



Credit Repair ALL-IN-ONE DIY E-BOOK & LETTERS

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO CREDIT REPAIR

CREDIT DISPUTE LETTER INSIDE



"The best time to repair your credit was yesterday; the second-best time is now. Take action and sculpt the credit score you deserve."



WELCOME

Repairing your credit can be quite easy for some and other it can seem like a daunting task. The fact that you are reading this right now proves that you are up for the challenge either way.

All you must do now is follow the steps outlined in this eBook. Please know that all individual results will vary depending on what your credit file holds. It may take a few rounds of dispute letters before you get the results that you like, just be patient.

Just continue to use this method until you get the results that you wish, and your FICO score is at the score and which you would like it to be.



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WHAT IS CREDIT REPAIR?

In a nutshell, credit repair is deleting incorrect information from your credit report. Basic credit repair is a legal way to delete inaccurate, incomplete and outdated negative credit history by disputing items on your credit. This can be done by disputing items with the credit bureaus OR with furnishers that reported the information, like creditors and debt collectors.

With the Fair Credit Reporting Act and other laws, you have the legal right to dispute any information on your report. Then, the credit bureaus and furnishers have 30 days to investigate and either verify it as correct or remove the disputed information.



Credit repair was made possible by the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1971. This law gave ordinary consumers like you many new rights; one of the most important of which was the right to dispute inaccurate information on your credit report. The law has gone through many updates, amendments, and changes over the last few decades; adding new sections and expanding consumer coverage. Most recently, The Fair and Accurate Credit Transaction Act (FACTA) of 2003 added even more rights, including the right to receive a free copy of your credit report each year. You cannot repair what you don't know is there; and this law made it possible to easily take that first step in credit repair --- getting your hands on a copy of your own report. There are also strong new regulations on how creditors must deal with identity theft cases, fraud alerts, and how they must dispose of consumer information.



"Good credit is not just a goal; it's a lifestyle. Cultivate financial habits that elevate your creditworthiness."

"If the completeness or accuracy of any item of information contained in a consumer's file at a consumer reporting agency is disputed by the consumer and the consumer notifies the agency directly of such dispute, the agency shall reinvestigate, free of charge, and record the current status of the disputed information, or delete the item from the file in accordance with paragraph (5), before the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the agency receives the notice of the dispute from the consumer."

There are other facets of the Fair Credit Reporting Act allowing consumers to challenge the validity of their credit reports. Once a consumer like you has challenged or disputed items on the report, it then becomes the creditor's responsibility to respond to those disputes by validating their accuracy or deleting them from your report. Forget about trusting that it will be done; the law is on your side and the credit bureaus are required to comply. This law, the language it contains, and your rights as a consumer to challenge what may be in your credit report are the foundations on which the credit repair process is built. In this guide you will learn exactly how the credit bureau system works, and how to conquer it. You will discover how to use the complex credit bureau OCR and e-OSCAR computer systems the credit bureaus use to work for your advantage instead of for your creditors' advantage.



How does one do credit repair? That is easy! By systematically disputing inaccurate, erroneous, and unverifiable entries on your credit report. This manual will outline the credit repair process for you in easy-to-follow steps. But remember not one single credit file is the same, and results will vary depending on several factors. Let us get to it...



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DO YOU NEED CREDIT REPAIR?

Credit is the lifeblood of economic growth of individuals as well as corporations. Your financial life is intertwined with your credit availability. In short, your credit is your life. If you doubt that, consider that most payments you make every month are affected by your credit quality.



Home loans, rent, car payments, credit cards, installment loans, car insurance, cell phones, health and life insurance, and even monthly utilities are all based on the quality of your credit. Today, more and more new employers are relying on credit reports to help make hiring decisions.

With your credit issues corrected you will not only get approved for your new dream home, but your total monthly payments will also be substantially less as well. Most importantly, good credit gives you both peace of mind and the good life that goes with it. You will not have to worry every time you apply for new credit. You will be able to apply for that card at the checkout and save 20% on your purchase right then and there. You can have both the car and home of your dreams, while paying less than you are now in monthly payments.

Considering how important your credit is, you certainly would hope that someone is ensuring your credit report reflects legitimate and accurate information. The wisest among us know the secret to life is not only money, but also good credit. This kit will help you get the excellent credit you deserve, and the dream life that accompanies it.



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THE CREDIT BUREAUS

The major credit bureaus or as some call them “The Big 3” are TransUnion, Equifax, and Experian. These are private for-profit companies who make money by selling consumer information. Say what? That is correct, they make money by selling your information!



Your credit profile is made up of data collected by your existing and past creditors which they report to the credit bureaus on a regular basis. The bureaus make a profit by selling this information in reports, leads, and other methods to creditors who use it to either issue additional credit or solicit you for new credit.

For example, when a creditor such as CHASE wants to offer new credit, they purchase a data list from the credit bureaus. This list might consist of consumers with credit scores from 550-620

The bureaus then profit by selling that list to CHASE, and CHASE will use the list to send mailers soliciting you to apply for their credit card.

In the data selling world, sub-prime credit is always more valuable. Simply put, a creditor will pay more for a list of consumers who are 30 days late on their mortgage than a consumer with a perfect pay history. Why? It's all about supply and demand – people with poor credit are willing to pay more for additional credit.

Very few companies want the perfect pay history consumers, so this data has a low value. But there are a significant number of sub-prime companies who will pay top dollar for data on poorer credit risk individuals.

Sub-prime credit card companies, auto and home loan, credit repair, loan modification, short sale companies, and even debt consolidation are just a few of the kinds of companies who pay big money for these types of leads.

Companies also pay more for “triggers” or “selects” for consumer leads. This means they pay more for bankruptcy leads, high credit card balances, late payments on credit cards, accounts in COLLECTIONS status, 30-90-day late payments, foreclosures, and even late payments on mortgages.

CHASE will not pay much for a list of good credit customers. In comparison, a bankruptcy company will pay a lot more for a list of consumers who filed bankruptcy within the last 30 days.



That list is much more specific and would cost about TWICE as much from the bureaus. So, the credit bureaus actually make MORE money the worse your credit is.

This is NOT an opinion, but a clear FACT. As you should now be able to see, it is simply NOT in the credit bureaus' best interest to help ensure your credit report is accurate.

They make more money if your credit is bad. The only reason they allow you to dispute accounts on your report is that they are obligated by law to do so.





CREDITORS



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YOUR CREDITORS

You know that creditors charge interest based on risk. The higher your risk, the more you pay in interest. In most cases, your interest rate is tied directly to your credit scores; the lower your scores, the higher your interest rate will be.

Credit card companies do not make anything on 0% cards. But the minute you go late on your payment, your interest rate skyrockets. This is where they make their money -- from 13% and higher interest rate charges. A published study shows that some companies make three times more money on their sub-prime clients than they do on their prime clients.



The worse your credit is, the more your creditors charge, and the more profits they make from you. Therefore, your creditors monitor your credit report frequently. Any decrease in your score or adverse information on your report can be used to raise your interest rates, even if you did not go late on that creditor's account.

So, BOTH your creditors and the credit bureaus make more money the worse your credit is. Your bad credit benefits them, so don't expect them to spend any time ensuring that your credit profile is accurate. YOU are the ONLY person dealing with your credit who benefits by having an accurate and positive credit. Take it upon yourself to repair and manage your own credit as your creditors will NEVER do this for you.

"Credit repair isn't a bill, it's a down payment on your future."



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THE TRUTH FINALLY REVEALED

In one published study, 93% of credit reports contained inaccuracies. In most of those cases the inaccuracies were enough to adversely affect loan qualification. In every published study on this topic over 62% of reports contained inaccuracies. Most reports ARE inaccurate. And in many cases, these inaccuracies are NOT a fluke.

Many creditors intentionally change minor details on the reporting of a credit item to reflect negatively against the consumer. Some of these common actions include changing the date-of-last activity on a credit report; making the derogatory account report appear as more recent, and drastically lowering the credit score as a result.

Another common action is to report the same debt on the credit report with different account numbers, making it look like there are multiple negative accounts, not just one. This also happens with collections. The account is reported by the original creditor with a balance unpaid; and then multiple collection companies also report the same account against the consumer.

These are only a few of the common tactic's creditors use to further damage your credit reports. All these methods result in substantial damage to your credit profile, and NONE of these actions will be corrected unless you challenge the credit bureaus and creditors.

The system is SUPPOSED to be fair. If you go late on an account, that account reports against you for seven years and then is deleted. However, in most cases the creditor extends the date-of-last activity, keeping the negative item on your report for 10 years or more. Then the account is sold to multiple collection companies, and they report the item adversely against you. That single account could easily be reported against you four different times; causing four times more damage AND, every time that collection shows up, it is reported as a NEW collection, making the damage to your credit report even greater.





The TRUTH is that most creditors do this intentionally, secure in the belief that consumers will not challenge what is in their reports. Think about that. The credit bureaus have nothing to gain by stopping this, so they let it continue. In fact, they have a lot to lose if more consumers actively sought to repair their credit.

Creditors and the credit reporting bureaus spend millions on campaigns trying to convince you that credit repair does not work. They want you to believe there is nothing you can do to stop this; so, most of us do not even bother to try. After all, you cannot beat the “big boys”, can you?

You are the only person in the credit equation who has an interest in ensuring your credit is good, and your report is accurate. If you do not take steps to have good credit, your creditors and the bureaus will not do this for you. They have absolutely no reason to do so.





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CREDIT REPAIR EFFECTIVENESS

“Credit repair doesn’t work.” Today, this statement has taken on the quality of an urban legend. As we mentioned earlier, creditors spend millions-of-dollars each year trying to convince consumers just like you and me that there is nothing we can do to repair our credit.



As a result, most people have heard that credit repair does not work at all, and they believe it. This is exactly what the creditors and the bureaus want you to believe. They want you paralyzed, so you will not even try to dispute your account inaccuracies. But the truth is radically different than the myth and the legend. The truth is credit repair is the most effective way you can improve your credit.

Credit repair is extremely effective. But results will vary GREATLY depending on your own knowledge and the methodology you use to dispute items on your report. Simply mailing off angry letter to the credit bureaus without fully understanding how their OCR and E-Oscar computers work will not yield positive results. Going online to dispute the credit bureaus without knowing what you are doing will be no more effective than sending letters. One of the main reasons credit repair is not as effective as it should be is that it is rarely executed properly.



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OPTICAL CHARACTER RECOGNITION (OCR)

In the past credit repair methods were largely restricted to bombarding the credit bureaus with letters. The hope was to mail lots of disputes to the bureaus, confusing both the person entering the disputes and the person at the creditor receiving the disputes. The belief was that if the creditor did not respond in time, the item would be removed. These types of methods are rarely effective anymore. Even if items get deleted, they are usually put back on the credit report shortly after.

How can this happen? Even though creditors have 30 days to respond to the dispute before it is deleted, a response 60 days after the fact still gives them the legal right to put the item back on the report. To effectively and permanently delete negative credit items, you have to ensure the item did not get deleted because the creditor or credit bureaus made a mistake or couldn't verify the item. Once you know how to do that, the item will be deleted and stays permanently off your report.

Over the years the credit bureaus have gotten much smarter. Most of the dispute process is now automated through two computer systems the credit bureaus use. The key to success in disputing items on your report is understanding how these computers work.

OCR (Optical Character Recognition) is the credit bureaus first line of defense against your disputes. It is a massive program that "reads" every dispute letter you send into the credit bureaus. The computer basically "scan" reads your dispute letter to uncover several things. First it attempts to see if the dispute is legitimate or what they call frivolous. The system automatically categorizes the disputes, and flags some of them as a stalling tactic if they feel you are trying to improve your credit score instead of just disputing one account about which you might have a question.

OCR also stores these disputes in a detailed database and auto categorizes them with a dispute reason code. These codes can prevent you from submitting the dispute again. In that case, the system will detect the code and the dispute will not be investigated, and instead be flagged as "frivolous". In theory, OCR was designed to reduce credit bureau human error. In practice it ensures your disputes are stalled or voided at any chance it gets.



It will even read your letters including the font, paper, color of font, spelling, and other variables to try to see if you have used that letter before, OR if you are using a template letter to dispute. If OCR thinks you are using a template letter which has been used before or sees another dispute for the same account with a similar reason, it marks it as frivolous and will not investigate the dispute. Even if it accepts your dispute letter it auto categorizes it and processes the dispute with no human intervention of any kind. This is EXACTLY why you NEVER want to dispute online. To be tremendously successful at disputing you want to create confusion with both your creditors and the bureaus.



When you dispute online, you remove the possibility of humans ever getting involved in the process. Online disputes make it much easier for OCR to validate the dispute and keep the item on your credit report. Disputing online is basically spoon-feeding OCR "prime beef". The credit bureaus love it, which is why they make it so convenient for you. But you will not get the best results by disputing online. OCR is also the reason you do not want to just send in letters to the credit bureau without knowing what you are doing.

If you dispute for a similar reason twice, the item is then listed as frivolous, making it extremely hard to dispute again. The same applies if you are using a common dispute letter or a credit repair company who does not custom tailor their disputes.

If OCR picks these things up, your dispute results will suffer, making it much harder to ever get those items deleted.



Success with OCR

When you use dispute letters from our company some of them look like they were done by kindergartners. Yes, we do even use crayons and markers to write out some letters!

We ALWAYS misspell words and enter some sentences that make no sense.

We even dispute in Spanish and French when we can.

The trick is to use any method you can use to confuse OCR and get your disputes out of that system and into the hands of an actual person. There are many ways you can accomplish this.

One of the first successful methods you can use is to write your disputes on heavy stock paper. Sounds a bit gimmicky, but OCR cannot be fed thick "card stock". With this kind of paper, you almost automatically get your disputes in front of a human being.

ALWAYS change your fonts on your letters if typing them out and change the color of your fonts. Make sure you misspell words, so the disputes do not look like they are coming from a professional credit repair company. Do not be afraid to use bad grammar either, as sentences that do not make sense can confuse OCR.

“
*Dreams
don't work
unless you
do!*”
-Unknown

Handwriting your dispute letters is another great idea. This is one of the most proven methods to get your letters to bypass OCR. There are some other things you can do with your handwritten letter to further better your odds of getting past OCR.

Use markers and crayons to write your disputes. You can also use pen and pencil, but make sure you misspell words and add sentences that do not make sense.

Do not get carried away with this return to your childhood and create letters a human cannot read. Always remember your main goal when disputing to the credit bureaus is to bypass OCR and get your letters in front of an old-fashioned, real-live human being.

That is what you need to keep in mind to get maximum success.



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E-OSCAR

E-OSCAR (Online Solution for Complete and Accurate Reporting) is the web based automated dispute system used by all three credit bureaus. This is the computer where the credit bureaus input disputes. From here the disputes are delivered to the creditor or Data Furnisher whose item you are disputing. Again, the best success in disputing comes from human confusion and error.

E-OSCAR is one more way the credit bureaus automate the process to try to eliminate the possibility of human error. But these are the very errors you as a disputer want to prey on to get some of your negative and inaccurate items deleted.

E-OSCAR reads your dispute and assigns a two-digit reason code. The code reflects the reason for the dispute, such as the account is not yours, you were never late, etc. This is the ONLY content that is pulled out of your dispute letters, and the only content your creditors and the bureaus care about.

They look at what account you are disputing, and the reason for the dispute. It does not matter to them if your letter comes from an attorney, or if your story reads like a Greek tragedy. All they care about is the reason code. Regardless of whether your dispute letter ends up with OCR or a human at the credit bureaus, the only thing they enter to be passed on is the REASON for your dispute, in a code format.

The creditor responsible for the item under dispute never sees the letter. The only information the creditor gets is the account that is being disputed, the name of the consumer who is disputing it, and the 2-character reason code for why the account is being disputed. The creditor then validates the account as accurate or acknowledges that the disputed item is incorrect and deletes it. If the creditor fails to respond within 30 days, the credit bureaus delete the item. Again, all the creditors must do is verify the account on their end, and in one click they can validate the item if they find it to be accurate.



There are also strong new regulations on how creditors must deal with identity theft cases, fraud alerts, and how they must dispose of consumer information.

Of all these new rights, the most important thing the Fair Credit Reporting Act and FACTA did was to allow consumers the right to dispute inaccurate information on their reports.

The exact language in the Act reads:

“If the completeness or accuracy of any item of information contained in a consumer's file at a consumer reporting agency is disputed by the consumer and the consumer notifies the agency directly of such dispute, the agency shall reinvestigate, free of charge, and record the current status of the disputed information, or delete the item from the file in accordance with paragraph (5), before the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the agency receives the notice of the dispute from the consumer.”

There are other facets of the Fair Credit Reporting Act allowing consumers to challenge the validity of their credit reports. Once a consumer like you has challenged or disputed items on the report, it then becomes the creditor's responsibility to respond to those disputes by validating their accuracy or deleting them from your report. Forget about trusting that it will be done; the law is on your side and the credit bureaus are required to comply. This law, the language it contains, and your rights as a consumer to challenge what may be in your credit report are the foundations on which the credit repair process is built.



In this guide you will learn exactly how the credit bureau system works, and how to conquer it. You will discover how to use the complex credit bureau OCR and e-OSCAR. computer systems the credit bureaus use to work for your advantage instead of for your creditors' advantage.

With the use of e-OSCAR, any documentation you must support your case never even makes it to the creditor. There have even been court cases against the credit bureaus in this matter due to their method's complete lack of any real investigation into the validity of a dispute.

In two of those cases --Cushman Versus TransUnion and Stevenson Versus Trans Union ---the credit bureaus lost since they were found to do nothing more than copy the creditor's information instead of investigating. E-Oscar automation is a beautiful thing for the credit industry as it eliminates most of the actual investigation completely; as well as getting rid of most human errors on the part of both the credit bureau and creditor.



Success with e-OSCAR

Do not be disheartened. Since e-OSCAR, is only a computer, like any computer, it can be beaten. You just need to understand how it works and know what to do to beat the system. All disputes come from e-OSCAR as an Automated Universal Data Form.

The first way to beat e-OSCAR is to use the methods mentioned earlier in the OCR section. The methods should confuse OCR enough that it will pass your information along into the hands of a human instead of directly to e Oscar.

The human “investigator” will then input the information manually into e-OSCAR which is your first window for an error to be made.



Another successful way to deal with e-OSCAR is to mail disputes to multiple credit bureau addresses. You might not know this, but the credit bureaus maintain these different addresses as a tactic to confuse YOU, so a little turnabout is definitely fair play here!

Now you can use the credit bureaus’ multiple addresses against them to get your negative items deleted. First, prepare your dispute letters, and make 5 copies.

Next, sign all your letters, and mail them to 5 of the credit bureaus addresses. Make sure you mail them within two days of each other. Then wait for the response and see the results. We provide you with a complete list of credit bureau addresses in the Credit Bureau Address section in this guide.

What happens at the bureaus? Multiple people at multiple bureau locations receive the disputes at about the same time. They then input the dispute character code into e-OSCAR and the dispute is delivered to the creditors.

The creditor then sees multiple red flags showing an item has been disputed -- five disputes for the same account. In most cases they will delete four of the five and respond to only one. What they are doing is failing to respond to four disputes, which will result in the item being deleted 30 days later.

The creditor thinks they validated the item to which they responded, but the item is deleted. The deletion will be permanent since the creditor mistakenly believes it has been validated.



These tactics are effective in overwhelming and confusing both the bureaus and the creditors. Taken together with the methods we outlined in the OCR section, they will help you efficiently dispute and delete many of your derogatory account items.



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HOW TO GET A FREE COPY OF YOUR CREDIT REPORT

You must have an initial credit report before you can get started. The credit bureaus used to send back the updated reports with the dispute results, but recently they have been using a new tactic. Now they do not even bother to send back those reports.

If you do not have a monitoring service, and they do not send back the reports, you have a very tough challenge ahead. You would have to re-dispute an account from the initial report, and then wait another 45 days to see if they send back results then. You would lose a lot of time as much as several months' worth when you add it all up.



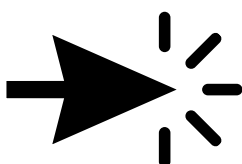
There are many credit monitoring services out there. We recommend Identity IQ. You can monitor your credit with them [here](#).



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If you are serious about repairing your credit, you need to do everything you can do to sign up for a monitoring service. Even if you need to use a friend or family member's credit card and pay them back; this is a step you really should consider taking.

With a good credit monitoring service, you will get to enjoy watching your improvement, so make this the first step in your credit repair process.



GET CREDIT MONITORING HERE



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HOW TO READ YOUR CREDIT REPORT

You will want to become very familiar with your credit report during the repair process. The more you know the better equipped you are to accurately dispute and delete your negative credit items.

After you sign up for a credit monitoring service, sit down with your credit report and go through it section by section, highlighting all the negative items you want to address in your disputes.

Every credit report has a personal profile section which covers your current and past addresses and employers; your date of birth; and AKA information.

You will first want to start by looking at the spelling of your name and your other aliases, if you have any. You will probably want to dispute any aliases you don't want on your credit report.



In many cases these aliases are the result of people pulling your credit report and misspelling your name. You might apply for a car loan, and when they initially pull your credit there might be a letter off when they enter your name. The credit bureaus link the pull to you based on the social security number, not your name, and an AKA or alias then appears on your credit report. You probably won't want that on your report for the rest of your life. So dispute any of those aliases that you want off your report.

You will also want to look at your address information. If there are previous addresses you don't want listed on your report, addresses you are not familiar with, misspelled addresses; or even relative's addresses; you will probably want to dispute those items to have them removed



Follow the same process with your employment information. Dispute any inaccurate and unwanted information that appears on your report.

Ensure that your name is spelled correctly; your date of birth is correct; and that your social security number is listed accurately.

Take your time and really review this section of your report. This will help reduce identity theft and ensure your credit doesn't get mixed up with others, which is a fairly common occurrence.

Dispute letters for Personal Profile information are provided in the Dispute section of the **Basic Dispute Letters** provided with this eBook.

Inquiries

An inquiry is left on your credit report when you apply for new credit. The creditor requests a credit report from the credit bureaus, and an inquiry from that creditor then shows on your report.



There are a few concerns you should have about inquiries. They do reveal your spending patterns. In addition there are lenders who look at this while making lending decisions. If you show a lot of inquiries for credit cards in a short period, a lender offering a car loan might see you as a higher risk. Or the car dealership might even look at your inquiries to see where else you have been shopping, or to see if you have been previously denied. Employers even look at your inquiries to see what patterns might stick out. In a tough employment market, you don't want your future employer reviewing your spending habits before hiring you.

Ten percent of your total credit score is based on how much new credit you apply for. This aspect of your credit score is based on your inquiries on your report. If you have a lot of inquiries in a short period of time, your credit scores will decrease. For example if you go out next week and apply for a Capital One credit card, your credit scores might decrease one point on an 850 point scale.

But if you apply for seven credit cards next week, your scores might drop 20 points due to applying for too much.

Inquiries can lower your credit scores. This is just one more reason you might want to dispute your inquiries and have them deleted. Creditors rarely respond to inquiry disputes, so this section of your credit report is easier to clean up.

MONITOR YOUR CREDIT FOR INACCURACIES



Summary Section

Each credit report has an account summary section that outlines your entire report. This section shows lots of details including how many accounts you have open, closed, revolving, installment, real estate, debt outstanding, debt in collections and more. Take a look at each section. Do the balances owed on accounts look correct? Look at both closed and current accounts. Do those numbers look accurate?

We ALWAYS misspell words and enter some sentences that make no sense. We even dispute in Spanish and French when we can.

In this section you will also want to compare your information across the different credit bureaus'. Here you will typically see many differences. Investigate those differences as you review your report. Don't be surprised to see big differences in what the credit bureaus report. The total amount of open and closed accounts, debt you owe, even balances and payments on individual accounts are always



Pay close attention to the Derogatory section of the summary. Look at inquiries, public records, collection accounts, and both current and prior delinquencies. This is the section you want to see with all 0's when completed with your disputes. This is also a good section to monitor your overall credit progress.

Account History

Many reports break down your account history into account types. One section might be dedicated to real estate accounts, then revolving accounts, installment loans, public records and any other categories for other account types. Look through each section at the details on each account. You will find the creditor's name, account number, date opened, monthly payment, high balance, past due amount and balance owed for each account.

Each account also shows an Account Status. This might show as a Number from 1-9. It also might report as a status, like open, closed, unpaid, or in collection. You will definitely want to address any derogatory items in your disputes.

The account type reflects what kind of credit account it is. Some common tags are Installment, Mortgage, or Revolving.

Many times creditors manipulate this data also. Some account types have a greater impact on your credit score, so make sure yours are listed accurately. You can also review your Payment Status for more details on the account.



This will show if it is being reported as a collection; 30 days late; or even paid as agreed. Address all accounts that report a negative status.

The 24 month payment history reflects your payments for the most recent two year period. Many monitoring services color code this section, making it easy to spot your derogatory credit items. Look for 30, 60, 90, and 120 late payments. You will also want to look for collections, or accounts reported as CO.

Public Records

This section gives you details about all bankruptcies, judgments, tax liens, and all other types of public records. This is one of the most harmful sections of your report, and one that will demand your immediate attention. Review this section thoroughly. You will find the record type, court docket or account numbers, date filed or originally reported, and other important data that will help in the dispute process.

Rarely will you find that bankruptcies report accurately. But both the bankruptcy and the accounts in the bankruptcy will remain on your credit for 10 years instead of the seven years in normal accounts.

Judgments can remain on your credit for 10 years or more, and tax Liens can stay on your credit indefinitely. So you will want to pay very special attention to your public records section.



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Chapter CREDIT BUREAU ADDRESSES

Credit bureaus have many addresses; all the better to confuse consumers. Sometimes you might send your disputes to what you think is a valid address, only to see the dispute returned. These are just a few of the many clever games the credit bureaus play.



As discussed in the e- OSCAR section of this training guide, you can use these addresses against them and mail the same dispute to multiple addresses. Whether you are using this tactic, or simply mailing one dispute letter at a time, you will need the credit bureaus' addresses. Below we have listed some of the many known credit bureau addresses. Use these to mail your disputes to the credit bureaus.

Trans Union

P.O. Box 2000 Chester, PA 19022
P.O. Box 34012 Fullerton, CA 92831
P.O. Box 6790 Fullerton, CA 92834
P.O. Box 3000
Crum Lynne, PA 19022
Super. Legal Dept. Trans Union LLC
555 West Adams Chicago, IL
60661

Experian

P.O. Box 2002
Allen, TX 75013-2002
P.O. Box 9556 Allen, TX 75013
P.O. Box 2104 Allen, TX 75013
P.O. Box 9600 Allen, TX 75013
P.O. Box 9702 Allen, TX 75013
475 Anton Blvd
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
701 Experian Parkway, P.O. Box
9554 Allen, TX 75013
Sup. Legal Dept. Experian
P.O. Box 1240 Allen, TX 75002

Equifax

P.O. Box 105518 Atlanta, GA 30348
P.O. Box 10596 Atlanta, GA 30348
P.O. Box 105788 Atlanta, GA 30348
P.O. Box 105873 Atlanta, GA
30348
P.O. Box 740241 Atlanta, GA
30348
P.O. Box 740256 Atlanta, GA
30374
Supervisor Legal Dept, Equifax
P.O. Box 740193 Atlanta, GA 30374



Good Credit
Just Ahead

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Chapter

HOW TO DISPUTE THE
CREDIT BUREAUS

The game begins with you sending your dispute letters directly to all three credit bureaus. **There is a separate attachment that goes with this kit and contains your Basic Dispute Letters.** These letters will give you what you need to dispute just about any account type. We designed the letters to offer a dispute “reason” which correlates with the credit bureau reason codes.

Two Character Credit Bureau Dispute Reason Codes

We discussed these reason codes in the e-OSCAR section of this manual. Each dispute must be for a different reason, or the credit bureaus will mark the dispute as frivolous and not investigate it. FACTA does allow the credit bureaus to ignore frivolous disputes, so you want to use the letters we outline and don't dispute the same account for the same reason.

For example, you can dispute Capital One because it is not your account. But then your next dispute should be for something different, like that you never paid it late. And your next dispute should be for yet another reason like the account number is incorrect. If you dispute it because it is not yours and then use a similar letter disputing again for the same reason, your dispute will be labeled as frivolous with the bureaus and they will not process the dispute. Once your dispute on that account is listed as frivolous, you have not only wasted a lot of time; you've also reduced your chances of being able to successfully dispute and delete in the future. This is one of the many reasons you don't want to just blindly send letters into the credit bureaus. If you do this, in many cases you actually ruin your chances of getting the item deleted the right way.



Our research has shown approximately 27 reason codes for the credit bureaus. These are two character codes for each different "reason" you are disputing the account. The letters we provide you include separate reasons for the dispute. This way, each dispute is for a different reason, and is assigned a different reason code by e-OSCAR. This ensures your disputes won't be labeled as frivolous.

Dispute them all, or just a few?

Many consumers wonder if they should dispute only a few of their negative items or all of them. We have found in extensive research that nothing is lost if you dispute all the accounts. Remember, OCR usually inputs the disputes into the e-OSCAR computer. If you are using the tactics we advise with OCR, your disputes might confuse OCR enough to send your dispute to humans at the credit bureaus allowing the possibility for more errors.

Either OCR or a human will pull your dispute out if you dispute too many accounts. In both cases, their goal is just to get the disputes in the system fast so they can quickly get forwarded to the creditor. So even though OCR or a human bureau investigator will see your dispute letters, your letters won't be stopped if you are disputing multiple accounts at once. Once entered into e-OSCAR, those disputes get sent to the creditors one at a time; so your creditors won't know that you are disputing all your accounts at once.

Companies also pay more for "triggers" or "selects" for consumer leads. This means they pay more for bankruptcy leads, high credit card balances, late payments on credit cards, accounts in COLLECTIONS status, 30-90-day late payments, foreclosures, and even late payments on mortgages. CHASE will not pay much for a list of good credit customers. In comparison, a bankruptcy company will pay a lot more for a list of consumers who filed bankruptcy within the last 30 days.





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Once entered into e-OSCAR, those disputes get sent to the creditors one at a time; so your creditors won't know that you are disputing all your accounts at once.

For this reason, you should consider disputing five or more accounts with each round of disputes. You can even include those disputed accounts on the same dispute letter you mail to the credit bureaus. Disputing more accounts with each round will lead to much faster results.

Since you don't lose any effectiveness with multiple account disputes, consider doing this with each round you dispute, always trying to dispute five or more accounts with each round. You can put all these on the same dispute letter, so don't waste your time completing separate letters for each disputed item. You can only have one active dispute investigated at a time. This would cause an issue if you mailed out multiple letters for each individual account.

Dispute multiple accounts on the same letter and you will still see very nice results.



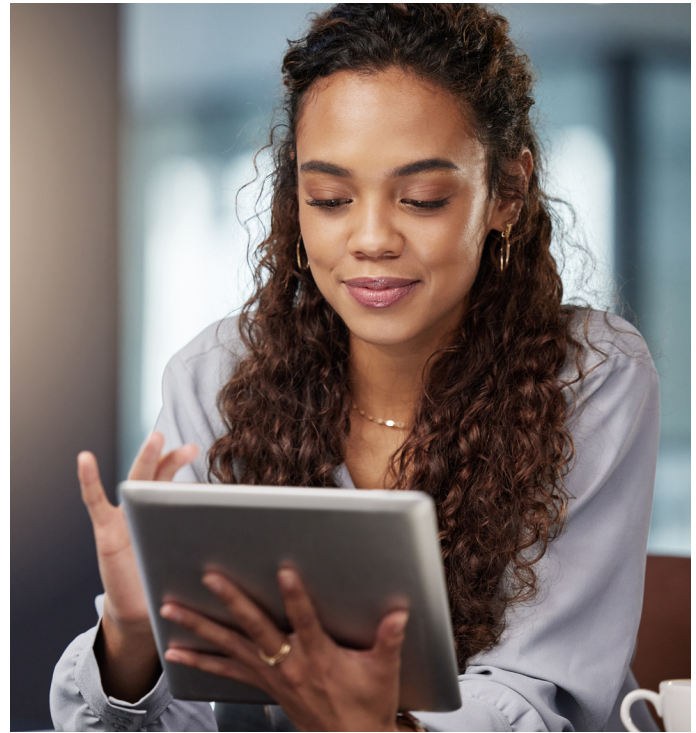
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Chapter

FINDING THE BEST DISPUTE LETTERS IN YOUR LIBRARY

This course gives you access to many dispute letters. Many of these letters are for general disputing, and others are designed for very specific issues. Don't get overwhelmed by the large number of letters available for you to choose. We separate your letters based on advanced tactics and credit bureau disputes.

Look at your credit bureau dispute letters. The main difference with many of the letters is the reason in the letter for the dispute. Remember, you must dispute each time for a different reason to avoid the dispute being labeled as frivolous.



Find the best letter for the reason for your dispute. Is the account yours? Did you pay it late? Does the account belong to someone else? There are many reasons for the letters; just pick which one you feel works best for your situation. Don't worry if the reason on the letter doesn't perfectly match your situation. The purpose of the dispute letter is simply to get an investigation started. If you dispute the account, and the creditor verifies that the account is accurately reporting, you will need to dispute again for another reason anyway.

This is why you don't want to spend a lot of time finding the perfect reason to dispute. You will probably need to dispute some accounts for multiple reasons during your repair process.

"Your credit score is a powerful asset - invest the time and effort to repair and build it wisely."

If you know Capital One is your account, don't worry about mailing a letter disputing that it isn't your account. By mailing a dispute for that reason you are simply making the creditor verify the information as they are required to do by law.

If the creditor doesn't have a record of the account anymore, they won't respond or will tell the credit bureaus that it should be deleted. The item would be deleted in this case no matter what reason you chose for the dispute.

Remember, we created these different letter with different reasons to allow you to continue disputing an item without your dispute being labeled as frivolous. So Don't get too caught up in the reasons on the letter for your disputes.

You will see good results no matter which reason letter you chose. If you do CLEARLY know the account is not valid for a particular reason, dispute for that reason and include any supporting documentation you have. As you know, this supporting documentation will not be supplied to the creditor with your dispute, but it does help show the credit bureaus that you can prove your case. Don't be surprised if you dispute an account you KNOW is inaccurate and later see that the creditor ends up verifying the account item. Keep in mind, the creditor doesn't see the evidence you send in with your disputes.

You might need to follow our dispute process and send out a few dispute letters; even direct creditor letters to see the item get deleted. The trick is to keep disputing for different reasons until you find a reason they can't verify. If they are verifying the account with these disputes, advanced debt validation techniques should then help get those items deleted. You will learn more about these advanced methods later in this guide.



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Chapter

COMPLETED AND MAIL YOUR DISPUTE LETTERS

Now you have all the fundamentals in the dispute process. It is time to gather your disputes and get them in the mail.

First, sit down with your credit report to review your negative items. You can then log those items in your notebook or planner. Next you will want to choose the best dispute letter from your **Basic Dispute Letter packet**. Pick a reason close to the reason you want to dispute, or just start with the reason that the accounts are not yours. Complete the dispute letter with your account and personal details. Make sure you include your name, address, and your social security number on the dispute letter.

Ensure you complete the creditors' names and account numbers you're disputing, matching the correct account number listed on your report with the bureau to which you are submitting the dispute. Remember, account numbers might vary between different credit bureaus.

Include your IDs with your letter. They will want to see your Driver's License and Social Security Card. If you don't have those, supply another state or Federal picture ID and additional verification of your social security number.



Mail your disputes to each credit bureau. The credit bureau addresses are listed in the Credit Bureau Address section of this guide. The first address listed is the primary address for each credit bureau.

There are also many more addresses listed for each bureau. You can later use some advanced dispute tactics with those addresses. This includes the advanced tactic to confuse e-OSCAR which is referenced in the Credit Repair Effectiveness section of this guide.

Log the date you mail out your disputes. You can track this with a calendar app or planner.



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Chapter

WAITING FOR AND CHECKING ON RESULTS

Expect to see some results within 30-45 days. Sometimes it will take 40-45 days and sometimes you will receive results faster; but as a general rule of thumb, expect to see them after 40 days. Early arrival will then be a pleasant surprise!

The Fair and Accurate Credit Transaction Act gives the creditor 30 days to respond to the dispute. This means they have 30 days from the date the dispute is entered by the credit bureaus into e-OSCAR. Now you know why the bureaus are in such a hurry!

You should allow time for the disputes to get mailed to the credit bureau, and allow for some time for the bureaus to initiate the dispute process. This should explain why 40-45 days is a reasonable time-frame to wait for your results. FACTA requires the credit bureaus to respond to you by mail with your results ONLY if you request they do so in writing.



Ensure that you leave a sentence on the credit bureau dispute letter requesting that they reply to your dispute by mail. They then are required by law to mail you back your reports.

The credit bureaus will then send you copies of your credit reports by mail. These reports will come in larger than normal envelopes with only P.O. Boxes in the return address section, so be on the lookout for them. Typically, your results will appear on the first page of most reports you receive.

Trans Union

Trans Union reports are very easy to read. Their results are on the first page and appear as a list. The list shows you the account name, account number, and the result of the dispute. What you hope to see is "DELETED." Sometimes you will see VERIFIED, or NO CHANGE; and other times you will see NEW INFORMATION BELOW.

When the report shows that new information is on the report, it is usually a minor correction to the reported data. The negative item probably still remains, but has been modified. Sometimes this change is the date of last activity, or the balance owed, or whatever other factor for which you submitted the dispute.

Trans Union will then give you the account details so you can see what information has been updated and changed. And they will give you access to your online credit report with them.

This “backdoor” into Trans Union is very valuable. This is where you can actually see exactly what Trans Union is reporting for you. Occasionally, the credit monitoring service reports don’t get this data 100% accurate.

But with Trans Union themselves, your credit report IS 100% accurate. Check your reports, and enter results per the instructions in the next Track Results section of this guide.

Experian

With Experian reports your results can be on page 1 or 2. They also provide you a summary list of your results. This list shows the account name, account number, and status. The status is either Deleted; Remains; Updated; or Reviewed. You are shooting for a Deleted result. Remains is the worst result as this indicates the item will stay on the report with no change at all. If the account is Updated, a change was made to the item but it remains on your report.

If you disputed that the item belongs to you, this status will indicate that they verified it does belong to you. If you disputed the account for another reason, review the report for what was changed. Reviewed simply means you need to check the report yourself for results. It can indicate either a deletion or an update. You won’t see too many of these types of results.



Experian will provide you other account details in the report they send, including the creditor name, address, and phone number. You will also see the account number, and date originally filed. Many other account details, and notes on the account are all available on this report.

Equifax

Equifax reports don't really have a good summary section. You will have to review the account details on your report to see what has changed. They do typically show you the updated and deleted accounts first; on the first two pages of the report. These are under "The Results of Our Investigation", and "Collection Agency". These sections will tell you the results of the disputes. They will list the creditor's name and account number. They will then tell you in a sentence what the results were. This only means if you pay the debt, they will update the reporting to show you now have a \$0 balance or that the account was settled.



The statuses are much the same as for the other credit bureaus. You are striving for a DELETE. They will also UPDATE or VERIFY the account.

If updated, Equifax will tell you in the summary description what exactly was updated. Go through your report item-by-item during your review, and highlight all the negative accounts which still remain.

The credit bureau reports give you a lot of additional details you won't find on a credit monitoring report. Review these details thoroughly, as each one is a potential reason for another dispute.




The “Last Reported” with Experian; “Date Paid” with Trans Union; and “Date of 1st Delinquency” with Equifax; are VERY important indicators. All of these indicators reflect the date the account was last used, or the last time you made a payment. This date is one of the most important dates on your credit report.

It is the date which determines how long the account will stay on your credit report. Most derogatory accounts remain on your credit report for seven years. The seven years starts with the date you last made a payment on that account. This is the same date we are discussing here. This date is very important as it reflects how long the negative account is due to remain on your report.

Bankruptcies, judgments, and all items in a bankruptcy can remain on your report for 10 years This date is also a good reason you DON'T want to pay off collections unless the creditor agrees to delete the negative item from your report. If they agree to remove the item, this is called “Pay-to-Delete.” We'll talk more about this later in this manual. However, in most cases the creditor or collection company will NOT agree to delete the item from your report. Instead they will tell you that they will UPDATE or CORRECT your credit report.

They do typically show you the updated and deleted accounts first; on the first two pages of the report. These are under "The Results of Our Investigation", and "Collection Agency". These sections will tell you the results of the disputes. They will list the creditor's name and account number. They will then tell you in a sentence what the results were. This only means if you pay the debt, they will update the reporting to show you now have a \$0 balance or that the account was settled.


"Every financial challenge is an opportunity to cultivate better habits. Embrace the process, stay disciplined, and let your credit reflect your dedication."

These changes to your report will NOT help your credit at all. Collection companies want you to believe that by paying the debt you are helping your credit. But unless they delete the item from the report, you are actually hurting your credit. This is due to the "date of last activity". That date reflects the date you last made a payment on the account. So if you stopped paying CHASE November 2000, the date of last activity on your credit report will reflect as 11/2000. This means that account should drop off 11/2007. That is 7 years past the date you last made a payment on the account, or date of last activity.

In the same example, let's say you settled the account with collections on 11/2005. You thought you were doing a good thing. You settled it for pennies on the dollar, and the creditor agreed to update your report. In reality they update a \$0 balance, and then update the date-of-last-activity to the date you paid off the account. The day you paid collections now becomes the last day you made a payment on the account. Since you paid it off 11/2005 and that is the new date-of-last-activity, that account will now stay on your report until 11/2012, which is seven years past the date you last made a payment.

If left alone, the account would have naturally dropped off 11/2007, seven years past your original default date. Now it will remain until 11/2012 because when you paid off the collection you established a new date-of-last-activity. Sure, the balance is reported as \$0. But this won't help your credit scores at all.

Your credit score is literally a mathematical model which reflects your risk of going 90 days late on an account within the next two years. If you let an account go into collections, you are obviously a much higher risk to go 90 days late in the future. But if you pay off that account after it is in collections, you really are at no lower a risk of going late again.

To try to elaborate, your risk is that you let the account go bad to begin with. Your risk doesn't decrease if you pay it off after it goes into collections. Truly, you are still at the same risk of defaulting in the future, even if you did pay it off after the fact. This is exactly why Fair Isaac doesn't give you credit in your scores for paying off collections. You are not a lower risk if you let the account go bad, no matter what you do with the account after that point.



After you have reviewed your results, log the results in your tracker. Make sure you thoroughly review your reports so you know all the negative items that still remain on your reports. You will probably see a lot of negatives removed with your early disputes. This is because you are narrowing down the creditors who actually have enough information on you to even report the item. Many creditors keep bad records, or delete your records when the account is sold to collections. This means one simple dispute for any reason will remove many of these accounts. You will also have a lot of creditors who verified or updated the account information.



These are the creditors to whom you will need to continue disputing to get the items removed. Once you have your log completed with the negative creditors who still remain, complete the steps mentioned above for mailing out another round of credit bureau disputes. REMEMBER, dispute for another reason using another letter template. Do NOT dispute for the same reason or your dispute will be listed as frivolous.

Each month you will want to continue disputing to the credit bureaus. After 1-2 rounds of these credit bureau disputes, you will be able to narrow down your real problem creditors.

Usually, these are the creditors who are reporting your most recent data. The more recent a negative item is the greater chance the creditor has all your information readily available. While those accounts will require more dispute work from you to have them removed, you will still have success in getting many of those accounts deleted.

For these tough accounts, you will need to continue credit bureau disputes hoping that your methods will cause the bureaus or the creditor to make an error. In addition, you may need to continue to dispute the item until you find a dispute reason that the creditor cannot verify.

After your first or second round of disputes you will also want to start some of the Advanced Dispute tactics. With both your credit bureau and direct creditor disputing going simultaneously, you will see more success in deleting your recent and more harmful accounts. Still, start with credit bureau disputes to narrow down the creditors who are really going to cause you problems. On average, these bureau disputes should ultimately help you delete 40- 60% of your total negatives. Remember, every time you receive results from the credit bureaus, do your review, log your results, and then initiate another round of credit bureau disputes.

If you don't receive your reports back from the credit bureaus, review your updated report with your credit monitoring service. One of the new credit bureau stall tactics is to not even send back the reports to you. After 40 days pass with no results received in the mail, login to your credit monitoring account to see the changes.

You will typically find that the credit bureaus did do the investigation and updated your results; they just didn't mail the results back. If this happens, use your updated credit report through the monitoring service to track your results.

You will then log your results on your dispute tracker, and send out another round of disputes for the negative accounts that still remain on your reports.



*"Building better credit is a journey of mindful choices.
Map out your financial path, be intentional in each step."*



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Chapter

CREDIT BUREAU STALLS

Once you get into the game of credit repair, you will quickly learn that the credit bureaus have absolutely no interest in helping you correct your credit. Actually, they will do everything in their power to stop you from disputing your credit.

Credit bureaus will do things or send you things to slow you down. These are their infamous “Stall Tactics.” Anything they can do to slow down or stall the process is called a Stall Tactic. There are many methods they try to use to stall the dispute process. We’re going to look at a few of the most common credit bureau stall tactics you will see.

No IDs, This Might be Fraud

One of the first tactics you will see is their letter requesting your IDs. Not having your ID is a valid reason for not doing the dispute, so always insure your IDs are submitted with your disputes. Even if you do send them with your disputes, you will commonly receive a letter from the credit bureaus stating they have received a dispute which looks to be fraudulent, and for you to send your IDs back to them.



Don’t get frustrated when this happens. Instead, EXPECT this to happen. This is part of the game the bureaus will play. We have included a standard response letter in your **Basic Dispute Letter packet** for when this happens.

This letter basically says that you already sent your IDs, and now they have fewer days to complete the dispute. Remember, they have 30 days to get a response from the creditors after initializing your dispute according to the law. So see how much time they have left by checking your log to find the date you mailed your disputes. Subtract the amount of days that have passed from the 30 days, and enter that number of days in your letter before you send it. If they sent you this letter seven days after you mailed the dispute, subtract that from 30 days, and you get 23 days left.

Use the template letter to mail back to them stating they now only have 23 days to respond to the dispute by law as your IDs were already submitted with your dispute. Your response letter will tell them that you know they already had your IDs, and neither you nor the law will accept this excuse as valid for them not getting you results in 30 days. Mail back this response letter if you do receive something from the bureaus stating they don't have your IDs, when you know they really do. You should then see results in the normal time frame you were expecting.



This is Frivolous

If you are following our methods you should rarely see this letter. But you will see this letter if you attempt to dispute the same account for another reason AND, sometimes you will now see this letter, even if the dispute really is not frivolous, as part of a new credit bureau stall tactic. If they respond to you and call your dispute frivolous, send back the response letter we provide stating that the dispute is not frivolous, and that they now have X amount of days to still complete the dispute as required to do by law. If they respond again stating your dispute is frivolous, send out another dispute letter for another reason for your dispute. If they again respond and state it is frivolous, you will need to write yet another letter to them stating you have never disputed the account for that reason; restate your reason; and then send out that letter. That should clarify the frivolous response and will get a new dispute started for you.



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Chapter

IDENTITY THEFT

Identity Theft cases are handled differently than any other dispute. FACTA has a certain section dedicated to how these disputes MUST be handled by the credit bureaus.

The credit bureaus have very strict restrictions on how they handle identity theft cases. If you take the steps listed below, by law they must delete the negative item from your report. There is no grey area in FACTA. If you prove the identity theft, the credit bureaus MUST delete the item from your credit reports.



This is an extremely effective way to have these items permanently removed from your credit report, guaranteed. But you must first file some official reports and complaints with state and Federal agencies to establish that you are truly dealing with an identity theft case. First you must know that whoever is responsible for the theft will be pursued and prosecuted if you take the official steps to correct your credit. You can dispute ID theft cases like the other disputes we outline in this manual; keeping the person who stole your ID from legal trouble. However, it will probably take you longer to correct your credit. Most of our ID theft clients had their ID stolen from someone they knew well. In many cases, it was a family member who actually stole the ID and used it to apply for new credit.

Many clients do NOT want to get that person or relative in trouble. If you don't want to get the person who stole your ID into trouble, do NOT follow the steps we outline here in this section. Instead dispute direct to the credit bureaus along with advanced tactics we outline later in this manual.

This being said, allow us the opportunity to lay out the official system for disputing ID theft cases.



Police Report

The first step you will need to take is to file a police report. You can call your local police station or sheriff's office. Tell them you have had your ID stolen and that you want to file a police report. They will take information from you to complete the police report.

This is where they will ask you if you know who did it, and where they will request information to pursue that person if you do know who stole and used your identity. At the end of the call they usually tell you where and when you can pick up your report when the officer has it completed. Make sure you get a copy of the police report as it will be required to file the official Identity Theft report with the credit bureaus.

Identity Theft Federal Trade Commission Complaint

The second main component of an official Identity Theft Dispute is a Fraud Complaint with the Federal Trade Commission. After you file your police report, go online to file your official ID Theft complaint with the FTC. To get started visit <https://www.ftccomplaintassistant.gov/>

This “complaint assist” system with the Federal Trade Commission will then walk you through the complaint process. Answer the questions as you work through the 8 steps in the overall complaint process. On the following pages we have included screenshots of some of the questions that will be asked.

These questions are the questions asked in Steps 1 and 2. These are the basic questions they ask to get the dispute started. The rest of the questions are then specific to the Identity Theft instances that occurred. And at the end of course they ask for all your personal information, and allow you to print the entire form.

Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Complaint Assist System The latter steps in this process are dedicated to specifics. They will ask all the details for each creditor with which you had the issue. They will then ask even more details about you personally. Complete this process, and then print the form. The system will give you this option when you are done. You will then need to use this form along with your police report to file your official Identity Theft Complaint with the Credit Bureaus.



Filing the Complaint with the Credit Bureaus

Now you should have your police report and complaint form from the Federal Filing the Complaint with the Credit Bureaus

Now you should have your police report and complaint form from the Federal Trade Commission. You will want to include those with your ID Theft dispute letter supplied in your **Basic Dispute Letter download**. Ensure you complete the dispute form with the creditor's name and account numbers. Include your police report and FTC complaint form. You can then mail off your dispute, and await the response.

To learn more about Identity Theft and how the Federal Trade Commission handles these cases visit

<http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/pubs/consumer/idtheft/idt04.shtm>
Trade Commission.

Fraud Alerts

A Fraud Alert will be placed on your report when you have an identity theft case, or when you request that one be added to your report. You have probably seen ID Theft protection companies on TV. What these companies do is solicit the credit bureaus to have a "fraud alert" placed on your credit report.



This fraud alert makes it tougher for people to access your credit report and use it to apply for new credit. The alert is placed on the report, and the creditors to whom you apply will see this alert. They will then require additional identifying documentation from you to process your application. So if you put a fraud alert on your report and then go to apply for a car loan; the car dealer would require an additional ID from you to verify your identity.

Fraud alerts give you an extra layer of protection against ID theft as the creditor has to follow strict guidelines in verifying your identity. But keep in mind; you will be the one who is most hassled by a fraud alert on your report. Each time you need to apply for new credit, you will be put through an extra series of steps to verify your ID.



This will slow down your approval process for sure, and in some cases this can become a bit of an annoyance.

Don't put a fraud alert on your report unless you know for sure someone is trying to steal your identity and use it in applying for new credit. It is very easy to put fraud alerts on your credit. There is no need to pay a company monthly to do this for you, as the process is fast and easy to do by yourself. Identity Theft companies do also charge you to monitor your report for suspicious activity. You can monitor this yourself also, or you can hire one of those companies to do it for you if you wish. Even if you do hire another company to monitor this, you still need to access your credit reports 1-2 times per year on your own to verify that no unauthorized activity is happening to your reports. You know what is on your credit reports better than anyone else. Your eyes need to see your reports to ensure your ID is safe and your credit is intact.

Placing a Fraud Alert on your Report

Filing a fraud alert on your credit is fast and easy to do. You can either call the credit bureaus or file for your alert online. Below are the phone numbers and web addresses you will need to file your complaint.

The fraud alert will instantly be placed on your report whether you are requesting the alert through the phone or on the bureaus' websites. A statement will be added to your credit reports indicating that you may be a victim of fraud and that creditors should take additional steps to protect your identity before extending credit.

Here is the contact information you will need to file a fraud alert with the credit bureaus.

Equifax Fraud Department (888) 766-0008

Web: https://www.alerts.equifax.com/AutoFraud_Online/jsp/fraudAlert.jsp

Experian Fraud Department (888) EXPERIAN (888-397-3742)

Web: www.experian.com/fraud

Trans Union Fraud Department (800) 680-7289

Web:

www.transunion.com/corporate/personal/fraudIdentityTheft/fraudPrevention/fraudAlert

Another common action is to report the same debt on the credit report with different account numbers, making it look like there are multiple negative accounts, not just one. This also happens with collections. The account is reported by the original creditor with a balance unpaid; and then multiple collection companies also report the same account against the consumer.

When you request your alert online, the web page will ask for some basic information about who you are. The form is pretty simple and easy to complete. When you call in to request your alert, you will be asked similar questions. Once you complete the questions a Red Flag will show on your report for this new Fraud Alert.



Any future creditor to whom you apply with will see this alert and request additional identification to issue credit.

Fraud alerts are a great way to prevent identity theft. They add another layer of protection to ensure your credit profile is protected. And these alerts are fast and easy to have placed on your credit reports.



The Fraud Fix

This Fraud Fix method could be in the Advanced Tactic section of this guide. After all, this is a very advanced tactic to remove a negative item immediately from your report. FACTA has a lot of language about Fraud and Identity Theft. It also imposes strict regulations on how the credit bureaus must deal with these cases. You can call the credit bureaus also to have Fraud and Identity Theft items deleted from your report. The credit bureaus are very careful with how they handle these disputes. They typically delete the item immediately, and then conduct an investigation. Their investigation will determine if your complaint is valid or not.

This is a great tactic because they usually delete first, and then investigate later. But if you do this you HAVE to make sure that the account you are calling on REALLY is under a Fraud or Identity Theft threat.

If you report an item as fraudulent, and it isn't fraud at all, you could be in some BIG trouble. In effect, if you do this you will be committing fraud yourself.

From there you could face civil and criminal battles. If you don't legitimately have a fraud case, do NOT use this method.

If you do have a legitimate fraud case you want to clear up right away, call the bureaus immediately. Tell them you need to report Fraud on your report, and provide the account name and number.

You will also need to tell them what the fraud is. They should then delete the item and initiate an investigation. If their investigation concludes there was fraud, the item will then stay deleted from your report.

You can reach the credit bureaus by phone on their numbers below.

Equifax Fraud Department (888) 766-0008

Experian Fraud Department (888) EXPERIAN (888-397-3742)

TransUnion Fraud Department (800) 680-7289



*"Building better credit is a journey of mindful choices.
Map out your financial path, be intentional in each step."*



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Chapter

PAY TO DELETE

In one published study, 93% of credit reports contained inaccuracies. In most of those cases the inaccuracies were enough to adversely affect loan qualification. In every published study on this topic over 62% of reports contained inaccuracies. Most reports ARE inaccurate. And in many cases, these inaccuracies are NOT a fluke.

Earlier in this guide you learned how paying off a collection can actually hurt your credit scores because you end up updating the date-of-last-activity on your report. This date change keeps that account on your credit report longer, and the bureaus read the pay-off as recent negative activity which adversely affects your credit scores. There is only ONE way to fix credit -- remove the negative items from the report. Paying them to \$0 balances won't help. Instead you need to remove all evidence of the item's existence as if it never happened. Remember, the credit bureaus don't have a memory.

This means your report is a snapshot of what your credit is at a certain point in time. If you get a negative item deleted from your report, future creditors will NEVER know it was ever there to begin with. And your credit scores will react to the deletion the same way. , They increase as if the negative account was never there. To fix credit, you MUST have the item deleted.

This is why we advise clients to never pay off their negative items without trying to first submit a dispute and get an investigation. Through the dispute process you will remove most of your negative accounts from your reports. But there may be items you can't get removed through deletion and you might want to negotiate to have these remaining items removed. Your leverage is the balance you still owe on the debt, and the fact that the creditor or collection company wants to still get paid. This is the leverage you will need to use to negotiate getting the item DELETED from your credit report.





You DON'T want to have the creditor tell you they will UPDATE your account or report it as a \$0 balance. You must make it crystal CLEAR that you want the item DELETED from your report, and that is the only way you will pay off that debt. This process is called Pay-to-Delete for obvious reasons. You are PAYING the balance due to have the item DELETED from your report.

Understanding the Collection Process

Most of your debts will be negotiated by a Collection Company. In many of these cases, the Collection Companies purchased the debt . Sometimes a creditor will hire a Collection Company to pursue you to collect the debt. However, after a year or two many creditors will simply "write-off" the debt on their side. Then they turn around and sell the debt in a bad debt pool on Wall Street for literally pennies on the dollar.

Debt collection agencies acquire debts through the acquisition of "bundles," which essentially consist of Excel files containing various consumer information. These bundles may include data on thousands of consumers who have defaulted with a particular creditor, encompassing details such as consumer names, addresses, phone numbers, and account information.

In many cases, this is ALL the evidence these Collection Companies have to try to collect on that debt. This is why disputing removes so many collections, especially with advanced tactics. In reality, very few Collection Companies even have what they are required by law to have in order to collect on the debt in the first place. Once challenged, they concede and delete the item knowing they don't have the necessary documentation.



Now you understand who you are talking to when you speak with Collection Companies. Your original creditor is long gone and these collection people will almost always accept at worst 50% of the debt. They can easily do this since they bought the debt for as little as 5 cents on the dollar. So if your credit card balance was \$1,000, the collection company purchased the rights to that debt for \$50. Yes, they will gladly accept a payoff of \$500.

The only case where they won't is when they successfully file a judgment, which is rare. When a judge has determined that you have to pay them, it's pretty tough to negotiate your way out of the debt. Again, this is rare, and in most cases collection companies will gladly negotiate with you.

When to Use Pay-to-Delete

There are a few times you want to consider paying off a debt to have it deleted from your report. The first instance is where you have tried all other dispute methods unsuccessfully. This could happen if you have disputed to the credit bureaus many times, and also have used many advanced tactics that have not worked to get the item deleted. If you have used the methods in this guide you should only have a very small percentage of creditors who need "Pay to Delete" to get rid of the item.

In those few cases the debts are probably pretty recent, and the creditor or collection company might have all the records and documentation they need to report the debt. So they will keep fighting back because they think they have enough evidence to validate the debt.

Another case where you might want to use “Pay-to-Delete” is when the debt keeps being reported by new collection companies. You should know that these debt pools are not just sold to one Collection Company. Many companies purchase this debt to try collect. Later you will find out how to use this to your advantage for “Pay-to-Delete”.

This buying of your debt is not the main issue. The real problem pops up when multiple companies start reporting the debts against you one after the other. So let’s say you had a bad Capital One debt. You disputed it, and were successful and the item was deleted. Two months later your credit score goes down; and you see that a new collection company is now reporting that debt. So, you turn around and successfully dispute and delete that account.

Another month passes, and again another company is reporting that debt. In this kind of case, you might want to consider “Pay-to-Delete,” especially if you need your credit scores to be at or above a certain number to qualify for financing. Once the debt keeps getting sold and then reported by different companies, your scores will continue to drop each time the new collection appears.

This is a tough situation and you have two options to get out of it.

First, you could just negotiate and get that debt paid off so no more companies buy and re- report the debt. Second, you can simply continue disputing and deleting the collections as they appear. The choice is yours in that instance, but a Pay-to-Delete would permanently remedy your problem. Those are the most common cases where you might want to consider a “Pay-to-Delete.” With most other accounts you can save a fortune by disputing and deleting without paying off the debt.



How to Get an Item Deleted By Pay-to-Delete

To get an item deleted you first need to determine how much you want to pay on the debt. The common end place is to settle for 50% of the original debt. However, that doesn't mean you can't try to negotiate for less.



First figure out what you are willing to pay on the debt; then call the Collection Company. You will usually have someone assigned to your account, so write down the name of that person. Let them know that you are serious about paying off that debt, but don't have the money to pay the entire balance. Still, you tell them you want to "do the right thing and put it behind you." This is the language they will try to use on you, so hitting them with it first often makes them step back a bit. Ask them what they can accept for payoff and listen to what they offer. From here a negotiation begins between what they are offering you and what you want to pay. If you are willing to settle for 50%, the negotiation will in most cases be very short, as they usually accept those terms with no issue.

Once you get numbers worked out and have agreed to a price, you will want to let your representative know that you need to ensure the item is DELETED from your credit report. And let them know you need something in writing stating the item will be deleted from your report. Never take their “word for it” if you can avoid it; always, always, always, try to get it in writing!! Now they might begin a play on words. They might tell you they will update, or change the account. The only word you want to hear is “DELETE”. Don’t accept anything other than them agreeing to DELETE the item. Ensure that they confirm they will DELETE the item from your report, and that they will give it to you in writing. If they won’t give it to you in writing, record the phone call. One way or another, get confirmation from them, and try and try again to get it in writing.



If They Say Yes

You’re all set! Get your letter from the creditor or collection agency agreeing they will delete the item from your report, and pay them what you agreed on. You will then want to send a copy of this letter to the credit bureau with a general dispute letter stating the account is inaccurate and demand deletion. Wait for the results from the credit bureau, and keep an eye on your credit monitoring account to ensure that this item does get deleted.

If They Say No

In most cases, creditors and Collection Companies will not just roll over and give you this letter. They will typically put up some type of resistance. You already know the first tactic they will use is telling you they will UPDATE your report. And you also know to insist on a deletion, not an update.

They will also tell you that they CAN'T delete the item from your report. They will tell you it is against the law; they don't have the authority, or any number of other excuses. The truth is they have every right to request the item deleted. Further, the process for them to request this is VERY simple. They only complete a simple form known as a Universal Data Form. It's basically the same form the credit bureaus use to process your credit disputes to your creditors. The process takes less than 5 minutes for them to complete the form and send it back to the bureaus. And it is 100% legal, and they have every right to do this.



Even though they will sometimes insist they can't delete the item, no matter what they say KNOW that they absolutely have the power and the authority to delete that item. If the Collection Company tells you they CAN'T delete the item, request clarification. Tell them, you CAN do this, you just won't do this. It's their responsibility and in fact, their job! Before you move forward with the conversation, ask them to acknowledge that this is something they CAN do.

This will rattle them, but be insistent that they acknowledge that they CAN do this. You might even want to say to them, "All you need to do is complete and return the Universal Data Form." That statement shows them that you know what you are talking about. Then be very nice, and tell your representative that you KNOW it can be done, and you simply will not accept "No" for an answer.

Let the person to whom you're talking know that you also understand that they might not have the authority to authorize what you're asking for. Repeat your offer to pay off the debt as agreed, reminding them all you need is confirmation the item will be deleted. Then politely tell your representative that if they don't have the authority to authorize this, you would like to speak with a supervisor who does have that authority.

Talk this out with your representative, or get a supervisor on the phone. In most cases you will be dealing with Collection Companies, not the original creditor.

You can let them know that you are serious about paying off the debt. If they are serious about taking your money then they will agree to take 5 minutes to complete the universal data form and everyone wins. Remind them that you already have the original creditor on your credit, and there is no reason for their account to also be reported. You want to do the right thing and pay off the debt; they should do the right thing and delete their duplicate report.



Also, remind them that if they won't do this, they are not serious about taking your money. You will just wait to speak with another collection company chasing after that debt that will take your money and delete the item. They might tell you that the item would remain on the report in that instance. Remind them that they are saying it will remain on your report even if you pay them anyway. In the end, demand confirmation they delete the item in return for payment. If they won't accept this, DON'T pay it off. Paying off the debt at this point will gain you nothing; and you will lose the only leverage you have. Try to work this out with the Collection Company. If they won't work with you, keep disputing.

Eventually, another Collection Company will report and you might have better luck dealing with them. Then when this company no longer holds the debt, POUND them with disputes. They won't waste tons of time fighting back when they don't hold the debt, and have nothing to gain by fighting with you.



Success

In most cases you will get the item deleted if you follow these steps. You might need to speak to a few people, but you should be able to get it done. Don't pay that debt off without getting them to agree to delete. And don't accept their excuses if they tell you they can't do it. Stand your ground so they know you are serious and you know what they can and can't do. In most cases, they will agree to delete the item in return for payment, if you are insistent.



"Good credit is not just a goal; it's a lifestyle. Cultivate habits that level up your finances and walks you into your wealthy era"



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Chapter

LEGAL LIABILITY VS. CREDIT

Credit repair will NOT remove your legal liability for your debts. Even if you do delete your negative credit items from your credit report, you will still legally owe that debt. If you pay off the debt or collection, the damage will still remain to the credit report. DEBT OWED and CREDIT REPORTED are two completely separate elements.

If you owe a creditor money, even if you get the account deleted from your credit report, you still owe that creditor money. They can still legally pursue you for that debt if they choose to do so. If you have a judgment, or garnishment of wages; having the item deleted will not make that debt go away. You will still owe the debt, even if the item is not on the credit report. The purpose of repairing your credit is so that future creditors who review your reports will not see the prior damage.

This will help you get approved for the financing you need, and at a very good interest rate. You will also be able to re-negotiate with your current debtors when your credit profile is repaired, lowering both the interest rates and payments. There are endless benefits to having a great credit profile. Just keep in mind when you see those reports coming back with all those deletions, you do still owe those debts. One of the true rewards of credit repair is that nobody else knows that you owe those debts.



Statute of Limitations (SoL)

Almost all the creditors on your credit report have a statute of limitations for how long they can attempt to collect on a debt. The Statute of Limitations is the legal time frame that the debt can be pursued through the court system. There are some accounts that have no statute of limitations. Here's a list of most of those types of debt: Federal Student Loans, Most Types of Fines, Past Due Child Support, Taxes and Tax Liens.

The statute of limitations is typically based on the state you live in now, or the state where the debt originally occurred, or the state you were in when you originally applied for the debt. Every state is different, so you might want to research the statute of limitations in your state on your account types. You can research your State's civil debt collection codes.

According to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, most UNSECURED debt expires in 3-6 years. Contracts such as car loans expire after 6 years. Judgments can last up to 20 years, and can be renewed indefinitely. Those dates are typically based on the date of default (when you stopped making payments), but some contracts might extend to the original contract date. This also varies based on state law. These statutes are important to you for a few reasons.



First, there are some disputes based on the debtor not being able to collect on the debt due to the statute of limitations expiring. This is also a great Advanced Dispute tactic which we discuss later.

Second, this is why you never want to make any kind of payment to a Collection Company. The time they can collect would then extend from the time you made your last payment to them. This is why some Collection Companies make it so easy for you to continue to make payments. But even the Federal Trade Commission warns, “

Finally, you don't want to push your disputes too far with creditors who can still pursue you in court. If you start attacking an original creditor with a year old debt, your disputes might just prompt them to take your case to the courts. This is rare, but it does happen. The older a credit item is, the more successful your disputes will be.



This is partially because the creditor has less documentation, and in large part due to many older accounts being outside of the statute of limitations. The creditor doesn't really gain anything by responding to all those disputes, as they know they can't legally collect on the debt anyway.

The opposite is also true. If a creditor knows that you owe them money and they have current documentation clearly supporting their case; they might pursue you in court. If you start attacking them with credit disputes, you will increase the probability that some of them might come after you.

You shouldn't get really scared off by this; you simply need to know it can happen. And try to limit your attacks on ORIGINAL creditors with very recent data on your account where you KNOW you are in the wrong.

WARNING! While the statute of limitations (SoL) is running or even after it's expired, making ANY payment or signing a promissory note can reset or restart (depends on your state law) the statute of limitations."



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Chapter

ADVANCED DISPUTING

There's much more to proficient credit repair than just sending letters to the credit bureaus. The credit bureau dispute process is based on the Fair Credit Reporting Act's requirement that disputes be investigated. Your disputes will be highly effective if you use the tactics in this guide.

With credit bureau disputes you might even see 50% of your negative items removed. But, what about the other 50% This is where Advanced Credit Repair Tactics come into play. These tactics are designed to help you dispute and remove your most recent and harmful accounts. And unlike credit bureau disputes, Advanced Disputes work with hundreds of laws, not just the Fair Credit Reporting Act. These disputes are designed to challenge the creditor for compliance with numerous Federal laws. Leverage is the main point of Advance Credit Repair Tactics. Your creditor is using the credit report as leverage to get paid. They are even willing to manipulate the data in their favor with the intent of worsening your credit.



If you don't want to pay off the debt, you might think you don't have a lot of leverage with which to fight back. Actually, you have a lot of leverage to use to get your items deleted from your reports. There are over 200 consumer laws designed to protect your rights as a consumer, and your creditors commonly ignore these laws. They blatantly break the law, counting on you not knowing your rights well enough to challenge them. And the truth is you would have to be an attorney to know and understand all the rights you actually have.

So we have condensed many of these rights for you in a powerhouse of Advanced Dispute Letters that are included with this guide. These dispute letters can help you delete your most harmful accounts by challenging the creditor's compliance with some of these consumer laws.

How The Advanced Letters Work

The secret to advanced disputing is to challenge creditors on laws you believe they are probably violating. Many of the advanced dispute tactics involve requesting information from your creditors directly. This is documentation they have to supply to you by law. For example, the Fair Billing Act requires the creditor to supply you with many things upon your request.



The required documents include all your billing statements as well as detailed breakdowns of the debt allegedly owed, just to name a few. In the dispute letter the creditor is given the option of supplying the documentation, as required by law, or deleting the item from your credit report. Many of the letters also outline the repercussions the creditor will face if the item is not deleted.

These include official complaints being filed with the necessary State and Federal entities. You also have the right to civil penalties, not to mention opening the door to a possible class action lawsuit. The creditor faces all these repercussions for breaking the law and not storing the required documentation. And all will be forgiven if they simply delete the item from your report! This is just an example of how an advanced letter works. You find the creditor's violations, and then use those as leverage to get your negative items permanently removed from your credit report.

We stress permanently, because in this kind of disputing the creditor is voluntarily removing the negative item. This means you stand little chance of having that item re-reported again on your report because they voluntarily deleted it.



Here's another example of an advanced dispute. You can challenge a creditor or Collection Company for HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) violations. If creditors are reporting a medical collection on the credit report, they are violating medical privacy laws.

The underlying principle of Advanced Dispute Tactics is that the threat alone will get the item deleted from your credit report.

The threat to sue; the threat to file complaints with the Federal Trade Commission and Secretary of State; the threat to start a class action lawsuit against them; and even the threat to investigate them further is enough for most creditors to delete the item rather than deal with the headaches.

Creditors prey on unknowing consumers. They know that out of 400 of those consumers, maybe one will actually ever challenge them on anything. In almost all cases, they would rather deal with the 399 consumers who have no idea what is going on, and leave that lonely educated person alone.

This is especially true when you catch them clearly violating the law, and you outline your intentions to hit them in all the places that hurt the most. NO company wants problems with the FTC and Secretary of State. NO company just ignores the threat of a lawsuit, especially when they know they are in the wrong. NO company waives off the threat of a nationwide class-action lawsuit against them.

It just doesn't make sense for them to fight back; knowing that on the one hand they face this, and on the other hand if they simply delete a credit item they will probably never get paid for to begin with from one person's credit report. This is why advanced disputing works so well. The secret is to know and understand the laws well enough to know what and how to challenge.

Lucky for you, we have done all this work for you. The letters are already prepared for you to tailor to your situation and send to your creditors.

Thank you!

There is so much to know and understand about credit, and there is also a lot more to be learned and understood about effective credit repair. What we have tried to do with the guide is to condense some of the most important information you will need to start repairing your credit today. The best part is that these methods have been tested thousands of times, so you know the results will be there. You only need to execute the steps we have presented to you to see great credit improvement.

The most important thing you can do is to do SOMETHING. Don't sit on this knowledge; get your letters in the mail today. Remember, that which goes unchallenged stays unchanged. You deserve great credit. Take the steps to make that happen today!

Thank you for your order!

HOW TO USE THE LETTERS

Basic Letters

Advanced Letters

1

[Click Here](#) >

To get access to
letters links
page

[Click Here](#) >

2

Make a copy of the letters and save it to your computer before you used them

3

Edit the letters and send!

Credit Building Resources

Here are some helpful resources that may help you along your journey as well

[Access Here](#)

Please feel free to contact us with any questions