



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
CONSUMER INFORMATION
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Extended Fraud Alerts and Credit Freezes

If you are a victim of identity theft and have created an Identity Theft Report, you may want to place an extended fraud alert or a credit freeze on your credit file. There are important differences between these two options:

- A freeze generally stops all access to your credit report, while a fraud alert permits creditors to get your report as long as they take steps to verify your identity.
 - The availability of a credit freeze depends on state law or a consumer reporting company's policies; fraud alerts are federal rights intended for people who believe they are, or who actually have been, identity theft victims.
 - Some states charge a fee for placing or removing a credit freeze, but it's free to place or remove a fraud alert.
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- Extended Fraud Alerts
 - Credit Freezes

Extended Fraud Alerts

If you've created an Identity Theft Report, you can get an extended fraud alert on your credit file. When you place an extended alert, you can get 2 free credit reports within 12 months from each of the 3 nationwide credit reporting companies, and the credit reporting companies must take your name off marketing lists for prescreened credit offers for 5 years, unless you ask them to put your name back on the list. The extended alert lasts for 7 years.

How to Place An Extended Fraud Alert

Contact each of the 3 nationwide credit reporting companies.

Ask the company to place an extended fraud alert on your credit file.

The company may have you complete a request form.

Include a copy of your Identity Theft Report when you submit the form and your letter.

Placing an extended fraud alert is free.

Mark your calendar.

The extended alert stays in effect for 7 years.

 Update your files. Record the dates you made calls or sent letters. Keep copies of letters in your files.

Credit Freezes

You may choose to put a credit freeze on your file. But a credit freeze may not stop misuse of your existing accounts or some other types of identity theft. Also, companies that you do business with would still have access to your credit report for some purposes. A fraud alert will allow some creditors to get your report as long as they verify your identity.

Putting a credit freeze on your credit file does not affect your credit score. If you place a credit freeze on your credit file, you can:

- get a copy of your free annual credit report
- open a new account, apply for a job, rent an apartment, buy insurance, refinance your mortgage, or do anything else that requires your credit report. If you want a business, lender, or employer to be able to review your credit report, you must ask the credit reporting company to lift the freeze. You can ask to lift the freeze temporarily or permanently.

The cost to place and lift a freeze, and how long the freeze lasts, depend on state law: In many states, identity theft victims can place a freeze for free, but in others, victims must pay a fee, which is usually about \$10. If you have a police report, you may be able to place or lift a freeze for free. You must pay the fee to each credit reporting company. Cost and lead times to lift a freeze may vary so you may want to check with state authorities (find them at naag.org) or the credit reporting companies in advance.

How to Place a Credit Freeze

 Contact your state Attorney General's office. Ask if there is a fee for putting a freeze on your credit file.

Ask how long the freeze lasts.

Contact each of the 3 nationwide credit reporting companies.

Report that you are an identity theft victim.

Ask the company to put a freeze on your credit file.

Pay the fee required by state law.

Mark your calendar.

Your state law determines how long the credit freeze lasts.

Update your files.

Record the dates you made calls or sent letters.

Keep copies of letters in your files.

Contact the 3 Credit Reporting Companies

Equifax
1-800-525-6285

Experian
1-888-397-3742

TransUnion
1-800-680-7289

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Credit Freeze FAQs

If you're concerned about identity theft, those reported mega-data breaches, or someone gaining access to your credit report without your permission, you might consider placing a credit freeze on your report.

- What is a credit freeze?
- Does a credit freeze affect my credit score?
- Does a credit freeze stop prescreened credit offers?
- Can anyone see my credit report if it is frozen?
- How do I place a freeze on my credit reports?
- How do I lift a freeze?
- What's the difference between a credit freeze and a fraud alert?

What is a credit freeze?

Also known as a security freeze, this tool lets you restrict access to your credit report, which in turn makes it more difficult for identity thieves to open new accounts in your name. That's because most creditors need to see your credit report before they approve a new account. If they can't see your file, they may not extend the credit.

Does a credit freeze affect my credit score?

No. A credit freeze does not affect your credit score.

A credit freeze also does not:

- prevent you from getting your free annual credit report
- keep you from opening a new account, applying for a job, renting an apartment, or buying insurance. But if you're doing any of these, you'll need to lift the freeze temporarily, either for a specific time or for a specific party, say, a potential landlord or employer. The cost and lead times to lift a freeze vary, so it's best to check with the credit reporting company in advance.
- prevent a thief from making charges to your existing accounts. You still need to monitor all bank, credit card and insurance statements for fraudulent transactions.

Does a credit freeze stop prescreened credit offers?

No. If you want to stop getting prescreened offers of credit, call 888-5OPTOUT (888-567-8688) or go online. The phone number and website are operated by the nationwide credit reporting

companies. You can opt out for five years or permanently. However, some companies send offers that are not based on prescreening, and your federal opt-out right will not stop those kinds of solicitations.

As you consider opting out, you should know that prescreened offers can provide many benefits, especially if you are in the market for a credit card or insurance. Prescreened offers can help you learn about what's available, compare costs, and find the best product for your needs. Because you are pre-selected to receive the offer, you can be turned down only under limited circumstances. The terms of prescreened offers also may be more favorable than those that are available to the general public. In fact, some credit card or insurance products may be available only through prescreened offers.

Can anyone see my credit report if it is frozen?

Certain entities still will have access to it.

- your report can be released to your existing creditors or to debt collectors acting on their behalf.
- government agencies may have access in response to a court or administrative order, a subpoena, or a search warrant.

How do I place a freeze on my credit reports?

Contact each of the nationwide credit reporting companies:

- [Equifax](#) — 1-800-349-9960
- [Experian](#) — 1-888-397-3742
- [TransUnion](#) — 1-888-909-8872

You'll need to supply your name, address, date of birth, Social Security number and other personal information. Fees vary based on where you live, but commonly range from \$5 to \$10.

After receiving your freeze request, each credit reporting company will send you a confirmation letter containing a unique PIN (personal identification number) or password. Keep the PIN or password in a safe place. You will need it if you choose to lift the freeze.

How do I lift a freeze?

A freeze remains in place until you ask the credit reporting company to temporarily lift it or remove it altogether. A credit reporting company must lift a freeze no later than three business days after getting your request. The cost to lift a freeze varies by state.

If you opt for a temporary lift because you are applying for credit or a job, and you can find out which credit reporting company the business will contact for your file, you can save some money by lifting the freeze only at that particular company.

What's the difference between a credit freeze and a fraud alert?

A credit freeze locks down your credit. A fraud alert allows creditors to get a copy of your credit report as long as they take steps to verify your identity. For example, if you provide a telephone number, the business must call you to verify whether you are the person making the credit

request. Fraud alerts may be effective at stopping someone from opening new credit accounts in your name, but they may not prevent the misuse of your existing accounts. You still need to monitor all bank, credit card and insurance statements for fraudulent transactions.

Three types of fraud alerts are available:

- **Initial Fraud Alert.** If you're concerned about identity theft, but haven't yet become a victim, this fraud alert will protect your credit from unverified access for at least 90 days. You may want to place a fraud alert on your file if your wallet, Social Security card, or other personal, financial or account information are lost or stolen.
- **Extended Fraud Alert.** For victims of identity theft, an extended fraud alert will protect your credit for seven years.
- **Active Duty Military Alert.** For those in the military who want to protect their credit while deployed, this fraud alert lasts for one year.

To place a fraud alert on your credit reports, contact one of the nationwide credit reporting companies. A fraud alert is free. You must provide proof of your identity. The company you call must tell the other credit reporting companies; they, in turn, will place an alert on their versions of your report.

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