



Fix My Credit For Free

Fix My Credit For Free uses aggressive strategies and conventional dispute methods to ensure maximum results in restoring your credit. Our process is based on knowledge of consumer laws and experience with the credit bureaus. We take advantage of your rights as established by the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA). We want you know that you have the right to question any information on your credit reports that you feel may be questionable or inaccurate. If a questionable item cannot be proved by the creditor with evidence, it must be removed within 30 days. Fix My Credit For Free works with a four Step process geared at providing world class customer service and results.

Doing it yourself for Free?

Yes, educating yourself on the process of how credit repair works will greatly benefit your understanding the road ahead of you. We give you the tools and education to know what a credit repair company can do and cannot do.

Beware of anyone who makes a guarantee on saying they guarantee to actually repair credit or promise they can remove an item from your report. They can only help and try to fix the credit errors by taking the right steps to do it such as Fix My Credit For Free does. We pride ourselves in educating you and taking you through the right steps in raising your credit score. While we may do most of the work, we need your assistance to help us along the way should you chose let us help you using our knowledge and expertise.

What does that mean if I decide to work with Fix My Credit For Free?

- 1: Yes, we hold your hand through the process.
- 2: We understand because some of our specialists had bad credit themselves.
- 3: We talk with you on the telephone every step of the way when needed.
- 4: You have secured online access to your information anytime of the day.

Understanding your Fico Score:

- Fico Score 720 and above is good and you will get great rates for loans.
- Fico Scores of 680 to 699 are decent, and you may pay a smaller interest rate hike than having a 720 or above score.
- Fico Scores in the range of 600-640 are considered high-risk to lenders. With low scores, you will get a loan, but the interest rate is likely to be quite high, making payments unaffordable.
- Fico Scores of 500-580 is very low and you may not qualify for a loan at all. It's fixable, but this will take some time. Anything below 500 is bad and credit repair seems the only option to get to a step in the right direction.

The Most Common Causes of Identity Theft Warning Signs

- Credit Cards charged beyond credit limit
- Late payments
- No Credit
- Medical Collections
- Credit Score is too low
- Credit Cards charged above 30% of allowed credit limit
- Late payments
- Co-signed for loans
- Your parents credit shows up on your report because you are a junior
- Stolen Identity
- Credit card fraud

What also could appear on my credit report that is derogatory?

- Tax Liens - If you default on your tax liability with the IRS, paid tax liens will stay on your credit report for seven years
- Child Support - If you stop making payments this will be public record and reported to the bureaus.
- Collection account from debt previously owed that may have been sold to a collection agency.
- Collection accounts from debt you owed from the original creditor by a junk debt buyer.
- Bankruptcies- Credit reports will list the date you filed for bankruptcy and the discharge date. A Chapter 7 bankruptcy can remain on your credit report for ten years, Chapter 13 bankruptcy will remain on your credit report for seven years.

Can anyone else get a copy of my credit report?

- The FCRA specifies who can access your credit report. Creditors, insurers, employers, and other businesses that use the information in your report to evaluate your applications for credit, insurance, employment, or renting a home are among those that have a legal right to access your report.

Can my employer get my credit report?

- Your employer can get a copy of your credit report only if you agree. A credit reporting company may not provide information about you to your employer, or to a prospective employer without your written consent.

This information is directly from www.consumer.ftc.gov

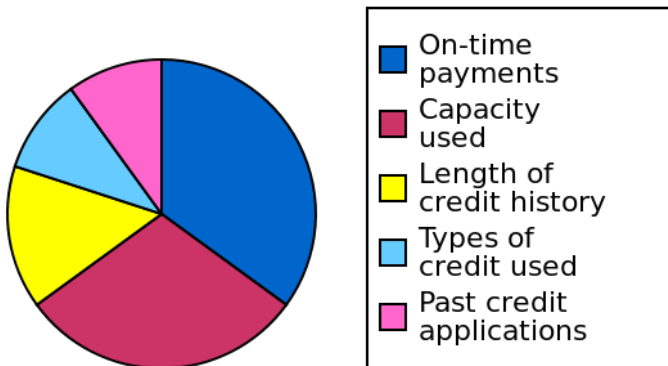
How to Raise Your Credit Score

- Some creditors will agree to forgive your late payment history and reclassify your account as up to date but you must demonstrate a renewed willingness and ability to repay. You must qualify for re-aging according to (FFIEC) Federal Financial Examination Council. The account must be at least nine months old, and you need to make three consecutive minimum monthly payments.
- Ask the credit bureau to list accounts that may not be listed that show you have a credit history with that vendor or creditor.
- Get a Rapid re-score -It's a practice used by mortgage originators to help lift credit scores. The information is added to the consumer's file within days. Then the lender requests an updated credit score and you win.

Call the lender and then pay off the negative items or item and get proof from the creditor in writing first of your agreement. You then give the proof to the lender who will give it to the third party vendor who passes the information to the credit bureau. The bureau will update your credit report showing your new credit score. This strategy is used mainly when you are trying to buy a home. This feature is offered by a third party vendor, and the company is contracted by the credit bureau.

How to manage your credit

CREDIT SCORE FACTORS



How to understand your FICO Score and why it is so important

- Many big lenders and companies use the FICO score to assess your credit history. People with too many credit cards close to their limits can also detract from having a better score.
- Several credit card companies will now provide you with a free copy of your FICO score. Call them up and ask. The top factors of a good FICO score are your payment history, which accounts for 35% of the score. Pay your debts on time and keep a good long term good credit history. People who have Citi-branded credit cards can get their FICO scores for free and lenders who already provide the service include Discover Financial Services. If you want to aim for a FICO score of 800 or above make sure to limit your “debt-to-limit ratio” of than 10% or less. In most cases American Express balances often are not included in the credit-card debt-to-limit ratio for certain FICO scores that lenders may be utilizing as a decision that is based on your credit score.

How to Dispute Your Credit Report and Work with the Credit Bureaus

Just like you have the right to a free credit report, you have the right to dispute items on your credit report directly with the big three most popular credit agencies like Equifax, Experian and Transunion at no charge. When you check your credit reports you may see different scores. You ask” What is the lender looking at and do they look at all three? We cannot say what a lender leans towards. They all have their own criteria for relying more on one score or all three.

You can perform this yourself and pull all three for free by mail or phone request at Annual Credit Report.com. Or call the credit bureau and have them explain the process of dispute. You will have to wait up to 30 days for them to respond to your information. That is the law and the

time frame they have to get back to you to either deny or remove the dispute. What happens if they deny it? Where do you go from there? As you can see more letters need to be written and more time is involved. You will need to gather and have all your records for to file a dispute.

There are different techniques to get the credit bureaus to remove incorrect and outdated information from your report that appears on your credit report. If the credit bureau gives you a difficult time, you can use the following ways to help get negative items off your credit reports.

- Only dispute about two at a time so it does not appear you are abusing the system.
- Always be polite and your voice manner on the telephone and in the tone of your letters. This gives credibility.
- Know your rights and mention them to the bureau so they know you are serious and have credibility and truth
- Holiday times are very busy as there are more credit card charges. If they do not get to respond to yours in 30 days or so, they must remove the trade line from your report.
- Bankruptcies, repossession and foreclosures should be argued with a full deletion in mind. Any documents you have providing the statute of limitation has passed will need to be presented in the correct manner to the credit bureau.
- Remember once contacted by the credit agency, a creditor has to prove to them the debt is still valid. The creditor has to prove that it's your debt.

If the creditor does not reply and prove the adverse information reported, then they must delete it according to the FCRA. You also can contact the attorney general's office in the creditor's state. You will tell them that the creditor is reporting negative information on your credit report when they have not provided you with evidence of your debt. This is a violation of Federal law and is grounds for a lawsuit. If your case gets to this report this is a perfect time to contact Fix My credit For Free and we can facilitate the legal resources for you to take care of this. We will let them know that you have contacted a lawyer and are considering a lawsuit for willful noncompliance (FCRA-616). You can do this yourself for free, but you may appear more credible and serious with an attorney.

Increase Your Credit Score in 90 Days

- Check Credit limits that are not being reported.
- Check for errors that show disputes and unauthorized inquiries.
- Review outdated debts.
- Accounts with the name of authorized user.
- Credit accounts that were paid but still shows as an outstanding debt.
- Pay your bills on time.
- Pay down debts at least 30 %

- Do not close old debts as it may make it look like there is not enough credit history on your good older accounts.
- Keep cards active as some cards will automatically close after a period of time when there is no activity on the card.
- If you have to close an account make sure it is in good standing and you request the trade line be reported as “closed by consumer”. If it read closed by the creditor, it reads as a negative.

Ways to Help Increase Your Credit Score by Over 100 Points

- Talk to your creditors and ask them what you can do to increase the score. Banks are a wealth of information and can see your relationship with them.
- This goes the same for the credit card company, not just the banks. They have programs that they offer to help you pay down the debt if you are in a distressed situation.
- Settle the debt for a lower amount than you owe. The lender can delete the late payment and the account from your credit report improving your score.
- Pay everything on time.
- Do not open or apply for more credit. Hard inquiries will show and lower your score

Sample Letter for Disputing Errors on Your Credit Report

Use this sample to draft a letter disputing errors on your credit report.

Your letter should clearly identify each item in your report you dispute, state the facts and explain why you dispute the information, and request that it be removed or corrected. You may want to enclose a copy of your report with the items in question circled.

Send your letter by certified mail, “return receipt requested,” so you can document what the credit reporting company received. Remember to include copies of the applicable enclosures and save copies for your files.

[Your Name]
[Your Address]
[Your City, State, Zip Code]

[Date]

Complaint Department
[Company Name]
[Street Address]
[City, State, Zip Code]

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing to dispute the following information in my file. I have circled the items I dispute on the attached copy of the report I received.

This item [**identify item(s) disputed by name of source, such as creditors or tax court, and identify type of item, such as credit account, judgment, etc.**] is [**inaccurate or incomplete**] because [**describe what is inaccurate or incomplete and why**]. I am requesting that the item be removed [**or request another specific change**] to correct the information.

Enclosed are copies of [**use this sentence if applicable and describe any enclosed documentation, such as payment records and court documents**] supporting my position. Please reinvestigate this [**these**] matter[s] and [**delete or correct**] the disputed item[s] as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Your name

Enclosures: [**List what you are enclosing.**]

The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) requires each of the nationwide credit reporting companies — Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion — to provide you with a free copy of your credit report, at your request, once every 12 months. The FCRA promotes the accuracy and privacy of information in the files of the nation's credit reporting companies. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the nation's consumer protection agency, enforces the FCRA with respect to credit reporting companies.

A credit report includes information on where you live, how you pay your bills, and whether you've been sued or have filed for bankruptcy. Nationwide credit reporting companies sell the information in your report to creditors, insurers, employers, and other businesses that use it to evaluate your applications for credit, insurance, employment, or renting a home.

Here are the details about your rights under the FCRA, which established the free annual credit report program.

How do I order my free report?

The three nationwide credit reporting companies have set up a central website, a toll-free telephone number, and a mailing address through which you can order your free annual report.

To order, visit annualcreditreport.com, call 1-877-322-8228. Or complete the [Annual Credit Report Request Form](#) and mail it to: Annual Credit Report Request Service, P.O. Box 105281, Atlanta, GA 30348-5281. Do not contact the three nationwide credit reporting companies individually. They are providing free annual credit reports only through annualcreditreport.com, 1-877-322-8228 or mailing to Annual Credit Report Request Service.

You may order your reports from each of the three nationwide credit reporting companies at the same time, or you can order your report from each of the company's one at a time. The law

allows you to order one free copy of your report from each of the nationwide credit reporting companies every 12 months.

Wait! But when you receive your report will you know how to decode it?

- Will you know what date closed, date paid, date opened really means? Are these reported incorrectly on your report? If you have a collection account did you know that the report can reflect the negative reporting only for seven years from the original creditor and not the date the debt collector purchased it from the original creditor.
- The debt collector will usually report the account on your credit report when they purchase the debt. It is against the law for any collection to appear on your account if it is older than seven years.
- Please note that you are allowed only one free credit report per year. Things can change in your report and that is why using Fix My Credit for Free gives you alerts in your dashboard to changes that can occur at a moment notice. The above information to get a free report is from www.consumer.ftc.gov

Are there any other situations where I might be eligible for a free report?

- Under federal law, you're entitled to a free report if a company takes adverse action against you, such as denying your application for credit, insurance, or employment, and you ask for your report within 60 days of receiving notice of the action. The notice will give you the name, address, and phone number of the credit reporting company. You're also entitled to one free report a year if you're unemployed and plan to look for a job within 60 days; if you're on welfare; or if your report is inaccurate because of fraud, including identity theft. Otherwise, a credit reporting company may charge you a reasonable amount for another copy of your report within a 12-month period.

To buy a copy of your report, contact:

- Equifax: 1-800-685-1111; equifax.com
- Experian: 1-888-397-3742; experian.com

This information is directly from www.consumer.ftc.gov

You can also call us at Fix My Credit For Free and order a report and speak to a specialist to answer questions you have about what is on your credit report at 855-590-0009

Tell the credit reporting company, in writing, what information you think is inaccurate.

Credit reporting companies must investigate the items in question — usually within 30 days — unless they consider your dispute frivolous. They also must forward all the relevant data you provide about the inaccuracy to the organization that provided the information. After the information provider receives notice of a dispute from the credit reporting company, it must investigate, review the relevant information, and report the results back to the credit reporting

company. If the information provider finds the disputed information is inaccurate, it must notify all three nationwide credit reporting companies so they can correct the information in your file

When the investigation is complete, the credit reporting company must give you the written results and a free copy of your report if the dispute results in a change. (This free report does not count as your annual free report.) If an item is changed or deleted, the credit reporting company cannot put the disputed information back in your file unless the information provider verifies that it is accurate and complete. The credit reporting company also must send you written notice that includes the name, address, and phone number of the information provider.

2. Tell the creditor or other information provider in writing that you dispute an item. Many providers specify an address for disputes. If the provider reports the item to a credit reporting company, it must include a notice of your dispute. If you are correct, and, if the information is found to be inaccurate, the information provider may not report it again.

Q: What can I do if the credit reporting company or information provider won't correct the information I dispute?

A: If an investigation doesn't resolve your dispute with the credit reporting company, you can ask that a statement of the dispute be included in your file and in future reports. You also can ask the credit reporting company to provide your statement to anyone who received a copy of your report in the recent past. You can expect to pay a fee for this service.

If you tell the information provider that you dispute an item, a notice of your dispute must be included any time the information provider reports the item to a credit reporting company.

This information is directly from www.consumer.ftc.gov

Collection Accounts on your credit report

- Collection accounts from debt previously owed that may have been sold to a collection agency may appear on your credit report. Once the statute of limitations has passed you cannot be sued on this debt. In some cases they will try sue again, but we can show you the way how to remove this yourself and get the lawsuit dismissed with a motion to the court and by communicating this to the credit bureaus. If summoned to court, you must appear. This is the only way to tell the judge that your account is past the statute of limitations in your state.

If collections appear on your report and you know that this is incorrectly reported you can negotiate with the creditor to settle the debt for less than what is owed and get it reported as paid, but this may or may not improve your score. This remaining amount is called the "deficiency balance." A deficiency balance is taken into account just as negatively by the credit scoring logarithm just as severe as late payments. Try to arrange a deal with your creditor so that they will not report the deficiency balance is the best course of action.

Always make the debt collector verify the debt with a debt validation letter. They have 30 days to respond by law from the date they received the letter and allow an extra 5 days for mailing.

Send this certified receipt return receipt requested so you have proof of the signed receipt for mailing. A debt collector that cannot verify your debt without sufficient proof cannot collect and list the debt on your credit report. If the debt collector does have proof, collection activity can resume.

What if there is fraud on the report?

We urge you to contact Fix My Credit For Free to help you through the navigation process in a more efficient manner.

You may also call Toll-free "Report Fraud" hotlines for the credit bureaus:

- Experian: 888-EXPERIAN, 888-397-3742
- Equifax: 800-525-6285
- TransUnion: 800-680-7289

Common Credit Mistakes and How to Fix Them

- Closing credit accounts is not advised if you have a long credit history, as the length of your credit history counts for about 15% of a FICO score. Once the account is removed and closed, this information does not appear anymore.
- High balances on your credit cards usually cause your credit scores to go down. Pay down the debt as much as possible.
- Shopping for credit. When lenders pull your credit report to see if you qualify for the loan, they are reported as in inquiry. The inquiries can stay on your credit report for 24 months. The actual credit scores will only look at inquiries that are less than one year old. The more inquiries on your report tend to be higher credit risks than people with fewer inquiries on their report..
- Missing payments are bad for credit scores. The more time that a late or missing payment is reported the worse it gets for your score. The lender reports as 30-60 and 90 day late timeframe with the credit bureau. Make sure to bring all your payments up to date.

Foreclosures

- If you are going to enter into foreclosure or already have, it is good to know the judicial laws for foreclosure in each state. Fix My Credit For Free recommends this website to see the laws in each state and get knowledgeable about your rights.
- <http://www.foreclosurelaw.org/>
- <http://www.realtytrac.com/real-estate-guides/foreclosure-laws/>

Bankruptcy

Will bankruptcy protect me against future collections and judgements that can affect my credit report"? This depends on the type of debt you have as all debt is non-dischargeable.

Debt that is not dischargeable:

- Student loans
- Child support or spousal support obligations
- Debts owed to government entities such as fines, taxes, court costs, restitution in criminal cases
- Post-petition HOA and condo fees
- Death or injury caused by DUI.
- When a creditor files an objection they must file an adversary proceeding in bankruptcy court requesting that the court decide that the debt is non dischargeable. When judgment creditor files an objection to your discharge and proves the underlying debt to be any of the types below it may not be able to be discharged such as embezzlement, fraud to obtain money, goods or services. Providing false information on accredit application and injury caused by a willful or malicious act, such as assault
- When judgment does not fall to the above and the creditor doesn't object to discharge, then the lawsuit can be discharged the lawsuit judgment in Chapter 7 bankruptcy.

What if old debts in bankruptcy are reappearing on my credit report?

You need to fight back. Get all your documents together of your bankruptcy and send a letter first to the creditor that is reporting it. Bankruptcy law prohibits efforts to collect discharged debt. The procedure is usually to file a motion in bankruptcy court to asset that the creditor had improperly failed to update your credit report. Fix My Credit For Free can refer an attorney if necessary.

Judgement Liens

A nonconsensual judgment lien on property can be avoided if all of the following are correct.

- A lien resulted from a money judgment issued by a court.
- You are entitled to claim an exemption in at least some of your equity in the property.
- The lien would result in a loss of some or all of this exempt equity if the property were sold. The exemption would be impaired.

If these three conditions are met, you can remove judgment liens from any exempt property, including real estate and cars.

For a credit card default judgment, removal is possible. In each case, it is up to that state's bankruptcy court to decide. A creditor can request that normally erasable judgment be retained through the bankruptcy. Section 523 addresses the expectations and limitations for this situation. It is best to consult with a credit specialist and an attorney at the same time for advice.

Get help today to repair your credit. Contact is today by visiting www.fixmycreditforfree.com or call us at 855-590-0009. We can also be reached by email at sales@fixmycreditforfree.com

Who could sue you and who can you sue?

What are the grounds for fees you can win when a creditor or credit bureau breaks the law with false credit reporting?

Creditors- Collection Agencies

- Creditors can be sued for violating the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act. You could win thousands of dollars and can do this in small claims court. For each violation the creditor may be liable to pay you up to \$1,000.00.
- If the creditor fails to report the debt as disputed, they are in violation of the FDCPA. FCRA Section 623 is the reference law
- If your credit history inaccurately by a creditor you can sue for defamation, financial injury
- Collection agency can be sued if , if you have sent them a cease and desist letter and they still keep.
- Creditors, collection agencies, or credit bureaus, are in violation if they attempt to "Re-Age" your account by updating the date of last activity on your credit report to keep negative information on your account longer
- Collection agency that fail to report a disputed debt to the credit bureaus.
- A collection agency cannot continue to report the debt on your credit report if they have not validated your debt and they report to the credit bureaus.
- Collector cannot claim to garnish your wages, seize property or have you arrested. If they have a judgement against you, they can do this.
- The collection agency must be in the county in which you live or lived when you signed the original contract for the debt when they file the lawsuit. They must also be licensed as a valid debt collector in your state.
- Collection agencies cannot call any third part about your debt like friends, neighbors, relatives, etc. It is legal for them to contact an attorney, a consumer reporting agency, the creditor, the attorney of the creditor, or the attorney of the debt collector .
- Collectors cannot call before the rules of FDCPA, meaning before 8 AM or after 9PM.
- If you have sent a collector a cease and desist letter and they still call you, they are in violation.
- A collection agency, cannot be a purchaser and assignee. They must be either or.

Statute of Limitations- The time line of when you can get sued.

Each state has different laws on the Statute of Limitations. A statute of limitations is the deadline for filing a lawsuit. Most lawsuits MUST be filed within a certain amount of time. In general, once the statute of limitations on a case "runs out," the legal claim is not valid any longer. This does mean that the creditor will try to keep collecting on the debt though.

The debt collector can even try to bring suit against you, but you have an easy defense on that the Statute of limitations has passed and that evidence is even easy to get the creditor to consider dropping the suit before the court date. The lawsuit would be dismissed by the judge in most cases as the law clearly stated as mentioned above. If a payment is made on a debt that you do actually owe, or you admit on the recorded call you will make a payment or payment plan, tell them that the debt is yours by letter or phone,

you are restarting the debt clock. This is what they call re-aging the debt. If a debt collector calls, best advice is not to admit to anything on the phone.

Do not give your personal information on the phone, most likely the collector will keep hounding you and say this is the only way they can help you. Tell them not to contact you by phone and send a letter by mail requesting for them to cease phone calls. Once you get that letter, you have to write back a letter to have them validate this debt. If they do not respond within 30 days, add 5 days for mailing, you can ask the credit bureau to remove the item from your credit report if it appears as incorrect.

The FTC alleged that Asset Acceptance, one of the nation's largest consumer debt buyers, violated several federal laws, including the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and the Fair Credit Reporting Act in the way they were dealing with consumers on how they tried to collect debts. It is the first time the FTC sued a debt collector that was collecting beyond the statute of limitations. This resulted in a \$2.5 million civil penalty and it was the second largest the agency has ever obtained. If this has happened to you, report it to the FTC's Bureau of Consumer Protection or your state attorney general.

Sometimes it is not clear when credit card debt expires arises because state laws governing contracts are interpreted by the courts and are applied to individual circumstances. The court interpretations change over time. The case Hill v. American Express Georgia Court of Appeals decision held the SOL period on an unpaid credit card debt was six years even though the Georgia statutory code sets the limit on open-ended accounts at four years. Hill vs American Express can be looked up in detail online.

Credit Bureaus

- If the credit bureaus are refusing to correct the information after your proof of errors this is a violation- FCRA Section 623.
- If credit bureaus fail to respond to your written disputes within 30 days. Please note a 15 day extension may be granted if they receive information from the creditor within the first 30 days.
- If they reinsert a removed item from your credit report without notifying you in writing within 5 business days, it must be removed.

What other negative items affect me from getting good loan rates?

- A bad credit score can increase car insurance premiums as well as home owners insurance. Almost all insurance companies take your credit history as one of the factors giving you your final rate. California, Hawaii and Massachusetts are the exception to this rule. Insurers like to say there is a connection between credit history and the filing of claims. They are judging who pay their bills on time, and if they do they deem those applicants will file fewer and less costly claims than those with many late payments or delinquencies.
- Insurance companies use different credit scores that lenders do, they look at a score designed specifically for them that is called The Insurance Score.
- FICO credit score is used by about 85 percent of home insurers.
- Credit is less of an issue when it comes to life insurance.

Understanding Inquiries and How They Affect your Credit Report

- When you are applying for credit for a mortgage, credit card, merchant application or car loan, the creditor will check your credit. This will result in a hard inquiry on your report. Many hard inquiries will not reflect a positive in your report. Lenders see many hard inquiries as you being desperate to get credit and applying to many lenders and getting turned down. Soft credit inquiries **don't** affect your credit score. Soft credit inquiries occur when you pull your own report or when a creditor you already have checks to see your credit status.
- The Fair Credit Reporting Act allows only authorized inquiries to appear on the consumer credit report. If you see ones you do not recognize you must contact the creditor as well as the credit bureau requesting an investigation to get them removed in writing. You can call the credit bureau and the creditor to start the process, but it is best to back up your claims by sending a Certified Return Receipt letter by mail. This will help you keep proof of documentation of your claims. Please note that it is better to focus first on removing the other errors like late pays, incorrect amounts, accounts past the Statute of Limitations time frames in your state before focusing on inquiries.

The 623 Dispute Process – Errors on your credit report.

- Does this dispute process work? Most credit card companies only keep credit records for about two years if that. If you have late payments prior to this time frame you should be able to get the records removed because the credit reporting agencies such as Equifax, Experian and TransUnion will require proof of the mistake in order to remove it. It is illegal to have this erroneous information still reported on your account if it is incorrect. So many banks have merged and consolidated, the records from all the transfers are even harder to obtain on your account, if any. If the creditor can't provide proof to you and the credit reporting agency then the errors must be removed.
- In order to dispute with the original creditor, you must as the consumer, dispute with the credit reporting agency first. In some cases you will see a debt collector also reporting incorrect information. In this case you should still contact the credit bureau and file a claim of dispute as well. You can do this by phone and the credit bureau should share the process to dispute each incorrect entry on your credit reports. Letters will be needed to be sent to the creditor and the credit bureau. Make sure to always send this correspondence by certified return receipt mail.

This is the statute that is in the FCRA

§ 623. (a)(8) ABILITY OF CONSUMER TO DISPUTE INFORMATION DIRECTLY WITH FURNISHER

(A) IN GENERAL The Federal banking agencies, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Commission shall jointly prescribe regulations that shall identify the circumstances under which a furnisher shall be required to reinvestigate a dispute concerning the accuracy of information contained in a consumer report on the consumer, based on a direct request of a consumer.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS - In prescribing regulations under subparagraph (A), the agencies shall weigh--

- (i) the benefits to consumers with the costs on furnishers and the credit reporting system;
- (ii) the impact on the overall accuracy and integrity of consumer reports of any such requirements;
- (iii) whether direct contact by the consumer with the furnisher would likely result in the most expeditious resolution of any such dispute; and
- (iv) the potential impact on the credit reporting process if credit repair organizations, as defined in section 403(3), including entities that would be a credit repair organization, but for section 403(3)(B)(i), are able to circumvent the prohibition in subparagraph (G).

(C) APPLICABILITY Subparagraphs (D) through (G) shall apply in any circumstance identified under the regulations promulgated under subparagraph (A).

(D) SUBMITTING A NOTICE OF DISPUTE- A consumer who seeks to dispute the accuracy of information shall provide a dispute notice directly to such person at the address specified by the person for such notices that--

- (i) identifies the specific information that is being disputed;
- (ii) explains the basis for the dispute; and
- (iii) includes all supporting documentation required by the furnisher to substantiate the basis of the dispute.

(E) DUTY OF PERSON AFTER RECEIVING NOTICE OF DISPUTE- After receiving a notice of dispute from a consumer pursuant to subparagraph (D), the person that provided the information in dispute to a consumer reporting agency shall--

- (i) conduct an investigation with respect to the disputed information;
- (ii) review all relevant information provided by the consumer with the notice;
- (iii) complete such person's 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) 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
- (iv) if the investigation finds that the information reported was inaccurate, promptly notify each consumer reporting agency to which the person furnished the inaccurate information of that determination and provide to the agency any correction to that information that is necessary to make the information provided by the person accurate.

(F) FRIVOLOUS OR IRRELEVANT DISPUTE-

(i) IN GENERAL- This paragraph shall not apply if the person receiving a notice of a dispute from a consumer reasonably determines that the dispute is frivolous or irrelevant, including--

(I) by reason of the failure of a consumer to provide sufficient information to investigate the disputed information; or

(II) the submission by a consumer of a dispute that is substantially the same as a dispute previously submitted by or for the consumer, either directly to the person or through a consumer reporting agency under subsection (b), with respect to which the person has already performed the person's duties under this paragraph or subsection (b), as applicable.

(ii) NOTICE OF DETERMINATION - Upon making any determination under clause (i) that a dispute is frivolous or irrelevant, the person shall notify the consumer of such determination not later than 5 business days after making such determination, by mail or, if authorized by the consumer for that purpose, by any other means available to the person.

(iii) CONTENTS OF NOTICE - A notice under clause (ii) shall include--

(I) the reasons for the determination under clause (i); and

(II) identification of any information required to investigate the disputed information, which may consist of a standardized form describing the general nature of such information.

and

§ 623. (b) Duties of furnishers of information upon notice of dispute.

(1) In general. After receiving notice pursuant to section 611(a)(2) [§ 1681i] of a dispute with regard to the completeness or accuracy of any information provided by a person to a consumer reporting agency, the person shall

(A) conduct an investigation with respect to the disputed information;

(B) review all relevant information provided by the consumer reporting agency pursuant to section 611(a)(2) [§ 1681i];

(C) report the results of the investigation to the consumer reporting agency;

(D) if the investigation finds that the information is incomplete or inaccurate, report those results to all other consumer reporting agencies to which the person furnished the information and that compile and maintain files on consumers on a nationwide basis; and

(E) if an item of information disputed by a consumer is found to be inaccurate or incomplete or cannot be verified after any reinvestigation under paragraph (1), for purposes of reporting to a consumer reporting agency only, as appropriate, based on the results of the reinvestigation promptly --

(i) modify that item of information;

(ii) delete that item of information; or

(iii) permanently block the reporting of that item of information.

What does this mean for you? Can I sue?

- You cannot initiate a lawsuit unless you have disputed with the original creditor.

- The original creditor must do a full investigation of the dispute and review information and documentation provided by you.
- Respond within 30 days to notify the bureau of inaccurate information. If they do not respond, the credit reporting agency must remove the inaccurate information from your credit report.
- If the person furnishing the information has not responded within 30 days and the credit agency has not removed it or made the errors corrected, you have the right to sue to get it off.

What if the dispute is denied?

If the dispute is denied the creditor will usually state it is frivolous. If this is the case, you must be notified within 5 days of this decision. If this happens you will need to send a letter to the original creditor asking them to provide proof and documentation in regard to the negative mark. This can be a credit card statement or a letter sent to you at the time of the mistake. If they have nothing, you should proceed to write a letter to their legal department for a response. Please note, just because a debt collection has this information, it does not always mean it is yours. You must gain further truth on how this information is ascertained. Don't always take no as your final answer from the credit bureau.

Let us help fix your credit for free. We will educate you how to keep your credit in good standing for a better and more secure future., Let us help you obtain the ultimate opportunities you deserve in life.

Get help today to repair your credit for free. Contact us today by visiting www.fixmycreditforfree.com or call us at 855-590-0009. We can also be reached by email at sales@fixmycreditforfree.com



Fix My Credit For Free

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