

Laws Are Not Suggestions: How the CFPB Is Delivering for the American People

Under Director Rohit Chopra, the CFPB has held scammers like Wells Fargo accountable, returning billions of dollars of Americans' hard-earned money to their bank accounts; fought back against Wall Street and Big Tech's discriminatory and anti-competitive behavior; ensured violating the law can no longer be written off as just a "cost of doing business;" and restored financial freedom to millions of Americans held hostage by the credit reporting cartel.

Saving Americans Billions by Taking on Rip-Off Junk Fees

- Opened an initiative to scrutinize junk fees. During the subsequent public comment period, the agency received more [than 50,000 public comments](#), demonstrating a high level of concern and interest.
- Moved to slash credit card late fees by as much as 80 percent with a [proposed rule](#) that would save Americans \$9 billion per year. A CFPB [study](#) found that credit card late fees, which disproportionately target low-income and Black Americans, are not a meaningful incentive for cardholders to make on-time payments and effectively punish American families for living paycheck-to-paycheck.
- [Issued guidance](#) warning companies that using deceptive practices to trap consumers into subscriptions is a violation of the law. The CFPB found subscription products often obscure important details and prevent consumers from cancelling.
- [Ordered](#) Wells Fargo to return more than \$500 million in consumer redress to account holders, including \$205 million for illegal surprise overdraft fees. As part of the enforcement action, the CFPB fined Wells Fargo a record \$1.7 billion for illegal fee schemes and a range of other repeated consumer protection violations.

- Penalized [Servicio UniTeller](#), a remittance provider with over 200,000 locations worldwide, for not providing refunds to Americans sending money to friends and family overseas after the company made errors transferring their money.
- [Required](#) mortgage servicing companies to refund illegal “pay-to-pay” junk fees that charged homeowners for paying over the phone without their knowledge.
- Issued guidance to banks to stop them from charging illegal overdraft and depositor fees, which a [CFPB study](#) found amounted to \$15 billion a year from Americans’ bank accounts. In response to CFPB scrutiny, by summer 2022 the largest banks had already reduced or eliminated overdraft and nonsufficient funds fees, saving Americans [more than \\$4 billion annually](#) and particularly benefitting Black, Hispanic, and low-income customers who these fees disproportionately target.
- [Sued](#) payment system ACTIVE Network for manipulating at least 3 million users into paying \$300 million in membership fees without their consent.
- Penalized [Choice Money](#), a remittance provider handling more than 500,000 monthly transfers, for failing to disclose fees and apply refunds as appropriate to Americans sending money to friends and family overseas.
- Issued a [\\$191 million penalty](#) to Alabama-based Regions Bank for charging surprise overdraft fees. Regions, which was banned from charging the fees in the future, was warned by bank regulators and even its own staff to halt the practice but failed to do so.
- Put the debt collection industry on notice that “[pay-to-pay](#)” fees charged on top of debt payments are illegal.

Wiping Out 70 Percent of Medical Debt on Credit Reports, Restoring Financial Freedom for Millions of Americans

- Facing [CFPB pressure](#), credit reporting agencies Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion [slashed](#) Americans’ medical debt remarks on credit reports by 70 percent. A [March 2022 survey](#) found 56 percent of Americans have medical debt of some kind and that it affects their financial goals. One in three Americans said it prevented them from buying a house or saving for retirement.

Addressing Big Tech’s Financial Surveillance and Anti-Competitive Conduct in Payment Systems

- After PayPal announced it would fine users thousands of dollars for “promoting misinformation,” [Director Chopra said](#) the CFPB had ordered Big Tech firms and

payment companies to provide the agency with information on how they make decisions regarding de-platforming users and whether they believe they can fine users for legal activity.

- Implemented a new rule that categorized tech companies in the digital advertising business as service providers liable for violations of consumer financial protection law. This move [eliminated a loophole](#) that allowed Big Tech firms to escape liability for unfair and deceptive acts and practices when selling targeted advertising to financial firms.
- [Ordered](#) the largest tech payment platforms – Amazon, Apple, Facebook, Google, PayPal and Square – to hand over information about their business practices, data harvesting, content moderation, and dispute resolution policies. The CFPB is also continuing to probe whether Big Tech firms are exploiting customer payment data to give their other business lines unfair advantages.

Promoting Choice, Competition, and Innovation in Consumer Financial Services

- [Issued an advisory opinion](#) protecting transparency and competition in mortgage markets by cracking down on online mortgage shopping platforms that use coercive tactics to channel homebuyers towards lenders that pay the platforms kickbacks, instead of simply showing Americans the best deal for them.
- [Launched a rulemaking](#) to put Americans in control of their own financial data and make it easier for consumers to switch banks. The move towards so-called “open banking” would force banks to compete for customers instead of leveraging personal financial data to effectively lock them in.
- Launched [an initiative](#) to increase housing market competition by improving Americans’ mortgage refinancing options.
- Created an [Office of Competition and Innovation](#) to help spur innovation in financial services by promoting competition and identifying stumbling blocks for new market entrants.
- [Revived an existing authority](#) to hold “fintechs” to the same standards as banks. The action evens the playing field by preventing fintechs from gaining competitive advantages over other firms by escaping penalties for discrimination, data and privacy breaches, fraud, and misleading marketing.
- Director Chopra, who sits on the FDIC’s board, successfully won [a review](#) of the FDIC’s bank merger policies to determine how [extreme consolidation](#) in banking has impacted American families and businesses.

Ensuring Americans’ Data is Accurate and Secure

- [Launched an investigation](#) into data brokers, which track, collect, and sell data about Americans' personal lives to others, to uncover how their business practices affect everyday Americans.
- Issued [an advisory](#) to credit reporting companies that they could be held criminally liable for improper usage of Americans' personal data.
- With the FTC, issued [a joint report](#) finding that the tenant background check industry issues reports on Americans to landlords that are "filled with largely unvalidated information of uncertain accuracy or predictive value." Nearly 70 percent of renters pay for landlords to purchase tenant background checks during the rental application process. Renters have submitted more than 16,000 complaints to the CFPB about incorrect information on their reports and another 4,500 complaints about obstacles faced trying to get companies to fix their errors.
- [Indicated](#) it is considering new guidance and rulemaking in the "Buy Now, Pay Later" sector, which originated more than \$25 billion in loans in 2021, a tenfold increase from 2019, and following an investigation requiring five major lenders, including Klarna, Afterpay, and Affirm, hand over data about their loans. [Half](#) of Americans report using BNPL services, which the CFPB found surveil users and collect their personal data "at a different level" than even credit card companies and seem to design loan products to evade federal lending requirements.
- [Warned](#) financial companies that they will be held liable if they fail to protect their customers' data. Previous incidents like the 2017 Equifax hack exposed hundreds of millions of Americans' sensitive private information.
- [Rebuked](#) major credit card companies for refusing to correctly report their credit card payments to credit bureaus. The agency's inquiry found that half of the largest credit card companies engage in the practice, which harms Americans' credit access and limits competition among lenders.

Protecting Military Servicemembers, Veterans, and their Families from Financial Harm

- [Shut down](#) mortgage lender RMK Financial for repeatedly preying on military families. RMK's false advertising claimed affiliation with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and lied about its financial products. The firm was a repeat offender, violating a [previous](#) CFPB consent order against its deceptive advertising.
- [Ordered](#) lender TitleMax to stop engaging in illegal predatory lending to military families in violation of the Military Lending Act. TitleMax, a [repeat offender](#), overcharged military families and attempted to conceal its unlawful activity by manipulating customers' personal information.

- [Filed an amicus brief](#) advocating for the rights of military families to sue firms that violate their rights under the Military Lending Act, which protects servicemembers and their families from harmful lenders.
- Along with the Department of Justice, [warned auto lenders](#) to comply with the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act after [finding](#) that National Guard and Reserves members are being overcharged on car loan interest payments and regularly denied benefits promised under federal law.

Policing Discrimination and Scams Targeting Communities of Color, Religious Groups, and Students

- Major CFPB enforcement actions against [fraudulent](#) student loan servicers and [universities](#) helped eliminate more than \$10 billion in student debt in 2022 alone. More than 44 million student loan borrowers owe roughly \$1.4 trillion, making it the second biggest U.S. consumer debt market. A CFPB study found that more than 8 million Americans are in default on \$130 billion in loans, an issue that “may be driven by breakdowns in student loan servicing.”
- Returned [nearly \\$100 million](#) to tens of thousands of Americans harmed by an illegal student loan relief scheme.
- [Warned](#) higher education institutions that they could not hold students’ transcripts hostage to force students to make loan payments.
- With the Department of Justice, [fined](#) the Berkshire Hathaway-owned Trident Mortgage \$22 million in civil penalties for illegal redlining in Philadelphia, the first government resolution involving redlining by a nonbank mortgage lender.
- Announced that it will [closely scrutinize](#) financial institutions’ business decisions in order to combat their discrimination against federally protected statuses like race, religion, and gender.
- Sued student loan company [Edfinancial](#) for lying to borrowers about their public service loan repayment benefits, warning lenders against illegally denying borrowers’ public service loan cancellation requests.
- [Released a plan](#) to prevent mortgage lenders from continuing their notoriously discriminatory and illegal home appraisal processes, which increase inequality and harm Americans’ housing security.

Holding Repeat Offenders Accountable and Ensuring U.S. Laws are Not Suggestions

- [Ordered](#) one of the biggest debt collectors in the country to pay \$24m for violating a previous consent order by collecting on debt it lacked documentation for and attempting to collect on debt outside the statute of limitations.
- [Proposed creating a public registry](#) that would require nonbank financial firms to register with the agency when they are the subject of local, state, or federal consumer financial protection agency or court orders. Americans should have access to information regarding the type and frequency of wrongdoing when choosing financial service providers.
- Delivered a [record-high \\$3.7 billion penalty](#) holding Wells Fargo accountable for widespread illegal conduct across its businesses that caused billions in financial harm. The agency ordered Wells Fargo to pay restitution to thousands of Americans who lost their homes and cars and refund countless more whose bank accounts were drained by illegal fees. In the years preceding, Wells Fargo had faced numerous other enforcement actions, from opening fake accounts and illegal mortgage kickbacks to illegal student loan servicing and car loan administration.
- Along with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the CFPB fined Bank of America [\\$250 million](#) for denying Americans unemployment benefits and illegally freezing their bank accounts using flawed fraud detection programs. Just months earlier, in April 2022 the CFPB ordered Bank of America to pay a [\\$10 million penalty](#) for illegally garnishing the wages of thousands of customers.
- [Sued](#) repeat offender MoneyGram, a payment system widely used to send remittances, for unnecessarily delaying transactions.
- Filed a [lawsuit](#) against credit reporting firm Transunion and a senior executive for violating a previous CFPB order banning the company from engaging in deceptive marketing.
- [Shut down](#) a venture capital-backed lending fintech for violating a CFPB order regarding deceptive marketing in late 2021.