

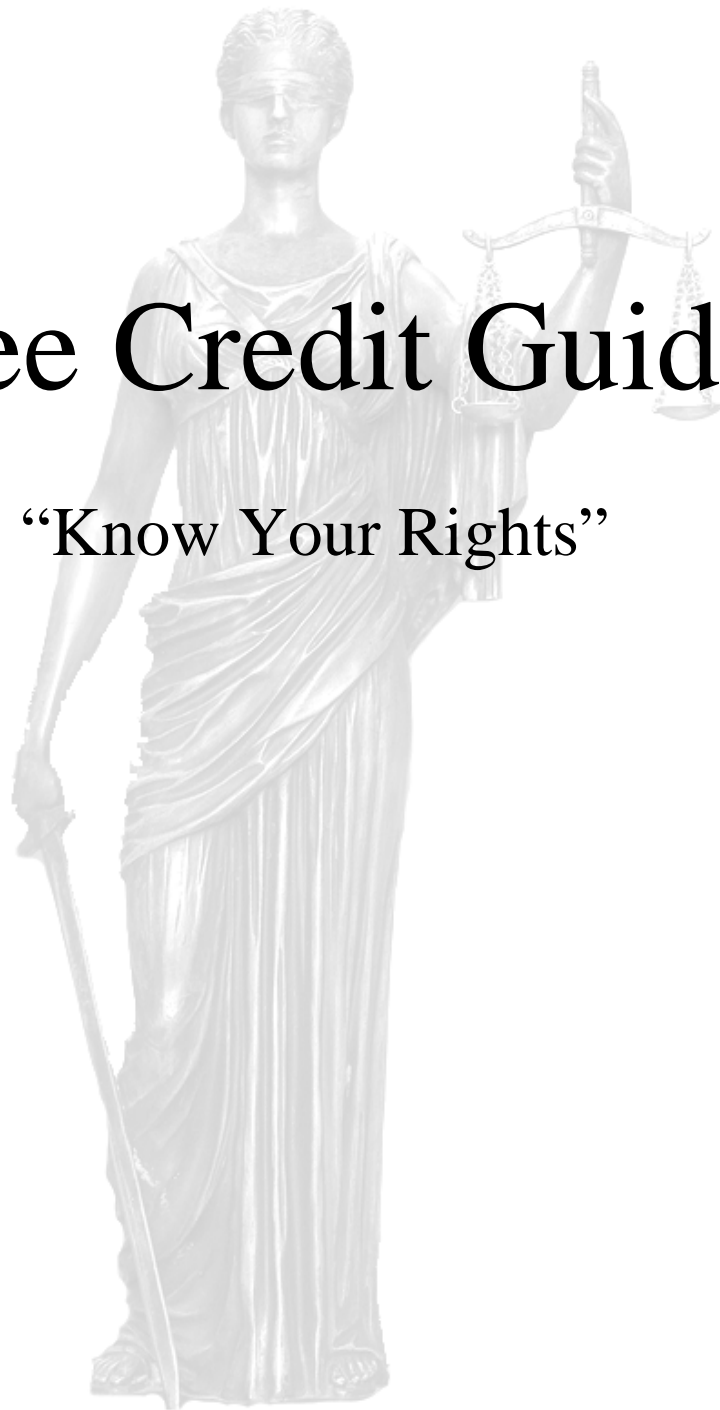


CREDIT JUSTICE SERVICES

A CREDIT REPORT REPAIR COMPANY

Free Credit Guide

“Know Your Rights”



Credit Justice Services
A Credit Report Repair Company
Call today 866-380-0067
www.creditjusticeservices.com

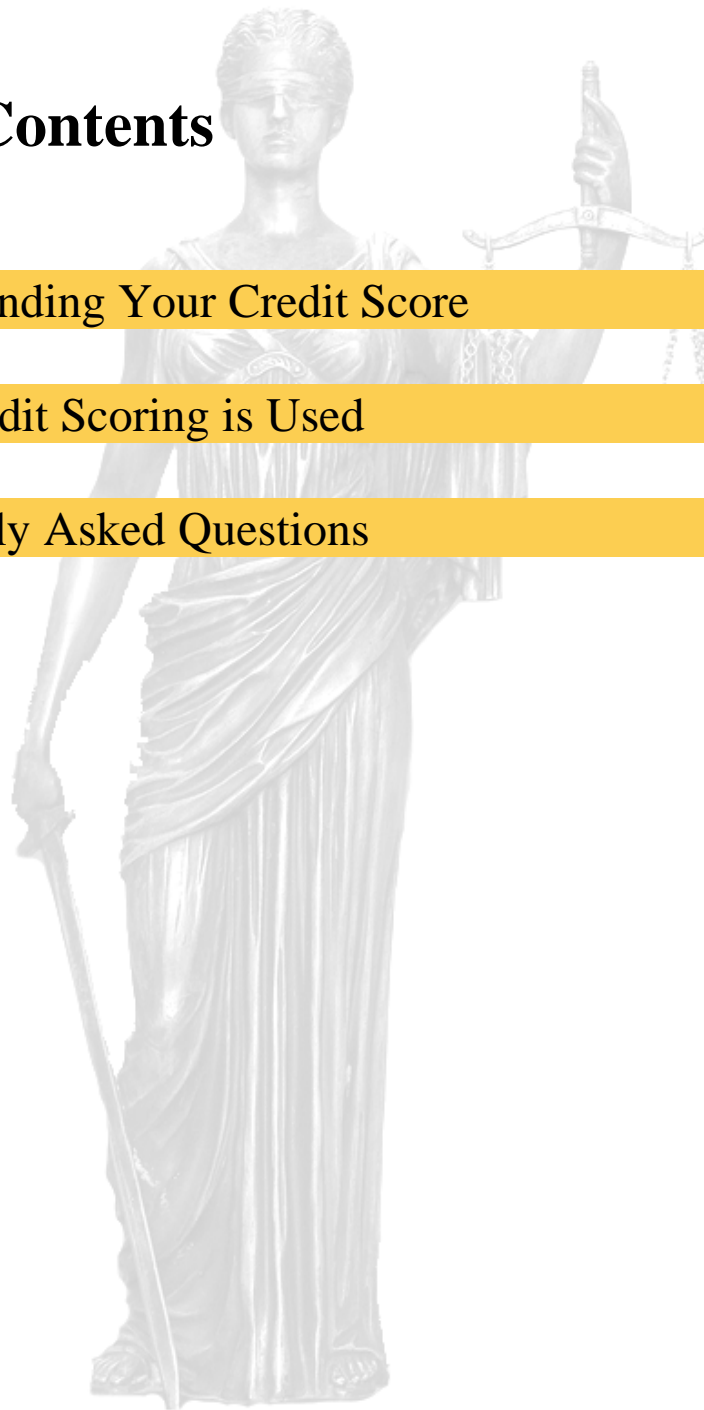


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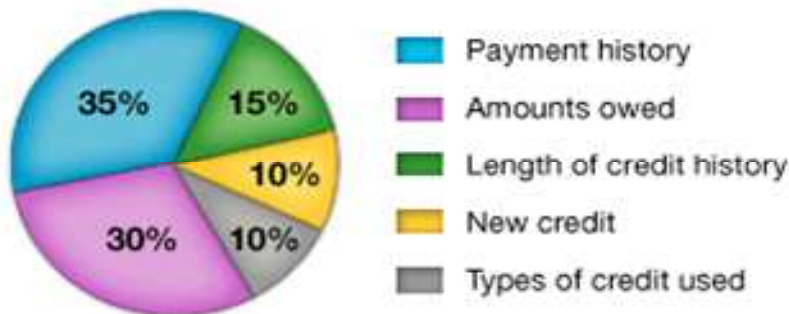
What Makes Up Your FICO® Credit Score

How FICO® Credit Scores Work

When you apply for credit – whether for a credit card, a car loan, or a mortgage – lenders want to know what risk they’re taking by loaning you money.

FICO® (Fair, Isaac and Company) scores are the credit scores most lenders use to determine your credit risk. You have three FICO® scores, one for each of the three credit bureaus – Experian, TransUnion, and Equifax. Each credit score is based on information the credit bureau keeps on file about you. As this information changes, your credit score tends to change as well.

Your three FICO® credit scores affect both how much money and what loan terms (interest rate, etc.) lenders will offer you at any given time.



Payment History 35%

- Account payment information on specific types of accounts (credit cards, retail accounts, installment loans, finance company accounts, mortgage, etc.)
- Presence of adverse public records (bankruptcy, judgments, suits, liens, wage attachments, etc.), collection items, and/or delinquency (past due items)
- Severity of delinquency (how long past due)
- Amount past due on delinquent accounts or collection items
- Time since past due items (delinquency), adverse public records (if any), or collection items (if any)
- Number of past due items on file
- Number of accounts paid as agreed



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Amounts Owed 30%

- Amount owing on accounts/amount owing on specific types of accounts
- Lack of a specific type of balance, in some cases
- Number of accounts with balances
- Proportion of credit lines used (proportion of balances to total credit limits on certain types of revolving accounts)
- Proportion of installment loan amounts still owing (proportion of balance to original loan amount on certain types of installment loans)

Length of Credit History 15%

- Time since accounts opened
- Time since accounts opened, by specific type of account: installment, revolving, monthly
- Time since account activity

New Credit 10%

- Number of recent credit inquiries
- Time since recent account opening(s), by type of account
- Time since credit inquiry(s)
- Re-establishment of positive credit history following past payment problems

Types of Credit Used 10%

- *A FICO® score takes into consideration all these categories of information, not just one or two. No one piece of information or factor alone will determine your score. The importance of any factor depends on the overall information in your credit report. For some people, a given factor may be more important than for someone else with a different credit history. In addition, as the information in your credit report changes, so does the importance of any factor in determining your FICO® score. Thus, it's impossible to say exactly how important any single factor is in determining your score – even the levels of importance shown here are for the general population, and will be different for different credit profiles. What's important is the mix of information, which varies from person to person, and for any one person over time.*



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- *Your score considers both positive and negative information in your credit report.* Late payments will lower your score, but establishing or re-establishing a good track record of making payments on time will raise your FICO® credit score.

What is Not in Your Credit Score?

- *Your race, color, religion, national origin, sex and marital status.* US law prohibits credit scoring from considering these facts, as well as any receipt of public assistance, or the exercise of any consumer right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act.
- *Your age.* Other types of scores may consider your age, but FICO® scores don't.
- *Where you live.*
- *Any interest rate being charged on a particular credit card or other account.*
- *Any items reported as child/family support obligations or rental agreements.*
- *Certain types of inquiries (requests for your credit report).* The score does not count “consumer-initiated” inquiries – requests you have made for your credit report, in order to check it. It also does not count “promotional inquiries” – requests made by lenders in order to make you a “pre-approved” credit offer – or “administrative inquiries” – requests made by lenders to review your account with them. Requests that are marked as coming from employers are not counted either.

Why is Credit Scoring Used by Lenders?

Credit scores give lenders a fast, objective measurement of your credit risk. Before the use of scoring, the credit granting process could be slow, inconsistent and unfairly biased.

Credit scores – especially FICO® scores, the most widely used credit bureau scores – have made big improvements in the credit process. Because of credit scores:



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- **People can get loans faster.** Scores can be delivered almost instantaneously, helping lenders speed up loan approvals. Today many credit decisions can be made within minutes. Even a mortgage application can be approved in hours instead of weeks for borrowers who score above a lender's "score cutoff". Scoring also allows retail stores, internet sites and other lenders to make "instant credit" decisions.
- **Credit decisions are fairer.** Using credit scoring, lenders can focus only on the facts related to credit risk, rather than their personal feelings. Factors like your gender, race, religion, nationality and marital status are not considered by credit scoring.
- **Credit "mistakes" count for less.** If you have had poor credit performance in the past, credit scoring doesn't let that haunt you forever. Past credit problems fade as time passes and as recent good payment patterns show up on your credit report. Unlike so-called "knock-out rules" that turn down borrowers based solely on a past problem in their files, credit scoring weighs all of the credit-related information, both good and bad, in your credit report.
- **More credit is available.** Lenders who use credit scoring can approve more loans, because credit scoring gives them more precise information with which to base credit decisions. It allows lenders to identify individuals who are likely to perform well in the future, even though their credit reports show past problems. Even people whose scores are lower than a lender's cutoff for "automatic approval" benefit from scoring. Many lenders offer a choice of credit products geared to different risk levels. Most have their own separate guidelines, so if you are turned down by one lender, another may approve your loan. The use of credit scores gives lenders the confidence to offer credit to more people, since they have a better understanding of the risk they are taking on.
- **Credit rates are lower overall.** With more credit available, the cost of credit for borrowers decreases. Automated credit processes, including credit scoring, make the credit granting process more efficient and less costly for lenders, who in turn pass savings on to their customers. And by controlling credit losses using scoring, lenders can make rates lower overall. Mortgage rates are lower in the United States than in Europe, for example, in part because of the information – including credit scores – available to lenders here. Knowing and improving your score can also lead to more favorable interest rates.



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Frequently Asked Questions about the Credit Report

1. *Can't I repair my own credit instead of paying your company to do it for me?*

We compare it to representing yourself in a court of law. You can do it, but it would not be wise. We know how the credit bureaus work. Our experience and knowledge of credit laws help us get fair and desired results for our clients.

2. *Are there any guarantees that my credit score will improve if I use Credit Justice Services?*

Although we cannot guarantee your credit score will improve, we will do everything we can to fight the credit bureaus and clean up your credit report. In almost every case we have taken on, negative items were removed from clients' credit reports, and credit scores increased by 50 to 100 points.

3. *How long will the repair process take?*

A majority of clients see positive results in 75 days or less.

4. *How much does it cost?*

Full-service credit repair costs only \$50 per trade line. (A trade line is information on a credit report provided by a creditor, collection agency, or a public record).

5. *Can I use your product to go into business for myself?*

Yes. We offer software licensing for independent agents. Call your Credit Justice Services representative at (866) 380-0067 for more information.

6. *What exactly does my credit score mean?*

There are three main credit bureaus: Experian, Equifax, and TransUnion. With a tri-merge credit report -- a report containing a score from all three major bureaus -- most lenders look at the mid score.



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EXAMPLE:

Experian	720
Equifax	657
Trans Union	717

In this case, **717** would be the mid score.

These scores represent a composite of the borrower's credit history, employment, ability to save, and so on. The higher your score, the better chance you have of receiving credit with a low interest rate.

EXCELLENT	850-730
GOOD	729-680
FAIR	679-620
POOR	619-500
NO FEDERAL FUNDING	500 and below

7. How does my credit score affect my interest rates?

For a **\$216,000 30-year fixed rate mortgage:**

If your FICO score is:	Your interest rate is:	...and your monthly payment is
760-850	6.2%	\$1,323
700-759	6.42%	\$1,354
680-699	6.6%	\$1,380
660-679	6.81%	\$1,410
640-659	7.24%	\$1,473
620-639	7.79%	\$1,553



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8. How do I obtain good credit?

Obtaining a secured credit card is a good way to improve your credit. Find a bank that offers credit cards and apply for one. Make sure you keep your balance below 40%, make your payments on time, and over an extended period this will help you to build good credit.

9. If the negative trade line is truly mine (not an error) can I still dispute it?

Yes. Under the Fair Credit Reporting Act consumers can dispute the accuracy of a trade line if they question the validity of the lateness, collections, and/or public records reported. Most of our clients do not, in all honesty, know if they were late one time or five times. Therefore, they can honestly challenge the validity of the negative trade line. It is then our job to make sure that the three credit bureaus and the original creditors are reporting the correct dates and information.

10. What items can legally be removed from a Credit Report?

Discharged bankruptcies, Charge-Offs, Collections, Credit Account Late Pays, Foreclosures, Inquiries, Judgments, Mortgage Lates, Notices of Default, Repossessions, Student Loans, Tax Liens, Identity Theft.

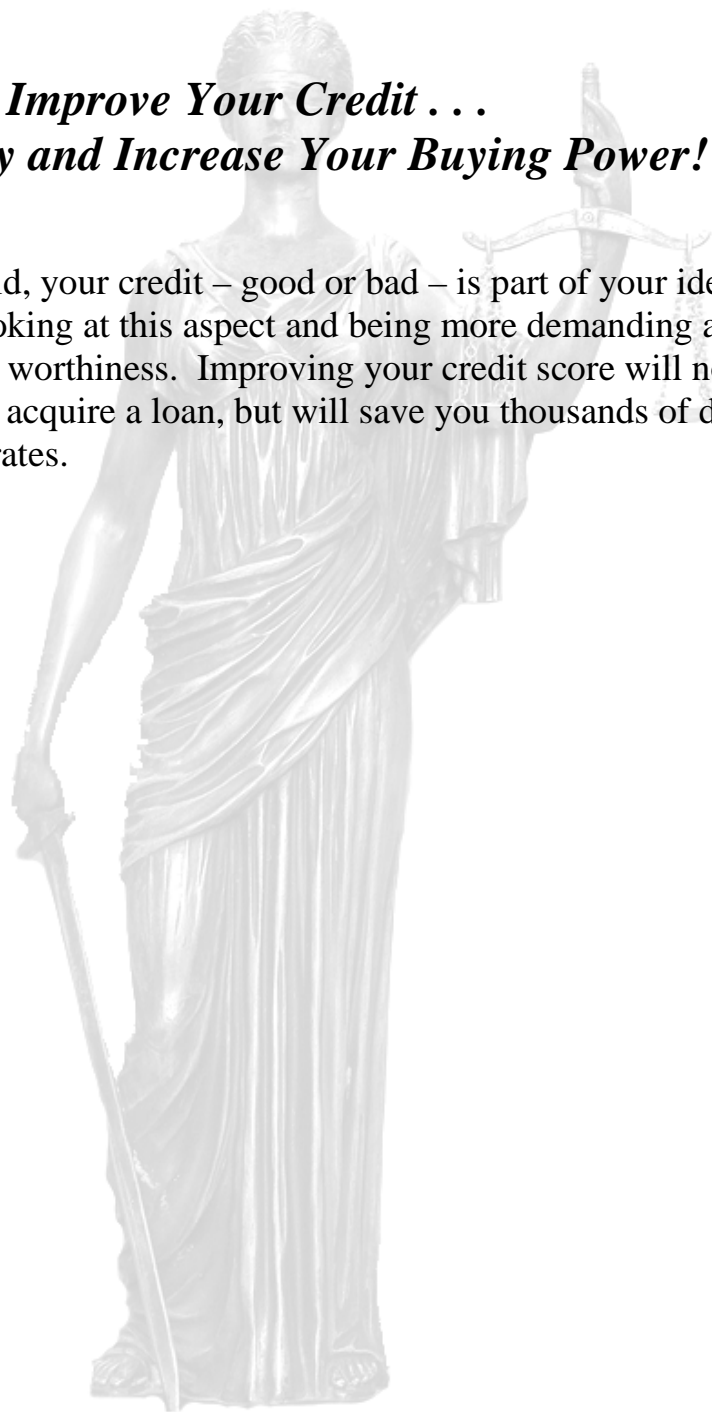


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Repair and Improve Your Credit . . . Save Money and Increase Your Buying Power!

In today's world, your credit – good or bad – is part of your identity. Lenders are looking at this aspect and being more demanding as they determine loan worthiness. Improving your credit score will not only insure that you acquire a loan, but will save you thousands of dollars in lower interest rates.



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