

**FINAL BILL REPORT**

**ESSB 5574**

**C 476 L 93**

**SYNOPSIS AS ENACTED**

**Brief Description:** Regulating credit information use.

**SPONSORS:** Senate Committee on Labor & Commerce (originally sponsored by Senators Williams, Moore, Pelz and Franklin)

**SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR & COMMERCE**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE**

**BACKGROUND:**

The Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 (FCRA) is the principle federal law governing the practices of credit reporting agencies. In addition, approximately 20 states have enacted laws that address various aspects of the credit reporting industry. Many of these other state provisions track the federal law. In Washington, no laws directly govern the activity of credit reporting agencies. The only related provisions in Washington govern credit service organizations, which assist consumers to obtain credit or repair a consumer's credit record.

Recently, both federal and state proposals have been considered to expand current regulations relating to credit reporting. These proposals address areas that have been the subject of complaints by consumers.

**SUMMARY:**

The Washington Fair Credit Reporting Act is established.

Consumer reporting agencies are required to have reasonable procedures to maintain proper information within credit reports, ensure maximum possible accuracy, and provide reports under appropriate circumstances.

A consumer reporting agency may only provide a consumer's credit report in certain enumerated circumstances. Examples of these circumstances include when the agency believes the report will be used in a credit transaction, employment decision, or other legitimate business situation.

A consumer may elect to be excluded from credit or direct solicitation transactions that are not initiated by the consumer. Consumer reporting agencies that provide credit reports in these circumstances or that operate nationwide must maintain a consumer notification system. The system must annually publish the agency's address that consumers may use

to withdraw their names from such transactions. For credit transactions not initiated by a consumer, the consumer reporting agency may only provide a credit report if the consumer authorized the report or the consumer has not opted out under the notice system.

A consumer is authorized to request all information within his or her credit report file with special provisions for medical information. Along with disclosing the information, the consumer reporting agency must provide a written summary of the consumer's rights and remedies under the act.

When a consumer disputes information within his or her file, the consumer reporting agency must reinvestigate the information within 30 days. An agency may terminate a reinvestigation if it determines the reinvestigation is frivolous or irrelevant. If any information is found to be inaccurate or cannot be verified after the reinvestigation is completed, the information must be deleted from the credit report. In the event of a continuing dispute after the reinvestigation, the consumer may file a brief statement concerning the dispute. Various notice provisions relating to the reinvestigation process and the consumer's rights are established. If the consumer reporting agency operates on a nationwide basis, the agency must provide a toll-free number to persons disputing information in their files.

A consumer reporting agency is required to provide a free copy of a credit report to the consumer if the consumer requests the report within 60 days after receiving notice of adverse action. Otherwise, the agency may charge a fee not to exceed \$8. Additional provisions governing the consumer charges are established.

If a credit report is used for employment purposes, the employer must give notice to the prospective or current employee that a credit report may be considered.

A person taking adverse action against a consumer based upon a credit report must provide notice of the action and the name, address, and telephone number of the agency providing the report. Adverse actions are those acts relating to insurance, credit, employment, or residential property rental that are adverse to the consumer's interests. Additional provisions governing adverse actions are established.

A violation of the chapter is an unfair or deceptive act and unfair method of competition for purposes of applying the Consumer Protection Act (CPA). However, a consumer's judgment under CPA is limited to actual damages, costs, and attorney fees but may be enhanced by a \$1,000 monetary award when there is a willful failure to comply with the chapter.

In addition, criminal penalties are established for other violations of the act. A person who knowingly and willfully obtains information from a credit report under false pretenses is subject to a fine of up to \$5,000, imprisonment of up to one year, or both. Employees and officers of a consumer

reporting agency who provide information to unauthorized persons also are subject to criminal penalties.

**VOTES ON FINAL PASSAGE:**

Senate	45	0	
House	98	0	(House amended)
Senate	37	0	(Senate concurred)

**EFFECTIVE:** January 1, 1994