

## **Remedying the Effects of Identity Theft: Summary of Consumer Rights Under the Fair Credit Reporting Act**

You are receiving this information because you have notified a consumer reporting agency that you believe you are a victim of identity theft. Identity theft occurs when someone uses your name, Social Security number, date of birth, or other identifying information, without lawful authority, to commit fraud, such as opening a credit card account or obtaining a loan in your name. For more information, visit [www.consumer.gov/idtheft](http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft) and [www.ftc.gov/credit](http://www.ftc.gov/credit).

The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) governs the collection and use of information about you, including how you pay your bills. Consumer reporting agencies, such as credit bureaus, collect this information and provide it to your creditors and other persons who have a right to the information. In 2003, Congress amended the FCRA to give you specific rights when you are, or believe that you are, the victim of identity theft. These rights are intended to help you recover from identity theft.

Here's a brief overview of the FCRA rights, designed to help you deal with the problems that identity theft can cause:

- 1. You have the right to a free copy of your consumer report** if you believe it has inaccurate information due to fraud or identity theft. This report is in addition to the free report all consumers may obtain every twelve months under another provision of the FCRA. See [www.ftc.gov/credit](http://www.ftc.gov/credit).
  
- 2. You have the right to place a "fraud alert" on your consumer report** to let potential creditors and others know that you may be a victim of identity theft. A fraud alert can make it more difficult for someone to get credit in your name because it tells creditors to follow certain procedures to protect you. It also may delay your ability to obtain credit. You may place a fraud alert in your file by calling one of the three nationwide consumer reporting agencies. As soon as that agency processes your fraud alert, it will notify the other two, which then also must place fraud alerts on your credit report.
  - Equifax: 1-800-525-6285; [www.equifax.com](http://www.equifax.com)
  - Experian: 1-888-397-3742; [www.experian.com](http://www.experian.com)
  - TransUnion: 1-800-680-7289; [www.transunion.com](http://www.transunion.com)

An initial fraud alert stays in your file for 90 days and entitles you to a free copy of your consumer report. An extended alert stays in your file for seven years and entitles you to two free consumer reports in a 12-month period. The additional consumer reports may help you detect signs of fraud, like whether additional fraudulent accounts have been opened in your name or whether someone has reported a change in your address. A consumer reporting agency will require appropriate proof of your identity, which may include your Social Security number, to place either of these alerts on your report. In addition, you must provide an identity theft report -- a copy of a report filed by you with a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency-- to place an extended alert on your consumer report. Be sure to include as many details as you can, such as dates, account numbers, or any logical details, if known to you, that would help document the suspected fraud.

**3. You have the right to obtain documents relating to accounts opened in your name.** A creditor or other business must give you copies of applications and other business records relating to a transaction, or account in your name that you believe was the result of identity theft. The business may ask you for proof of your identity, a police report, and an affidavit before it gives you the documents.

**4. You have the right to obtain information from a debt collector.** If you ask, a debt collector must provide you with certain information about the debt you believe was incurred in your name by an identity thief – like the name of the creditor and the amount of the debt.

**5. You have the right to block information from your consumer report that relates to accounts an identity thief opened in your name.** An identity thief may run up bills in your name and not pay them. If that happens, information about the unpaid bills may appear on your consumer report. You can ask a consumer reporting agency to block this information from appearing on your consumer report. To do so, you must identify which information to block, and provide the consumer reporting agency with proof of your identity and a copy of the report you filed with law enforcement (the identity theft report). The consumer reporting agency can refuse or cancel your request for a block if, for example, you don't have the necessary supporting documentation, or where the block results from an error or a material misrepresentation of fact made by you. If the agency declines or rescinds the block, it must notify you. Once a debt resulting from identity theft has been blocked, a person or business with notice of the block may not sell, transfer, or place the debt for collection.

**6. You also may prevent businesses from reporting information to the consumer reporting agencies about an account in your name opened by an identity thief.** To do so, you must send a request to the address specified by the business that reports the information to the consumer reporting agency. The business will expect you to document that you are an identity theft victim. You may do so by submitting an identity theft report.

You can learn more about identity theft and how to undo the effects of this fraud at the FTC's identity theft website at [www.consumer.gov/idtheft](http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft).

In addition to the new rights and procedures to help consumers deal with the effects of identity theft, the FCRA has a host of other important protections. Described in more detail at [www.ftc.gov/credit](http://www.ftc.gov/credit), these include the right to dispute inaccurate information with a consumer reporting agency; the right to have inaccurate information deleted from your consumer report; the right to know your credit score; the right to a free consumer report every year; and the right to receive additional free consumer reports when appropriate.

You will receive a summary of these rights from a consumer reporting agency every time you receive a consumer report.

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