opt-out notices are contained in Appendix D to 12 CFR Part 1022. Appendix D contains complete sample solicitations for context.

## **Truncation of Credit and Debit Card Account Numbers – Section 605(g); 15 U.S.C. 1681c(g)**

Section 605(g) provides that persons, including financial institutions, that accept debit and credit cards for the transaction of business will be prohibited from issuing electronic receipts that



contain more than the last five digits of the card number, or the card expiration date, at the point of sale or transaction. This requirement applies only to electronically developed receipts and does not apply to hand-written receipts or those developed with an imprint of the card.

## **Disclosure of Credit Scores by Certain Mortgage Lenders – Section 609(g); 15 U.S.C. 1681g(g)**

Section 609(g) requires creditors, such as financial institutions, that make or arrange mortgage loans using credit scores to provide the score with accompanying information to the applicants.

### ***Credit score***

For purposes of this section, the term “credit score” is defined as a numerical value or a categorization derived from a statistical tool or modeling system used by a person who makes or arranges a loan to predict the likelihood of certain credit behaviors, including default (and the numerical value or the categorization derived from such analysis may also be referred to as a “risk predictor” or “risk score”). The credit score does not include either of the following:

1. Any mortgage score or rating by an automated underwriting system that considers one or more factors in addition to credit information, such as the loan-to-value ratio, the amount of down payment, or the financial assets of a consumer.
2. Any other elements of the underwriting process or underwriting decision.

### ***Covered transactions***

The disclosure requirement applies to both closed-end and open-end loans that are for consumer purposes and are secured by one- to four-family residential real properties, including purchase and refinance transactions. This requirement will not apply in circumstances that do not involve a consumer purpose, such as when a borrower obtains a loan secured by his or her residence to finance his or her small business. The notice must include the name, address, and telephone number of each consumer reporting agency that provided a credit score that was used.

### ***Credit score and key factors disclosed***

In addition to the notice, a creditor, such as a financial institution, must also disclose the credit score, the range of possible scores, the date that the score was created, and the “key factors” used in the score calculation. “Key factors” are all relevant elements or reasons adversely affecting the credit score for the particular individual, listed in the order of their importance, and based on their effect on the credit score. The total number of factors to be disclosed must not exceed four. However, if one of the key factors is the number of inquiries into a consumer’s credit information, then the total number of factors must not exceed five. These key factors come from information the consumer reporting agencies supplied with any consumer report that was furnished containing a credit score (Section 605(d)(2)).

This disclosure requirement applies in any application for a covered transaction, regardless of the final action the lender takes on the application. The FCRA requires a creditor to disclose all of the credit scores used in these transactions. For example, if two joint applicants apply for a

mortgage loan to purchase a single-family residence and the lender uses both credit scores, then the creditor needs to disclose both. The statute specifically does not require more than one disclosure per loan. Therefore, if the creditor uses multiple scores, it can include all of them in one disclosure containing the Notice to the Home Loan Applicant.

If a creditor uses a credit score that it did not obtain directly from a consumer reporting agency, but may contain some information from a consumer reporting agency, the creditor may satisfy this disclosure requirement by providing a score and associated key factor information that a consumer reporting agency supplied. For example, certain automated underwriting systems generate a score used in a credit decision. These systems are often populated by data obtained from a consumer reporting agency. If a creditor uses this automated system, it may satisfy the disclosure requirement by providing the applicants with a score and key factors a consumer reporting agency supplied based on the data, including credit score(s) imported into the automated underwriting system. This will provide applicants with information about their credit history and its role in the credit decision, in the spirit of this section of the statute.

### ***Timing***

With regard to the timing of the disclosure, the statute requires that the creditor provide it as soon as is reasonably practicable after using a credit score.

### **Adverse Action Disclosures – Section 615(a) and (b); 15 U.S.C. 1681m(a) and (b)**

Section 615(a)-(b) requires users of consumer reports, such as creditors, to make certain disclosures when they:

1. take adverse actions with respect to consumers, based in whole or in part on information contained in a consumer report;
2. deny credit for personal, family, or household purposes or increase the charge for such credit based in whole or in part on information obtained from a person other than a consumer reporting agency bearing upon the consumer's credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living or
3. take certain adverse action based in whole or in part on information from an affiliate. The disclosure requirements are discussed separately below.

### ***Information Obtained From a Consumer Reporting Agency***

Section 615(a), Duties of Users Taking Adverse Actions on the Basis of Information Contained in Consumer Reports, provides that when adverse action is taken with respect to any consumer based in whole or in part on any information contained in a consumer report, the person, such as a financial institution, must:

1. provide oral, written, or electronic notice of the adverse action to the consumer.
2. provide to the consumer written or electronic disclosures of a numerical credit score used by

such person in taking any adverse action based in whole or in part on any information in a consumer report and the following information:

- a. the range of possible credit scores under the model used;
  - b. all of the key factors that adversely affected the credit score, which shall not exceed four key factors, except that if one of the key factors is the number of enquiries made with respect to the consumer report, the number of key factors shall not exceed five;
  - c. the date on which the credit score was created; and
  - d. the name of the person or entity that provided the credit score or credit file upon which the credit score was created;
3. provide to the consumer orally, in writing, or electronically:

the name, address, and telephone number of the consumer reporting agency from which it received the information (including a toll-free telephone number established by the agency, if the consumer reporting agency maintains files on a nationwide basis); and

- a. a statement that the consumer reporting agency did not make the decision to take the adverse action and is unable to provide the consumer the specific reasons why the adverse action was taken;
4. provide to the consumer an oral, written, or electronic notice of the consumer's right to obtain a free copy of the consumer report from the consumer reporting agency within 60 days of receiving notice of the adverse action, and the consumer's right to dispute the accuracy or completeness of any information in the consumer report with the consumer reporting agency.

### ***Information Obtained from Third Parties Other than Consumer Reporting Agencies (Including Affiliates)***

Section 615(b), Adverse Action Based on Information Obtained from Third Parties Other than Consumer Reporting Agencies, provides that, in general, whenever credit for personal, family, or household purposes involving a consumer is denied or the charge for such credit is increased either wholly or partly because of information obtained from a person other than a consumer reporting agency bearing upon the consumer's credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living, the user of such information shall:

1. At the time such adverse action is communicated, clearly and accurately disclose to the consumer his right to make a written request for the reasons for such adverse action within 60 days after learning of such adverse action; and
2. Within a reasonable period of time after receipt of such written request from the consumer, disclose the nature of the information to the consumer. If the adverse action described in 615(b)(2)(B) is (i) taken based in whole or in part on information from a person related by common ownership or affiliated by common corporate control to the person taking the action,

and (ii) bears on the credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living of the consumer, and (iii) does not include information solely as to transactions or experiences between the consumer and the person furnishing the information or information in a consumer report, then the person taking the adverse action shall:

1. Notify the consumer of the action, including a statement that the consumer may obtain the information upon written request from the consumer received within 60 days after transmittal of the notice required; and
2. Not later than 30 days after receipt of such written request from the consumer, disclose to the consumer the nature of the information upon which the action is based.

#### Debt Collector Communications Concerning Identity Theft – Section 615(g); 15 U.S.C. 1681m(g)

Section 615(g) has specific requirements for persons, such as financial institutions, that act as debt collectors, whereby they collect debts on behalf of a third party that is a creditor or other user of a consumer report. The requirements do not apply when a person is collecting its own loans. When a person is notified that any information relating to a debt that it is attempting to collect may be fraudulent or may be the result of identity theft, the person must notify the third party of this fact. In addition, if the consumer, to whom the debt purportedly relates, requests information about the transaction, the person must provide all of the information the consumer would otherwise be entitled to if the consumer wished to dispute the debt under other provisions of law applicable to the person.

#### **Risk-Based Pricing Notice – Section 615(h); 15 U.S.C. 1681m(h); 12 CFR 1022, Subpart H**

Section 615(h) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) generally requires a user of consumer reports, such as a creditor, to provide a risk-based pricing notice to a consumer when the creditor, based on a consumer report, extends credit to the consumer on terms that are “materially less favorable” than the terms the creditor has extended to other consumers. On January 15, 2010, the Federal Reserve and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) published final rules in the *Federal Register* (75 Fed. Reg. 2724) implementing this section of the FCRA.

The risk-based pricing notice requirement is designed primarily to improve the accuracy of consumer reports by alerting consumers to the existence of negative information in their consumer reports so that the consumers can, if they choose, check their consumer reports for accuracy and correct any inaccurate information. This notice provision is meant to complement an existing provision of the FCRA, Section 615(a), whereby a creditor that denies a consumer’s application for credit, based in whole or in part on information in a consumer’s report, must provide an adverse action notice. Section 615(h), covers the situation where credit is offered on “materially less favorable terms,” rather than being denied.

The Dodd-Frank Act amended Section 615(h) of the FCRA to require a person to disclose a consumer’s credit score and certain information relating to the credit score, if a credit score is used in making the credit decision. On July 15, 2011, the Federal Reserve Board and the FTC published final rules (effective August 15, 2011) amending the risk-based pricing regulation to

effect the Dodd-Frank Act changes (76 FR 41602). On December 21, 2011, the CFPB restated the FCRA regulations at 12 CFR Part 1022. (76 Fed. Reg. 79308)

**Key Definitions – 12 CFR 1022.71** The following definitions pertain to the rules governing the risk-based pricing regulation:

**Material terms** means in general:

- a. for open-end credit (except as provided in (b) and (d) below), the annual percentage rate (APR) required to be disclosed in the account opening disclosures required under Regulation Z. This does not include a temporary initial rate that is lower than the rate that will apply when the temporary rate expires, any penalty rate that applies upon the occurrence of specific events (such as a late payment), or any fixed APR option for a home equity line of credit;
- b. for credit cards (other than a credit card used to access a home equity line of credit or a charge card), the APR that applies for purchases. For credit cards without a purchase APR, “material terms” means the APR that varies based on consumer report information and that has the most significant financial impact on consumers;
- c. for closed-end credit, the APR required to be disclosed prior to consummation under the closed-end provisions of Regulation Z; and
- d. for credit that does not have an APR, the financial term that varies based on consumer report information and that has the most significant financial impact on consumers, such as an annual membership fee for a charge card.

**Materially less favorable** means, generally, that the terms granted, extended, or otherwise provided to a consumer differ from the terms granted, extended, or otherwise provided to another consumer such that the cost of credit to a consumer would be significantly greater than the cost of credit granted, extended, or otherwise provided to the other consumer. Relevant factors in determining the significance of a difference in cost include the type of credit product, the term of the credit extension, and the extent of the difference between the material terms granted, extended, or otherwise provided to the two consumers.

### **General requirements – 12 CFR 1022.72-73**

A person must provide to a consumer a notice (“risk-based pricing notice”) in the form and manner prescribed by the regulation if:

1. The person uses a consumer report in connection with an application for, or a grant, extension, or other provision of, credit to a consumer for personal, family, or household purposes; and
2. Based in whole or in part on the consumer report, the person grants, extends, or otherwise provides credit to that consumer on material terms that are materially less favorable than the most favorable material terms available to a substantial proportion of consumers from that person.

*Determination of which consumers must receive notice (12 CFR 1022.72(b)).* A person may determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether a consumer has received material terms that are materially less favorable by comparing the material terms offered to the consumer to the material terms offered to other consumers for a specific type of credit product. A “specific type of credit product” means one or more credit products with similar features that are designed for similar purposes. Examples include student loans, unsecured credit cards, secured credit cards, new automobile loans, used automobile loans, fixed-rate mortgage loans, and variable-rate mortgage loans.

Because making such a direct comparison between consumers may not be operationally feasible, the rules provide two alternative methods, a credit score proxy method and a tiered pricing method, both of which are described as follows:

1. *Credit score proxy method (12 CFR 1022.72(b)(1)).* If a person uses credit scores to set the material terms of credit, the person may determine a cutoff score that represents the point at which approximately 40 percent of its consumers have higher credit scores and 60 percent of its consumers have lower credit scores. The person may then provide a risk-based pricing notice to each consumer who has a credit score lower than the cutoff score.

Alternative to 40/60 cutoff. The regulation provides an alternative to the 40/60 cutoff discussed above for situations where more than 40 percent of consumers (e.g., 80 percent) receive the most favorable material terms. In such situations, the person may set a different cutoff score based on its historical experience. The cutoff score would be set at a point at which the approximate percentage of consumers who historically have received the most favorable material terms based on their credit score would not receive a notice in the future. Under this alternative, the risk-based pricing notices would be provided to the approximate percentage of consumers who historically have been granted credit on material terms other than the most favorable terms.

No credit score available for a consumer. If no credit score is available for a consumer, a person must assume that it is granting credit on materially less favorable terms and thus must provide a risk-based pricing notice to the consumer.

2. *Tiered pricing method (12 CFR 1022.72(b)(2)).* If a person sets the material terms of credit by assigning each consumer to one of a discrete number of pricing tiers for a specific type of credit product, based in whole or in part on a consumer report, the person may provide a risk-based pricing notice to each consumer who is not assigned to the top pricing tier or tiers.

If the person uses four or fewer pricing tiers, it complies by providing risk-based pricing notices to all consumers who do not qualify for the top, best-priced tier. If the person uses five or more pricing tiers, it complies by providing the notices to all consumers who do not qualify for the two top, best-priced tiers and any other tier that, combined with the top two tiers, equals no less than the top 30 percent and no more than the top 40 percent of the total number of tiers.

*Application to credit card issuers (12 CFR 1022.72(c)).* A credit card issuer may use any of the methods in 12 CFR 1022.72(b) to identify consumers to whom it must provide a risk-based pricing notice. Alternatively, the card issuer may provide the notice when:

1. a consumer applies for a credit card in connection with an application program or in response to a solicitation, and more than one purchase APR may apply under the program or solicitation, and
2. based in whole or in part on a consumer report, the credit card is issued to a consumer with an APR that is higher than the lowest APR available in connection with the application or solicitation.

The risk-based pricing requirements do not apply to a card issuer if the credit card program offers only a single annual APR (other than temporary initial rates or penalty rates) or if the issuer offers the consumer the lowest possible APR under the credit card program.

See Appendix H-1 and H-6 of the regulation for model forms for the risk-based pricing notice.

*Account Review (12 CFR 1022.72(d)).* Generally, a person must provide an account review risk-based pricing notice to the consumer if the person, based in whole or in part on a consumer report, increases the consumer's APR after a review of the consumer's account, unless one of the exceptions in 12 CFR 1022.74 applies (for example, the creditor provides an adverse action notice).

*Content of account review risk-based pricing notice (12 CFR 1022.73(a)(2)).* The account review risk-based pricing notice must contain the information stated in this section.

See Appendix H-2 and H-7 of the regulation for model forms for the account review risk based pricing notice.

*Timing (12 CFR 1022.73(c)).* The timing requirement depends on the specific type of credit transaction as specified below.

1. For closed-end credit, a risk-based pricing notice must be provided to the consumer after the decision to approve a credit request is communicated to the consumer, but before consummation of the transaction.
2. For open-end credit, the notice must be provided after the decision to grant credit is communicated to the consumer, but before the first transaction under the plan has been made.
3. For account reviews, the notice must be provided at the time that the decision to increase the APR is communicated to the consumer. If no notice of the increase in the APR is provided to the consumer prior to the effective date of the APR change, the notice must be provided no later than five days after the effective date of the APR change.
4. For automobile lending transactions made through an auto dealer or other party that is unaffiliated with the creditor, the creditor may provide a risk-based pricing notice in the time periods described above for closed-end credit. Alternatively, the creditor may arrange to have the auto dealer or other party provide a risk-based pricing notice to the consumer on its behalf within these time periods and maintain reasonable policies and procedures to verify that the auto dealer provides the notices to consumers within the applicable time periods. If the creditor arranges to have the auto dealer or other party provide a credit score disclosure exception notice, the creditor complies if the consumer receives a notice containing a credit score obtained by the dealer or other party, even if a different credit score is obtained and used by the creditor. (12 CFR

1022.73(c)(2))

5. For credit that is granted under an open-end credit plan to a consumer in person or by telephone for contemporaneous purchase of goods or services, the risk-based pricing notice may be provided at the earlier of:

- a. The time of the first mailing to the consumer after the decision is made to approve the credit, such as in a mailing containing the account agreement or a credit card; or
- b. Within 30 days after the decision to approve the credit.

*Multiple credit scores (12 CFR 1022.73(d)).* When a person obtains or creates two or more credit scores and uses one of those credit scores in setting the material terms of credit (e.g., by using the low, middle, high, or most recent score), the risk-based pricing notice and the account review notice must include that credit score and the information about the credit score described in the notice content requirements above.

When a person obtains or creates two or more credit scores and uses multiple credit scores in setting the material terms of credit (e.g., by computing the average of all the credit scores obtained or created), the risk-based pricing notice and the account review notice must include one of those credit scores and the information about the credit score described previously in the notice content requirements. The notice may, at the person's option, include more than one credit score and the related information for each credit score disclosed.

Examples.

1. A person that uses consumer reports to set the material terms of credit cards granted, extended, or provided to consumers regularly requests credit scores from several consumer reporting agencies and uses the low score when determining the material terms it will offer to the consumer. That person must disclose the low score in the risk-based pricing notice and the account review notice.
2. A person that uses consumer reports to set the material terms of automobile loans granted, extended, or provided to consumers regularly requests credit scores from several consumer reporting agencies, each of which it uses in an underwriting program in order to determine the material terms it will offer to the consumer. That person may choose one of these scores to include in the risk-based pricing notice and the account review notice.

**Exceptions – 12 CFR 1022.74**

The rules contain a number of exceptions to the risk-based pricing notice requirement, as follows:

1. when a consumer applies for specific material terms of credit (e.g., a specific APR), and receives them, unless those terms were specified by the creditor using a consumer report after the consumer applied for the credit and after the creditor obtained the consumer report (12 CFR 1022.74(a));
2. when a person such as a creditor provides a notice of adverse action (12 CFR 1022.74(b));
3. when a person makes a firm offer of credit in a prescreened solicitation even if the person makes other firm offers of credit to other consumers on more favorable material terms (12 CFR



1022.74(c));

4. when a person generally provides a credit score disclosure to each consumer that requests a loan that is or will be secured by residential real property (12 CFR 1022.74(d));
5. when a person generally provides a credit score disclosure to each consumer that requests a loan that is not or will not be secured by residential real property (12 CFR 1022.74(e));
6. when a person who otherwise provides credit score disclosures to consumers that request loans, provides a disclosure about credit scores when no credit score is available (12 CFR 1022.74(f)).

*Section 1022.74(d) exception - credit score disclosure for loans secured by residential real property.* A person is not required to provide a risk-based pricing notice to a consumer under 12 CFR 1022.72(a) or (c) if:

1. The consumer requests from an person an extension of credit that is or will be secured by one to four units of residential real property; and
2. The person generally provides to each consumer that requests such an extension of credit a notice that contains the information stated in Section 1022.74(d)(ii).

Timing. The 12 CFR 1022.74(d) notice must be provided to the consumer at the same time as the disclosure required by Section 609(g) of the FCRA is provided to the consumer, which must be provided as soon as reasonably practicable after the credit score has been obtained. In any event, the 12 CFR 1022.74(d) notice must be provided at or before consummation in the case of closed-end credit or before the first transaction is made under an open-end credit plan.

Content of the notice when using multiple credit scores. When a person obtains two or more credit scores from consumer reporting agencies in setting material terms of credit, the content of the 12 CFR 1022.74(d) notice varies depending upon whether the person only relies upon *one* of the credit scores or relies upon *multiple* credit scores.

1. If a person only relies upon one of those credit scores in setting the material terms of credit granted, extended, or otherwise provided to a consumer (for example, by using the low, middle, high, or most recent score), the notice must include that credit score and the other information required by 12 CFR 1022.74(d).
2. If a person relies upon multiple credit scores in setting the material terms of credit granted, extended, or otherwise provided to a consumer (for example, by computing the average of all the credit scores obtained), the notice must include one of those credit scores and the other information required by 12 CFR 1022.74(d).

At the person's option, the notice may include more than one credit score, along with the additional information required by 12 CFR 1022.74(d) for each credit score disclosed.

1022.74(d) notice. Model form. Appendix H-3 of the regulation contains a model form of the 12 CFR 1022.74(d) notice that is consolidated with the notice required by Section 609(g) of the FCRA. While use of the model form is optional, appropriate use of Model Form H-3 is deemed to comply with the requirements of 12 CFR 1022.74(d).

*Section 1022.74(e) exception - credit score disclosure for loans not secured by residential real property.* A person is not required to provide a risk-based pricing notice to a consumer under 12 CFR 1022.72(a) or (c) if:

1. the consumer requests from a person an extension of credit that is not or will not be secured by one to four units of residential real property; and
2. the person provides to each consumer that requests such an extension of credit a notice that contains the information stated in Section 1022.74 (e)(ii).

Form of the notice.

The 12 CFR 1022.74(e) notice must be:

- a. clear and conspicuous;
- b. segregated from other information provided to the consumer; and
- c. provided to the consumer in writing and in a form that the consumer may keep.

Timing. The 12 CFR 1022.74(e) notice generally must be provided to the consumer as soon as reasonably practicable after the credit score has been obtained, but in any event at or before consummation in the case of closed-end credit or before the first transaction is made under an open-end credit plan. The notice may alternatively be provided in the following manner:

- a. For automobile lending transactions made through an auto dealer or other party that is unaffiliated with the person, such as a creditor, the person may provide a 12 CFR 1022.74(e) notice in the time periods described above. Alternatively, the creditor may arrange to have the auto dealer or other party provide a 12 CFR 1022.74(e) notice to the consumer on its behalf within these time periods and maintain reasonable policies and procedures to verify that the auto dealer provides the notice to the consumer within the applicable time periods. If the creditor arranges to have the auto dealer or other party provide a credit score disclosure exception notice, the creditor complies if the consumer receives a notice containing a credit score obtained by the dealer or other party, even if a different credit score is obtained and used by the creditor. 12 CFR 1022.73(c)(2))
- b. For credit that is granted under an open-end credit plan to a consumer in person or by telephone for contemporaneous purchase of goods or services, the 12 CFR 1022.74(e) notice may be provided at the earlier of:
  - i. the time of the first mailing to the consumer after the decision is made to approve the credit, such as in a mailing containing the account agreement or a credit card; or
  - ii. within 30 days after the decision to approve the credit (12 CFR 1022.73(c)(3)).

Multiple credit scores. When a person obtains two or more credit scores from consumer reporting agencies in setting material terms of credit, the content of the 12 CFR 1022.74(e) notice varies depending if the person relies upon only *one* of the credit scores or relies upon *multiple* credit scores. These disclosures requirements are the same as those for the 12 CFR 1022.74(d) notices, as described previously.

Model form. Appendix H-4 of the regulation contains a model form of the 12 CFR 1022.74(e) notice. While use of the model form is optional, appropriate use of Model Form H-4 is deemed to comply with the requirements of 12 CFR 1022.74(e).

*Section 1022.74(f) exception - credit score not available.* A person is not required to provide a risk-based pricing notice to a consumer under 12 CFR 1022.72(a) or (c) if the person:

1. regularly obtains credit scores from a consumer reporting agency and provides credit score disclosures to consumers in accordance with 12 CFR 1022.74(d) or (e), but a credit score is not available from the consumer reporting agency from which the person regularly obtains credit scores for a consumer to whom the person grants, extends, or provides credit;
2. does not obtain a credit score from another consumer reporting agency in connection with granting, extending, or providing credit to the consumer; and
3. provides to the consumer a notice that contains the information stated at Section 1022.74(f)(iii).

Example. A person, such as a creditor, uses consumer reports to set the material terms of non-mortgage credit granted, extended, or provided to consumers and regularly requests credit scores from a particular consumer reporting agency. As required by 12 CFR 1022.74(e), the creditor provides those credit scores and additional information to consumers. The consumer reporting agency provides to the creditor a consumer report on a particular consumer that contains one trade line, but does *not* provide the creditor with a credit score on that consumer. If the creditor does not obtain a credit score from *another* consumer reporting agency and, based in whole or in part on information in a consumer report, grants, extends, or provides credit to the consumer, the creditor may provide the 12 CFR 1022.74(f) notice. If, however, the creditor obtains a credit score from another consumer reporting agency, the creditor may not rely upon the 12 CFR 1022.74(f) exception, but must satisfy the requirements of 12 CFR 1022.74(e).

Form of the notice. The 12 CFR 1022.74(f) notice must be:

1. clear and conspicuous;
2. segregated from other information provided to the consumer; and
3. provided to the consumer in writing and in a form that the consumer may keep.

Timing. The 12 CFR 1022.74(f) notice generally must be provided to the consumer as soon as reasonably practicable after the person has requested the credit score, but in any event not later than consummation of a transaction in the case of closed-end credit or when the first transaction is made under an open-end credit plan. The notice may alternatively be provided in the following manner:

For automobile lending transactions made through an auto dealer or other party that is unaffiliated with the person, such as a creditor, the creditor may provide a 12 CFR 1022.74(f) notice in the time periods described above. Alternatively, the creditor may arrange to have the auto dealer or other party provide a 12 CFR 1022.74(f) notice to the consumer on its behalf within these time periods and maintain reasonable policies and procedures to verify that the auto dealer provides the notice to the consumer within the applicable time periods.

Model form. Appendix H-5 of the regulation contains a model form of the 12 CFR 1022.74(f) notice. While use of the model form is optional, appropriate use of Model Form H-5 is deemed to comply with the requirements of 12 CFR 1022.74(f).

### ***Rules of Construction – 12 CFR 1022.75***

The rules clarify that, in general, only one risk-based pricing notice or one credit score disclosure exception notice is required to be provided per credit extension (however, an account review would still be required, if applicable).

In a transaction involving two or more consumers who are granted, extended, or otherwise provided credit, a person must provide a risk-based pricing notice to each consumer. If the consumers have the same address, and the notice does not include a credit score(s), a person may satisfy the requirements by providing a single notice addressed to both consumers. However, if a notice includes a credit score(s), the person must provide a separate notice to each consumer whether the consumers have the same address or not. Each separate notice that includes a credit score(s) must contain only the credit score(s) of the consumer to whom the notice is provided, and not the credit score(s) of the other consumer. Similarly, for credit score disclosure exception notices, whether the consumers have the same address or not, the person must provide a separate notice to each consumer and each separate notice that includes a credit score(s) must contain only the credit score(s) of the consumer to whom the notice is provided.

A purchaser or assignee of a credit contract with a consumer is not subject to the risk-based pricing notice requirements.

### ***Appendix H***

Appendix H contains seven optional model forms that may be used to comply with the regulatory requirements. Use of the model forms is not required. A person may change the forms by rearranging the format or by making technical modifications to the language of the forms. However, any change may not be so extensive as to materially affect the substance, clarity, comprehensibility, or meaningful sequence of the forms. Persons making such extensive revisions would lose the “safe harbor” that Appendix H provides. Examples of acceptable changes are provided in Appendix H to the regulation.

## **Module 4 – Duties of Users of Consumer Reports and Furnishers of Consumer Report Information**

### **Overview**

The FCRA contains many responsibilities for persons, such as financial institutions, that furnish information to consumer reporting agencies. These requirements generally involve ensuring the accuracy of the data that is placed in the consumer reporting system. This examination module includes reviews of the various areas associated with furnishers of information. This module will not apply to persons that do not furnish any information to consumer reporting agencies.

### **Duties of Users of Credit Reports Regarding Address Discrepancies – Section 605(h); 15 U.S.C. 1681c(h); 12 CFR 1022.82**

Section 605(h)(1) requires that, when providing a consumer report to a person that requests the report (a user), a nationwide consumer reporting agency (NCRA) must provide a notice of address discrepancy to the user if the address provided by the user in its request “substantially differs” from the address the NCRA has in the consumer’s file. Section 605(h)(2) requires the federal banking agencies and the NCUA (the Agencies), and the FTC to prescribe regulations providing guidance regarding reasonable policies and procedures that a user of a consumer report should employ when such user has received a notice of address discrepancy. On November 9, 2007, the Agencies and the FTC published final rules in the Federal Register implementing this section (72 FR 63718). On December 21, 2011, the CFPB restated the FCRA regulations at 12 CFR Part 1022. (76 Fed. Reg. 79308).

### **Key Definitions**

**Nationwide consumer reporting agency (NCRA).** Section 603(p) defines an NCRA as one that compiles and maintains files on consumers on a nationwide basis and regularly engages in the practice of assembling or evaluating and maintaining the following two pieces of information about consumers residing nationwide for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports to third parties bearing on a consumer’s credit worthiness, credit standing, or credit capacity:

1. public record information.
2. credit account information from persons who furnish that information regularly and in the ordinary course of business.

**Notice of address discrepancy (12 CFR 1022.82(b)).** A “notice of address discrepancy” is a notice sent to a user by an NCRA (Section 603(p)) that informs the user of a substantial difference between the address for the consumer that the user provided to request the consumer report and the address(es) in the NCRA’s file for the consumer.

### **Requirement to form a reasonable belief – 12 CFR 1022.82(c)**

A user must develop and implement reasonable policies and procedures designed to enable the user to form a reasonable belief that the consumer report relates to the consumer whose report was requested, when the user receives a notice of address discrepancy in connection with a new or existing account.

### **Requirement to furnish a consumer’s address to an NCRA – 12 CFR 1022.82(d)**

A user must develop and implement reasonable policies and procedures for furnishing to the NCRA an address for the consumer that the user has reasonably confirmed is accurate when the user does the following:

1. forms a reasonable belief that the report relates to the consumer whose report was requested;
2. establishes a continuing relationship with the consumer (i.e., in connection with a new account); and
3. regularly, and in the ordinary course of business, furnishes information to the NCRA that provided the notice of address discrepancy. A user’s policies and procedures for furnishing a consumer’s address to an NCRA must require the user to furnish the confirmed address as part of the information it regularly furnishes to the NCRA during the reporting period when it

establishes a continuing relationship with the consumer.

The rules also provides examples of how a user may reasonably confirm an address is accurate.

### **Furnishers of Information: General – Section 623(e); 15 U.S.C. 1681s-2; 12 CFR 1022, Subpart E**

Section 623(e) required the Agencies and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to:

1. issue guidelines for use by furnishers regarding the accuracy and integrity of the information about consumers that they furnish to consumer reporting agencies;
2. prescribe regulations requiring furnishers to establish reasonable policies and procedures for implementing the guidelines; and
3. issue regulations identifying the circumstances under which a furnisher must reinvestigate disputes concerning the accuracy of information contained in a consumer report based on a direct request from a consumer.

The Agencies and the FTC published final rules in the Federal Register (74 FR 31484) implementing this section of FCRA. These rules took effect July 1, 2010. On December 21, 2011, the CFPB restated the FCRA regulations at 12 CFR Part 1022. (76 Fed Reg 79308).

### **Key Definitions – 12 CFR 1022.41**

The following definitions pertain to the rules governing the furnishers of information to a consumer reporting agency:

**Accuracy** means that the information a furnisher provides to a consumer reporting agency about an account or other relationship with the consumer correctly:

1. reflects the terms of and liability for the account or other relationship;
2. reflects the consumer’s performance and other conduct with respect to the account or other relationship; and
3. identifies the appropriate consumer.

**Direct dispute** means a dispute submitted by a consumer directly to a furnisher (including a furnisher that is a debt collector) concerning the accuracy of any information contained in a consumer report and pertaining to an account or other relationship that the furnisher has or had with the consumer.

**Furnisher** means an entity that furnishes information relating to consumers to one or more consumer reporting agencies for inclusion in a consumer report. An entity is not a furnisher when it: 1. provides information to a consumer reporting agency solely to obtain a consumer report in accordance with the permissible purposes outlined in Sections 604(a) and (f) of the FCRA;

2. is acting as a “consumer reporting agency” as defined in Section 603(f) of the FCRA;
3. is a consumer to whom the furnished information pertains; or
4. is a neighbor, friend, or associate of the consumer, or another individual with whom the consumer is acquainted or who may have knowledge about the consumer, and who provides

information about the consumer's character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living in response to a specific request from a consumer reporting agency.

**Identifying information** means any name or number that may be used alone or in conjunction with any other information to identify a specific person.

**Identity theft** means a fraud committed or attempted using the identifying information of another person without authority.

**Integrity** means that the information a furnisher provides to a consumer reporting agency about an account or other relationship with the consumer:

1. is substantiated by the furnisher's records at the time it is furnished;
2. is furnished in a form and manner that is designed to minimize the likelihood that the information may be incorrectly reflected in a consumer report; and
3. includes the information in the furnisher's possession about the account or other relationship that:
  - a. the relevant Agency has determined that the absence of which would likely be materially misleading in evaluating a consumer's creditworthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living; and
  - b. is specified in the Interagency Guidelines Concerning the Accuracy and Integrity of Information Furnished to Consumer Reporting Agencies (FCRA rule, Appendix E). Currently, the Guidelines specify the credit limit, if applicable and in the furnisher's possession.

### ***Duties of Furnishers to Provide Accurate Information – Section 623(a); 15 U.S.C. 1681s-2(a)***

Section 623(a) states that a person, including a financial institution, may, but need not, specify an address for receipt of notices from consumers concerning inaccurate information. If the person specifies such an address, then it may not furnish information relating to a consumer to any consumer reporting agency, if (a) the consumer notified the person, at the specified address, that the information is inaccurate, and (b) the information is inaccurate. If the person does not specify an address, then it may not furnish any information relating to a consumer to any consumer reporting agency if the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the information is inaccurate.

When a person that (regularly and in the ordinary course of business) furnishes information to one or more consumer reporting agencies about its transactions or experiences with any consumer determines that any such information is not complete or accurate, the person must promptly notify the consumer reporting agency of that determination. The person must provide corrections to that information or any additional information necessary to make the information complete and accurate to the consumer reporting agency. Further, the person thereafter must not furnish any information that remains incomplete or inaccurate to the consumer reporting agency.

If a consumer disputes the completeness or accuracy of any information a person furnishes to a

consumer reporting agency, that person may not furnish the information to any consumer reporting agency without notice that the consumer disputes the information.

***Reasonable policies and procedures concerning the accuracy and integrity of furnished information (12 CFR 1022.42) and Interagency Guidelines (Appendix E)***

Each furnisher must establish and implement reasonable written policies and procedures regarding the accuracy and integrity of consumer information that it furnishes to a consumer reporting agency. The policies and procedures must be appropriate to the nature, size, complexity, and scope of each furnisher's activities. In developing its policies and procedures, a furnisher must consider the Interagency Guidelines and may include its existing policies and procedures that are relevant and appropriate. Each furnisher must also review its policies and procedures periodically and update them as necessary to ensure their continued effectiveness. The guideline's recommendations include the following:

1. using standard data reporting formats and standard procedures for compiling and furnishing data, where feasible, such as electronic transmission of information about consumers to consumer reporting agencies;
2. maintaining records for a reasonable period of time, not less than any applicable recordkeeping requirement, in order to substantiate the accuracy of any information furnished about consumers to consumer reporting agencies that is subject to a direct dispute; and
3. training staff that participates in activities related to the furnishing of information about consumers to consumer reporting agencies.

**Voluntary closures of accounts – Section 623(a)(4); 15 U.S.C. 1681s-2(a)(4)**

This section requires a person, including a financial institution, who regularly and in the ordinary course of business furnishes information to a consumer reporting agency regarding one of its consumer credit account holders, to notify the consumer reporting agency of the consumer's voluntary account closure. This notice is to be furnished to the consumer reporting agency as part of the regularly furnished information for the period in which the account is closed.

**Notice involving delinquent accounts – Section 623(a)(5); 15 U.S.C. 1681s-2(a)(5)**

This section requires that a person, including a financial institution, that furnishes information to a consumer reporting agency about a delinquent account placed for collection, charged off, or subjected to any similar action, must, not later than 90 days after furnishing the information to the consumer reporting agency, notify the consumer reporting agency of the month and year of the commencement of the delinquency that immediately preceded the action.

**Duties upon notice of dispute from a consumer reporting agency – Section 623(b); 15 U.S.C. 1681s-2(b)**

This section requires that whenever a person, such as a financial institution, receives a notice of



dispute from a consumer reporting agency regarding the accuracy or completeness of any information the person provided to a consumer reporting agency pursuant to Section 611 (Procedure in Case of Disputed Accuracy), that person must, pursuant to Section 623(b):

1. conduct an investigation regarding the disputed information;
2. review all relevant information the consumer reporting agency provided along with the notice;
3. report the results of the investigation to the consumer reporting agency;
4. if the investigation finds the information is incomplete or inaccurate, report those results to all nationwide consumer reporting agencies to which the financial institution previously provided the information; and
5. if the disputed information is incomplete, inaccurate, or not verifiable by the person, it must promptly, for purposes of reporting to the consumer reporting agency do one of the following:
  - a. modify the item of information.
  - b. delete the item of information.
  - c. permanently block the reporting of that item of information.

The person must complete the required investigations, reviews, and reports within 30 days. The person may extend the time period for 15 days if a consumer reporting agency receives additional relevant information from the consumer.

**Duties upon notice of dispute from a consumer (direct disputes) – Section 623(a)(8); 15 U.S.C. 1681s-2(a)(8); 12 CFR 1022.43**

*General rule.* A furnisher must conduct a reasonable investigation of a direct dispute (unless exceptions, described later, apply) if the dispute relates to:

1. the consumer's liability for a credit account or other debt with the furnisher, such as direct disputes relating to whether there is or has been identity theft or fraud against the consumer, whether there is individual or joint liability on an account, or whether the consumer is an authorized user of a credit account;
2. the terms of a credit account or other debt with the furnisher, such as, direct disputes relating to the type of account, principal balance, scheduled payment amount on an account, or the amount of the credit limit on an open-end account;
3. the consumer's performance or other conduct concerning an account or other relationship with the furnisher such as, direct disputes relating to the current payment status, high balance, payment date, the payment amount, or the date an account was opened or closed; or
4. any other information contained in a consumer report regarding an account or other relationship with the furnisher that bears on the consumer's creditworthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living.

*Exceptions.* The direct dispute requirements do not apply to a furnisher if the direct dispute relates to:

1. the consumer's identifying information such as name(s), date of birth, Social Security number, telephone number(s), or address(es);
2. the identity of past or present employers;
3. inquiries or requests for a consumer report;
4. information derived from public records, such as judgments, bankruptcies, liens, and other legal matters (unless the information was provided by a furnisher with an account or other relationship with the consumer);
5. information related to fraud alerts or active duty alerts; or
6. information provided to a consumer reporting agency by another furnisher.

The direct dispute requirements also do not apply if the furnisher has a reasonable belief that the direct dispute is:

1. submitted by a credit repair organization;
2. is prepared on behalf of the consumer by a credit repair organization; or
3. is submitted on a form supplied to the consumer by a credit repair organization.

*Direct Dispute Address.* A furnisher is required to investigate a direct dispute only if a consumer submits a dispute notice to the furnisher at:

1. the address provided by a furnisher and listed on a consumer report relating to the consumer;
2. an address clearly and conspicuously specified by the furnisher that is provided to the consumer in writing or electronically (if the consumer has agreed to the electronic delivery of information from the furnisher); or
3. any business address of the furnisher if the furnisher has not provided a specific address for submitting direct disputes.

*Direct Dispute Notice Contents.* A dispute notice from a consumer must include:

1. sufficient information to identify the account or other relationship that is in dispute, such as an account number and the name, address, and telephone number of the consumer;
2. the specific information that the consumer is disputing and an explanation of the basis for the dispute; and
3. all supporting documentation or other information reasonably required by the furnisher to substantiate the basis of the dispute. This documentation may include, for example, a copy of the relevant portion of the consumer report that contains the allegedly inaccurate information; a police report; a fraud or identity theft affidavit; a court order; or account statements.

*Duties of a Furnisher after Receiving a Direct Dispute Notice from a Consumer.* After receiving a dispute notice from a consumer, the furnisher must:

1. conduct a reasonable investigation with respect to the disputed information;

2. review all relevant information provided by the consumer with the dispute notice;
3. complete its investigation of the dispute and report the results of the investigation to the consumer before the expiration of the period under Section 611(a)(1) of the FCRA (15 U.S.C. 1681i(a)(1)) within which a consumer reporting agency would be required to complete its action if the consumer had elected to dispute the information under that section; and
4. if the investigation finds that the information reported was inaccurate, promptly notify each consumer reporting agency to which the furnisher provided inaccurate information of investigation findings and provide to the consumer reporting agency any correction to that information that is necessary to make the information provided by the furnisher accurate.

*Frivolous or Irrelevant Disputes.* A furnisher is not required to investigate a direct dispute if the furnisher has reasonably determined that the dispute is frivolous or irrelevant. A dispute qualifies as frivolous or irrelevant if:

1. the consumer did not provide sufficient information to investigate the disputed information;
2. the direct dispute is substantially the same as a dispute previously submitted by or on behalf of the consumer and the dispute is one with respect to which the furnisher has already complied with the statutory or regulatory requirements. However, a direct dispute would not be “substantially the same” as the one previously submitted if the dispute includes new information required by the regulation to be provided to the furnisher, but that had not previously been provided to the furnisher; or
3. the furnisher is not required to investigate the direct dispute because one or more of the exceptions listed in 12 CFR 1022.43(b) applies.

Upon making a determination that a dispute is frivolous or irrelevant, the furnisher must notify the consumer of the determination not later than five business days after making the determination, by mail or, if authorized by the consumer for that purpose, by any other means available to the furnisher. The furnisher’s notice that a dispute is frivolous or irrelevant must include the reasons for such determination and identify any information required to investigate the disputed information. The notice may consist of a standardized form describing the general nature of such information.

### **Prevention of Re-Pollution of Consumer Reports – Section 623(a)(6); 15 U.S.C. 1681s-2(a)(6)**

Section 623(a) has specific requirements for furnishers of information, including financial institutions, to a consumer reporting agency that received notice from a consumer reporting agency that furnished information may be fraudulent as a result of identity theft. Section 605B, Block of Information Resulting From Identity Theft, requires consumer reporting agencies to notify furnishers of information, including financial institutions, that the information may be the result of identity theft, an identity theft report has been filed, and that a block has been requested. Upon receiving such notice, Section 623(a)(6) requires furnishers to establish and follow reasonable procedures to ensure that it does not re-report this information to the consumer reporting agency, thus “re-polluting” the victim’s consumer report.

Section 615(f), Prohibition on Sale or Transfer of Debt Caused by Identity Theft, also prohibits a furnisher from selling or transferring debt caused by an alleged identity theft.

## **Negative Information Notice – Section 623(a)(7); 15 U.S.C. 1681s-2(a)(7); 12 CFR 1022.1(b)(2)(ii)**

Section 623(a)(7) requires a financial institution to provide consumers with a notice either before it provides negative information to a nationwide consumer reporting agency, or within 30 days after reporting the negative information.

Institutions may provide this disclosure on or with any notice of default, any billing statement, or any other materials provided to the customer, as long as the notice is clear and conspicuous. Institutions may also choose to provide this notice to all customers as an abundance of caution. However, financial institutions may not include this notice in the initial disclosures provided under Section 127(a) of the Truth in Lending Act.

### **Key Definitions**

**Negative information.** For these purposes, “negative information” means any information concerning a customer’s delinquencies, late payments, insolvency, or any form of default.

**Nationwide consumer reporting agency.** Section 603(p) of the FCRA defines a “nationwide consumer reporting agency” as a: consumer reporting agency that compiles and maintains files on consumers on a nationwide basis.

It defines this type of consumer reporting agency as one that regularly assembles or evaluates, and maintains, each of the following regarding consumers residing nationwide for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports to third parties bearing on a consumer’s creditworthiness, credit standing, or credit capacity:

1. public record information.
2. credit account information from persons who furnish that information regularly and in the ordinary course of business.

### **Model text**

Institutions may use the following model text to comply with these requirements. The first model contains text an institution can use when it provides a notice before furnishing negative information. The second model form contains text to use when an institution provides notice within 30 days after reporting negative information:

- *Notice prior to communicating negative information (Model B-1):* “We may report information about your account to credit bureaus. Late payments, missed payments, or other defaults on your account may be reflected in your credit report.”
- *Notice within 30 days after communicating negative information (Model B-2):* “We have told a credit bureau about a late payment, missed payment, or other default on your account. This information may be reflected in your credit report.”

Use of the model form(s) is not required; however, proper use of the model forms provides a financial institution with a safe harbor from liability. A financial institution may make certain changes to the language or format of the model notices without losing the safe harbor from

liability provided by the model notices. The changes to the model notices may not be so extensive as to affect the substance, clarity, or meaningful sequence of the language in the model notices. A financial institution making extensive revisions will lose the safe harbor from liability that the model notices provide. Acceptable changes include:

1. rearranging the order of the references to “late payment(s),” or “missed payment(s).”
2. pluralizing the terms “credit bureau,” “credit report,” and “account.”
3. specifying the particular type of account on which it may furnish information, such as “credit card account.”
4. rearranging in Model Notice B-1 the phrases “information about your account” and “to credit bureaus” such that it would read, “We may report to credit bureaus information about your account.”

## **Module 5 – Consumer Alerts and Identity Theft Protections**

### **Overview**

The FCRA contains several provisions for both consumer reporting agencies and users of consumer reports, including financial institutions, that are designed to help combat identity theft. This module applies to persons that are not consumer reporting agencies, but are users of consumer reports. Two primary requirements exist for users of consumer reports: first, a user of a consumer report that contains a fraud or active duty alert must take steps to verify the identity of an individual to whom the consumer report relates, and second, a person must disclose certain information when consumers allege that they are the victims of identity theft.

### **Fraud and Active Duty Alerts – Section 605A(h); 15 U.S.C. 1681c-1(h)**

#### *Initial Fraud and Active Duty Alerts*

Consumers who suspect that they may be the victims of fraud including identity theft may request nationwide consumer reporting agencies to place initial fraud alerts in their consumer reports. **These alerts must remain in a consumer’s report for no less than one year.** In addition, members of the armed services who are called to active duty may also request that active duty alerts be placed in their consumer reports. Active duty alerts must remain in these service members’ files for no less than 12 months.

Section 605A(h)(1)(B), Limitations on Use of Information for Credit Extensions, requires users of consumer reports, including financial institutions, to verify a consumer’s identity if a consumer report includes a fraud or active duty alert. Unless the user of the consumer report uses reasonable policies and procedures to form a reasonable belief that it knows the identity of the person making the request, the user may not:

1. establish a new credit plan or extension credit (other than under an open-end credit plan) in the name of the consumer;
2. issue an additional card on an existing account; or
3. increase a credit limit.

### ***Extended Alerts***

Consumers who allege that they are the victim of an identity theft may also place an extended alert, which lasts seven years, on their consumer report. Extended alerts require consumers to submit identity theft reports and appropriate proof of identity to the nationwide consumer reporting agencies.

Section 605A(h)(2)(B), Limitation on Users, requires a user that obtains a consumer report that contains an extended alert to contact the consumer in person or by the method the consumer lists in the alert prior to performing any of the three actions listed above.

### **Information Available to Victims – Section 609(e); 15 U.S.C. 1681g(e)**

Section 609(e) requires a person, such as a financial institution, to provide records of fraudulent transactions to victims of identity theft within 30 days after the receipt of a request for the records. These records include the application and business transaction records under the control of the person whether maintained by the person itself or another person on behalf of the institution (such as a service provider).

At the election of the person, the victim must also provide the person with proof of an identity theft complaint, which may consist of a copy of a police report evidencing the claim of identity theft and a copy of a properly completed affidavit. The CFPB's Identity Theft Affidavit is available on the CFPB's website. The version of this form developed by the FTC and available on the FTC's Website ([ftc.gov/idtheft](http://ftc.gov/idtheft)) remains valid and sufficient for this purpose (12 CFR 1022.3(i)(3)(ii)).

## **REFERENCES**

15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq. Fair Credit Reporting Act  
Regulation V, 12 CFR Part 1022

### **2012 CFPB EXAMINATION MANUAL**

#### **CFBP Compliance Bulletin 2016-01**

FCRA's Requirement that Furnishers Establish and Implement Reasonable Written Policies and Procedures Regarding the Accuracy and Integrity of Information Furnished to all Consumer Reporting Agencies

REVISED: NOVEMBER 2018

[https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/201602\\_cfpb\\_supervisory-bulletin-furnisher-accuracy-obligations.pdf](https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/201602_cfpb_supervisory-bulletin-furnisher-accuracy-obligations.pdf)

**DCU Bulletin B-16-04**

Fair Credit Reporting Act Disclosures and Indirect Automobile Lending

<https://dfi.wa.gov/sites/default/files/credit-unions/bulletins/b-16-04.pdf>