

# Credit Power Now

Credit Secrets They Do Not Want You To Know



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### About The Author

Tony Brown Faire is a nationally known specialist in the areas of credit and finance. He has over 20 years of experience helping people with their credit issues. He started out as a mortgage broker whose client's had major credit issues. This led Tony Brown Faire to find solutions for his clients so that they too could realize the American dream and own a home.

After the mortgage industry fell Tony Brown Faire began helping people with credit issues. He has helped many people across the United States with credit issues. Because of his vast knowledge of credit and credit issues he is known to many as The Credit Guy.

Tony Brown Faire is the CEO of Credit Coach Inc. a company that helps people with credit issues on a daily basis. Mr. Faire still works with clients daily because he loves the feeling of personally helping people and watch as lives are made better with his credit solutions that are birthed out of experience.

Daily people who call Credit Coach Inc. are getting help with the following:

- Approved for autos even with repos on credit
- Approved for apartments even with evictions only days old
- Raising credit scores 100 points or more
- Finding Cash For Business Owners

Tony Brown Faire is the go to guy when no one else can help you with your credit problems. He wrote this book to give you a helping hand in your credit endeavors. Do not hesitate to give him a call if you need him to help you or your organization.



Tony Brown Faire

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## The Power of Credit Chapter 1

Credit is one of the single most important things in the world. It allows us to transact business from the most basic transaction or the most important purchases we make in our lives. It is credit that allows us to buy our first car and every car after that and our home where we will live our lives and in many cases die.

If credit is so important then why are some many Americans in a credit crisis where the credit score is so low that they cannot even perform daily living transactions such as getting an apartment, buying a car, financing school so that they can get a better job? The answer is simply a lack of education and understanding of how our credit system works.

Many people have ruined their credit before they understand how important it is to their daily survival. It is not always done deliberately. Some people just do not know. When I was growing up in rural Ohio as a child my father and mother did not use credit. When they were young and growing up in Arkansas credit was not something that African Americans could obtain and so they paid cash for everything. They may have had a little account at the local grocery but nothing like we know as credit. Without my parents having knowledge of credit I grew up with no knowledge of credit also or what it was for in our lives.

I remember people telling me when I got my first car you must pay your bill on time or it can hurt or ruin your credit. Great information if I only know what credit was. I DIDNOT KNOW. So I got a car, a JC Penny Card and more and credit was great because I got all of this free stuff. I was 18 and loving it because life was great.

WAIT I HAVE TO PAY IT BACK OR IT RUINS MY CREDIT!

It would be 5 years later that I finally understood what credit was. By then it was too late for me. It would be many years before I learned the **Credit Secrets** I now know that I am sharing with you in this book.

It is imperative that we teach people about credit. For many of you reading this book you are like me and you found out too late. Well no worries because in this book I will give you credit secrets to help you get back into the credit game. It is not too late for you to take

control of your life. I am going to give you amazing information to help you to get the **Credit Power** you need now to get your life back on track.

As you read this book and learn different secrets about credit I encourage you to use the information to help you with your current credit situations. I promise this information will change your life.

## ***CREDIT IS THE KEY TO UNLOCKING A BOLD NEW LIFE***

The power of credit is undeniable. With credit you can accomplish the following:

- ***Build Wealth \$\$\$***
- ***Buy A Home or Homes***
- ***Get A Great Job***
- ***Take Vacations***
- ***Buy or Build A Business***
- ***Drive A Great Automobile***
- ***Simply The Life You Desire***

***Credit is a powerful tool when used correctly.***



***Live Your Dreams***

# Credit Power Now

Credit Secrets They Do Not Want You To Know

## Chapter 2

### What is a Credit Score?



According to Baron's Banking Dictionary Credit is the definition used below.

Numeric index estimating an individual's creditworthiness and ability to repay financial obligations, taking into account promptness in paying bills, length of credit history, available credit actually used, bankruptcy, and other negative events, and other factors. The three major American credit reporting agencies all use variations of the scoring model originally developed by Fair Isaac & Company, Inc., (FICO) under different names:

Credit Reporting Agency FICO Score Name

Equifax and Equifax Canada BEACON®

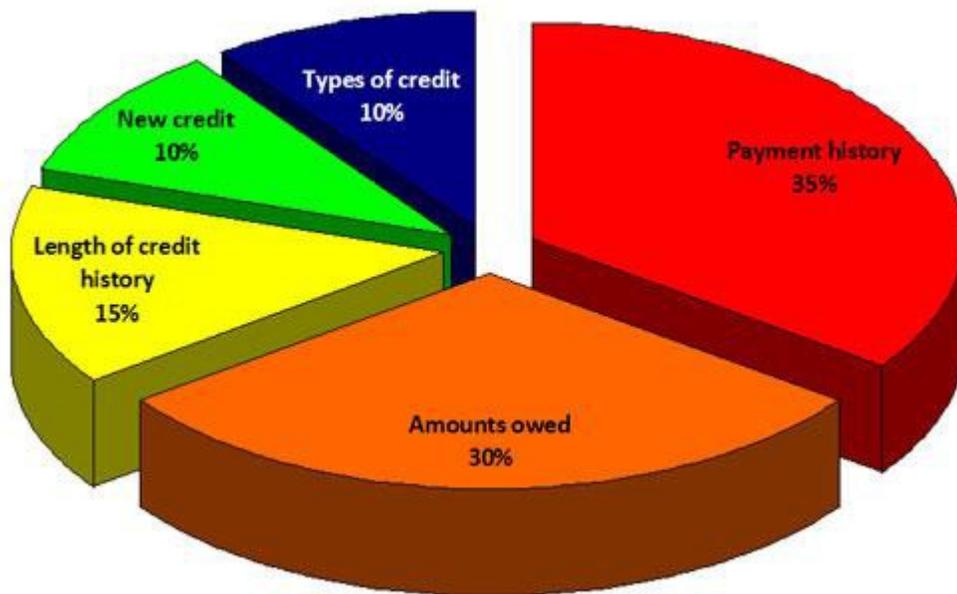
Experian Experian/Fair Isaac Risk Model

TransUnion and TransUnion Canada EMPIRICA®

FICO scores range from about 300 to a high of 850, with a score above 720 generally considered a "good credit" and a score below 600 a higher risk. Variations in credit scores can occur because credit reporting agencies process information in a borrower's credit report in different ways.

A good credit score is 720 or above. If you really want to get the things you need then you should shoot for a 780 credit score. At this level you can get loans, cars etc. on your signature at many financial institutions.

The makeup of your credit score consist of several different things that are reported on your credit report. In viewing the chart below you can see what percentages each item pays on your credit report. Payment history carries the most wait. Credit is reported based on 30 day increments. If you are 30, 60, 90, and 120 days late on an account it can destroy your credit score.



***Credit Secret – You can be 29 days late on an account however as long as you make the payment and get it to post on that 29<sup>th</sup> day it will not affect your credit score. The reason is that the credit bureaus only report in 30 day increments.***

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Credit Secrets They Do Not Want You To Know

## Chapter 3

### Credit Reports

We should all check our credit report on an annual basis, at a minimum. Consumers are entitled to receive a credit report from each of the three major credit reporting agencies (CRA) every year. Once you have your credit report, it's important you know how to read it. The simple fact is that credit reports are very complicated and I will break them down for you in this section. I suggest you pull your credit report from a free source and then use the following information in this chapter to help you read your credit report.



#### THE THREE MAJOR CREDIT BUREAUS

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**EQUIFAX**<sup>®</sup>



TransUnion<sup>®</sup>



Experian<sup>™</sup>

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Do not just skim over this section. Read all the entries to make sure everything is correct. One bad piece of information and the credit history listed on your report could be wrong.

***Credit Secret – Over 75% of All Credit Reports Have Mistakes***

#### **I.D. Section**

Here you'll find identifying information like the following:

- name
- current address
- social security number
- date of birth
- spouse's name (if applicable)

## Credit History Section

This is the meat of the report. It contains a list of your open and paid credit accounts and indicates any late payments reported by your creditors. Although it may seem a little tedious, it's essential that you read through this section very thoroughly. If you find any information that is incorrect or accounts that don't belong to you, you'll need to submit a dispute letter to the credit-reporting agency. **If you do know how to do this you can also hire a Credit Repair Company to do the work with you.** Hiring professionals to do this for you can save you a lot of time and help you get the credit score you need and deserve.

The basic format for the credit history section is as follows:

- **Company Name** - identifies the company that is reporting the information.
- **Account Number** - lists your account number with the company.
- **Whose Account** - Indicates who is responsible for the account and the type of participation you have with the account. Abbreviations may vary depending on the reporting agency but here are some of the most common:
  - I - Individual
  - U - Undesignated
  - J - Joint
  - A - Authorized User
  - M - Maker
  - T - Terminated
  - C - Co-maker/Co-signer
  - S - Shared
- **Date Opened** - This is the month and year you opened the account with the credit grantor.
- **Months Reviewed** - Lists the number of months the account history has been reported.
- **Last Activity** - Indicates the date of the last activity on the account. This may be the date of your last payment or last charge.
- **High Credit** - Represents the highest amount charged or the credit limit. If the account is an installment loan, the original loan amount will be listed.
- **Terms** - For Installment Loans the number of installments may be listed or the amount of the monthly payments. For revolving accounts, this column is often left blank.

- **Balance** - Indicates the amount owed on the account at the time it was reported.
- **Past Due** - This column lists any amount past due at the time the information was reported.
- **Status** - A combination of letters and numbers are used to indicate the type of account of the timeliness of payment.

Abbreviations for the type of account are as follows:

- O - Open
- R - Revolving
- I - Installment
- Abbreviations for Timeliness of Payment varies among agencies. Numbers are used to represent how current you are in your payments. Current or paid as agreed is usually represented by 0 or 1. Larger numbers (up to 9) indicate that an account is past due.
- Date Reported - Indicates the last time information on this account was updated by your creditor.

## Collection Accounts Section

If you've had any accounts referred to collection agencies in the last seven years, this is where they will be reported. The name of the collection agency will be listed along with the amount you owe and, in some cases, their contact information. If a collection is listed on your report that doesn't look familiar to you, contact the credit bureau and submit a dispute letter.

For your own piece of mind, you may also want to contact the collection agency to determine the nature of the account. Here's why. **You can also have a professional Credit Repair Company take on this task for you also.**

- **You may find out that the collection account is NOT yours.** Perhaps it belongs to someone whose name or social security number is very similar to yours. If this is the case, ask the collection agency to acknowledge this fact in writing. They should send a copy of the letter to you AND the credit reporting agency so that the mistaken information can be cleared from your report.
- **You may find out that the collection account IS yours.** If so, it is in your best interest to determine the accuracy of the amount of the collection account and make arrangements to satisfy your obligation as quickly as possible. Once the collection account has been paid, you should request a letter from the collection agency to this effect. Again, make sure the credit reporting agency gets a copy of the letter so that they can list the account as paid.

***Credit Secret – According to the Fair Credit Reporting Act if information on your credit report is incorrect it must be corrected within 30 days. You can make the credit bureaus correct the mistakes.***

***Yes Credit Repair Is Legal...***

## **Courthouse Records Section**

This section may also be referred to as Public Records. Here you'll find a listing of public record items (obtained from local, state and federal courts) that reflect your history of meeting financial obligations. These include:

- Bankruptcy records
- Tax liens
- Judgments
- Collection accounts
- Overdue child support (in some states)

Look closely at all the information listed here. If anything is mistaken, contact the credit bureau and submit a dispute letter.

## **Additional Information**

This section consists primarily of former addresses and past employers as reported by your creditors.

## **Inquiry Section**

It contains a list of the businesses that have received your credit report in the last 24 months. If you find the names of businesses that sound unfamiliar, you should find out who they are and why they're looking at your credit! The credit-reporting agency may be able to help you with contact information.

***Credit Secret - Remember, only companies that have received your written authorization should be able to check your credit history. Unless you owe them money and they are trying to collect a debt. Make them prove to you who they are and why they are looking at your credit.***

## Time Information Is Retained

The length of time that information remains in your file varies.

- Credit and collection accounts will be reported for 7 years from the date of the last activity with the original creditor.
- If you've filed a Chapter 7 or Chapter 11 bankruptcy, this information will be reported for 10 years from the date filed.
- All other courthouse records will be reported for 7 years from date filed.

Having read this section of my book I suggest you go to one of the free sites that are named in this book and get your free credit report today. Find out what is being reported about you. You have a right to know. Do not ignore your bad credit because it will not end until you do something. Do something today. I have written this book to help you with your credit issues.



**Credit Secret - The road to credit can take a moment. Remember it took you a long time to get where you are. Be patient in the credit repair process.**

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Credit Secrets They Do Not Want You To Know

## Chapter 4

### Raising Credit Scores

There are many examples out on how to improve your credit score. I find the information given by MY FICO Score to be the best information I have found. It is below.

#### How to repair my credit and improve my FICO credit score

It's important to note that repairing bad credit is a bit like losing weight: It takes time and there is no quick way to fix a credit score. In fact, out of all of the ways to improve a credit score, quick-fix efforts are the most likely to backfire, so beware of any advice that claims to improve your credit score fast. The best advice for rebuilding credit is to manage it responsibly over time. If you haven't done that, then you need to repair your credit history before you see credit score improvement. The tips below will help you do that. They are divided up into categories based on the data used to calculate your credit score.

#### 3 Important Things You Can Do Right Now

1. **Check Your Credit Report** – Credit score repair begins with your credit report. If you haven't already, request a free copy of your credit report and check it for errors. Your credit report contains the data used to calculate your score and it may contain errors. In particular, check to make sure that there are no late payments incorrectly listed for any of your accounts and that the amounts owed for each of your open accounts is correct. If you find errors on any of your reports, dispute them with the credit bureau and reporting agency.

Read more about Disputing Errors on Your Credit Report

2. **Setup Payment Reminders** – Making your credit payments on time is one of the biggest contributing factors to your credit score. Some banks offer payment reminders through their online banking portals that can send you an email or text message reminding you when a payment is due. You could also consider enrolling in automatic payments through your credit card and loan providers to have payments automatically debited from your bank account, but this only makes the minimum payment on your credit cards and does not help instill a sense of money management.

3. **Reduce the Amount of Debt You Owe** – This is easier said than done, but reducing the amount that you owe is going to be a far more satisfying achievement than improving your credit score. The first thing you need to do is stop using your credit cards. Use your credit report to make a list of all of your accounts and then go online or check recent statements to determine how much you owe on each account and what interest rate they are charging you. Come up with a payment plan that puts most of your available budget for debt payments towards the highest interest cards first, while maintaining minimum payments on your other accounts.

## More Tips on How to Fix a Credit Score & Maintain Good Credit

### Payment History Tips

Contributing 35% to your score calculation, this category has the greatest effect on improving your score, but past problems like missed or late payments are not easily fixed.

- **Pay your bills on time.**  
Delinquent payments, even if only a few days late and collections can have a major negative impact on your FICO score.
- **If you have missed payments, get current and stay current.**  
The longer you pay your bills on time after being late, the more your FICO score should increase. Older credit problems count for less, so poor credit performance won't haunt you forever. The impact of past credit problems on your FICO score fades as time passes and as recent good payment patterns show up on your credit report. And good FICO scores weigh any credit problems against the positive information that says you're managing your credit well.
- **Be aware that paying off a collection account will not remove it from your credit report.**  
It will stay on your report for seven years.
- **If you are having trouble making ends meet, contact your creditors or see a legitimate credit counselor.**  
This won't rebuild your credit score immediately, but if you can begin to manage your credit and pay on time, your score should increase over time. And seeking assistance from a credit counseling service will not hurt your FICO score.

### Amounts Owed Tips

This category contributes 30% to your score's calculation and can be easier to clean up than payment history, but that requires financial discipline and understanding the tips below. **Keep balances low on credit cards and other "revolving credit"**. High outstanding debt can affect a credit score.

- **Pay off debt rather than moving it around.**  
The most effective way to improve your credit score in this area is by paying down

your revolving (credit cards) debt. In fact, owing the same amount but having fewer open accounts may lower your score.

- **Don't close unused credit cards as a short-term strategy to raise your score.**
- **Don't open a number of new credit cards that you don't need, just to increase your available credit.**

This approach could backfire and actually lower your credit score.

### Length of Credit History Tips

- **If you have been managing credit for a short time, don't open a lot of new accounts too rapidly.**

New accounts will lower your average account age, which will have a larger effect on your score if you don't have a lot of other credit information. Also, rapid account buildup can look risky if you are a new credit user.

### New Credit Tips

- **Do your rate shopping for a given loan within a focused period of time.**  
FICO scores distinguish between a search for a single loan and a search for many new credit lines, in part by the length of time over which inquiries occur.
- **Re-establish your credit history if you have had problems.**  
Opening new accounts responsibly and paying them off on time will raise your credit score in the long term.
- **Note that it's OK to request and check your own credit report.**  
This won't affect your score, as long as you order your credit report directly from the credit reporting agency or through an organization authorized to provide credit reports to consumers.

### Types of Credit Use Tips

- **Apply for and open new credit accounts only as needed.**  
Don't open accounts just to have a better credit mix – it probably won't raise your credit score.
- **Have credit cards – but manage them responsibly.**  
In general, having credit cards and installment loans (and paying timely payments) will rebuild your credit score. Someone with no credit cards, for example, tends to be higher risk than someone who has managed credit cards responsibly.
- **Note that closing an account doesn't make it go away.**  
A closed account will still show up on your credit report, and may be considered by the score.

Now the next thing you must consider is this. What do you do if you have credit issues and they are not yours? According to the Fair Credit Reporting Act you can dispute items on your credit report if you believe they are not accurate. If you do not know how to do this I

suggest hiring a credit repair company to help you raise your credit scores. It is legal to dispute items on your credit report that are reporting incorrectly.

Call Credit Coach Inc. at 866-262-2413 for all of your credit repair needs.

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Credit Secrets They Do Not Want You To Know

## Chapter 5

### Credit Privacy Numbers

#### *CPN (Credit Privacy Number)*

I have used and my clients have successfully used CPN numbers. They are a great tool for those who have been victims of Identity Theft or someone who simply needs a second chance at life and getting their credit profile back in order.

The web site for Wise Geek gives the following information for a CPN.

The Credit Privacy Number, or CPN, is a nine digit identification number that can be used to report financial information to credit bureaus. Available for use primarily in the United States, the number can be used instead of an individual's Social Security number for many types of credit transactions. However, the CPN should not be viewed as an equitable substitute for the Social Security number in all situations.

Also known as a credit profile number, the CPN has its main advantage when it comes to tracking credit transactions and evaluating credit history. Rather than using a Social Security number for all credit transactions, using a credit privacy number makes it easier to segregate finances in the event of identity theft. Without access to a Social Security number, the thief is somewhat limited in the amount of difficulties that are created for the rightful owner of the number. This is because there are several types of financial transactions that cannot be conducted using this number.

Transactions that cannot be conducted using a CPN include information given to an employer, documents submitted to the Internal Revenue Service, and registering a car or truck. The number also cannot be used when applying for one of the several government sponsored home loan options, such as Sallie Mae or a FHA loan. However, a legal CPN can be used when applying for credit cards and obtaining financing that is not government related.

One of the urban myths surrounding the use of a CPN is that the credit file number can be used to avoid paying outstanding debt. In fact, the individual remains liable for all debts incurred on credit accounts referencing a Social Security number or a CPN. Obtaining this number will not result in establishing new credit to replace bad credit generated under a Social Security number.

One truth about CPN usage is that there are many citizens of the United States that routinely use this type of identification number. Celebrities often use one as a means of protecting their privacy when it comes to credit cards, loans, and other financial transactions. Members of Congress are also likely to use it in order to minimize the chances of private details about their finances being released to the general public without their authorization. People placed within a witness protection program are often issued a CPN, as it is much harder to track than a Social Security number.

Any citizen of the United States can request and obtain one of these numbers. However, it is only possible to receive one CPN. Certain resident aliens, spouses, or dependents can also apply for one if they have an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN). The number remains constant from the date of issue and is connected with the owner of the number for the remainder of his or her life. As with a Social Security number, the owner is responsible for using the CPN with prudence. This means knowing what type of transactions require use of a Social Security number and which transactions may be conducted using a CPN.

In the event of a bankruptcy, any outstanding debts listed under an issued CPN number and the individual's Social Security number must be declared in order to be included in the debt relief.

Presently, federal law allows the ability for someone to legally use a Credit Privacy Number instead of a Social Security Number. Title 5, Section 7 of Publication Law 93-579 of Government Organization and Employees Act: (a) (1) It shall be unlawful for any Federal, State or Local Government Agency to deny any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his or hers Social Security account Number. What this means is Federal Law protects those who do not wish to disclose their personal information (SS#) except where required to do so. Disclosure of your social security number is only required when dealing with the IRS, your employer, or when applying for a federally insured mortgage.

The social security administration was created during the great depression. The Federal Government's intention was to allow Americans to save for our retirement so that we may live in our senior years. Like it or not that was the plan. Over the years, the "social security" number, which was intended to identify your retirement accounts, has become a tool for the government and other private organizations to track us in numerous ways. Although, that was not the original intent of a "Social Security Number", it has become an easy way for different organizations to identify us.

For example, you are often asked for your SS # for a new bank account, credit union, or when applying for a driver's license. So why do these organizations insist on requiring your social security number to identify you? Because we allow them to!

The sole purpose of your social security number is for tax and social security use ONLY. The law states that No federal, state, or local government agency may deny you any right, privilege or benefit due to your refusal to provide your SS # for any other reason than producing money for retirement account with the Social Security Administration, the IRS and your employer.

In our country's present credit reporting system a person may be assumed guilty and then must expend a great deal of time and resources to prove his or her innocence. Additionally, once a negative item is in a credit file it may remain long past the 7-year time period most people believe is used. Additionally, a misreported item can show up in a credit report multiple times. When it comes to credit, banking and loans, there are two things you must know. The first relates to the law pertaining to the usage of your social security number as an identification tool. The second, credit bureaus are private companies and are not affiliated with the government in any way, whatsoever. Although the credit bureaus would like you to think otherwise. "Some private organizations use Social Security numbers for record keeping purposes. Such use is neither required nor prohibited by Federal Law. So you just do not use your SSN. The use of a person's social security number by such an organization is for its own internal records and they are purely a private matter between the organization and the person." "Any Federal, State, or local government agency that asks for your number must tell you whether giving it is mandatory or voluntary, tell you it's authority for requesting the number, and tell you how the number will be used. What does this mean? The present law does not REQUIRE you to furnish your SS# to private organizations. Credit bureaus are private businesses; therefore you DO NOT have to provide them with your social security number. They can only REQUEST your social security number if it is mandatory and even then you can fight this issue.

A survey conducted on behalf of the Federal Trade Commission recently, tells us that the situation is even worse. According to the FTC survey report, 4.6% of the US

population was identity fraud victims last year -- that's 10 million people.

According to the FTC figures, if someone fraudulently opens a new credit card or another loan account under your name, on average you can expect the dollar amount to go to about \$10,200. That's just an average amount. To clean up your name, and your credit rating, you will need to deal with this experience.

You can expect to spend between \$500 and \$10,200 of your own hard earned money, not including legal fees, cleaning up the mess. The above figures are just cold statistics. They say nothing about the emotional trauma, through which you are likely to go through when it happens to you. It's all very well to read and hear about bad things that happen to other people. It is quite different when the same thing happens to you, or your loved one. You can fix this problem in a much less expensive way.

You can minimize the risk and make the life of an identity thief a lot harder to execute.

#### Credit Bureaus identification system

1. Name-•- Last name and first the first 10 digits of the last name, and the first name are compared.
2. Middle initial-•- if there is a match on the first and last name, the middle initial is most likely used to verify the above.
3. Home Address-•- Usually just the first 5 digits of the address are used, sometimes a street name is used.
4. Zip codes - addresses and zip codes are compared to match the names file.
5. DOB-•- further matches are decreased by date of birth
6. SS# the social security number is matched.
7. Previous addresses/residence any prior residences are cross-•-matched to the above information.

The CB's are constantly cross matching files, to get an accurate representation of the person the file belongs to, any and all previous addresses, jobs, or other pertinent information will be entered into your credit file if it matches the criteria above. This prevents you from simply altering your SS# and sending in a new credit application, the CB's will recognize the other criteria, and simply add the new request to your current file. Thus, if you have bad credit, it will be seen. This happens when you change addresses, jobs apply in different states and so on.... If you have bad credit, and you give a new creditor any of the information above it can be cross-•-matched and linked to your credit file. And this is where our system becomes unique; you are not fooling anyone, not lying, with this system you are just avoiding the matches that would normally deny you credit. Understanding how the CB's identify you is the first step, now you know what they look for; let's now turn our attention on the first step of the program.

Second step:

Get a new telephone number; I suggest you get a Google voice line for this purpose, as getting a new line in your home would be a match. Use a service in another town/state, or get a cell phone with a new number. Have them bill the line to your new address. Now you have to make sure the matches and links are all cleared up! Take these steps before filling out any credit applications.



Change the address on your driver's license to an address different than your current address. You will be asked for your address on your DL everywhere you go, remember you are avoiding matches here, you must be thorough! If your Driver's license has your SS# on it. Request that it be changed to a different ID #, the reasons you give can be many, from harassment to simply not wishing to give out your SS# to everyone. Check with your local DMV on their rules concerning changing DL#'s, you should have no problem.

Now in the future if some creditor asks for your DL# it will be different and not tied to your old credit file, alas... a match! If you find you cannot change your DL#, then do not put it down on new credit applications! Only Federal State and Local government agencies can make you divulge your SS#, NO ONE ELSE has that right! It's the LAW.

Extra steps to insure you are not matched

Get a new Bank account with the CPN number; do not use your current residence and make sure the account is not in the same zip code as your old one. (Do not pay any old bills with your new bank account that can be matched!)

NOW we have the steps started to getting you a completely brand new credit file outlined. Your service provider will handle most of the work for you. There is little that you will need to do. When applying for new credit cards or credit lines, use the following...

Name  
New Address  
New Driver's license #  
New Telephone #  
DOB  
CPN (Credit Privacy Number)  
New Bank Reference  
What NOT to list:  
Previous addresses  
Previous Jobs (list home business)  
Anything that links you to your old credit file  
Previous creditors (even if favorable)

There is only one thing that would bring a match to your new credit file, your name. How many John Smiths are there? Do not worry about the name match, with nothing else to match, there will be no links to your old credit file and you will have started a new one.

This is a BRAND NEW CREDIT FILE; there is nothing there. That is the point and the goal. Now you have the opportunity to start building the new credit file. We have several suggestions on how to go about this.

To start off your new credit file:

Start off small, gas stations, small rental places, and local department stores. Do not rush out and apply for everything in sight. That will show up on your new file and raise eyebrows. Get a secured credit card and charge small purchases, pay them off MONTHLY. Do not make payments (this builds credit quicker) do not over extend yourself. Make sure you have enough cash to pay off the new credit accounts lest you end up getting stuck in the same cycle all over again. Follow these simple steps and soon you will be on your way to establishing great credit, it may take a while but it is better than waiting 7-10 years for all the negatives to get wiped off of your old file.

SSN's:

You are only required by law to give your SSN out for the following reasons:

1. Employment
2. Tax Matters
3. To Receive Public Assistance
4. To Obtain a Driver's License
5. To Register a Motor Vehicle

Other groups, agencies, companies and individuals that ask for your SSN have absolutely no legal right to do so. The 1973 Privacy Act protects you and your privacy! You can legally refuse to disclose your SSN for any purpose other than those specified above.

REMEMBER: You never have to misrepresent yourself or lie.

#### AVOID CONTAMINATING YOUR NEW FILE

When you apply for credit, be absolutely sure NOT to use any of your old identifying information. This includes, but is not limited to, your old mailing address, phone numbers, employers, relatives, etc. Never give any identifying information to a creditor that has ever been used before.

A good idea is not to apply for credit with any bank with which you have had credit once before. Again this could lead back and link your old file with your new one. DO NOT use your SSN on ANY credit applications. Use your new credit privacy number, (Your CPN ID#).

DO NOT use any bank, savings and loan, credit union or other financial institution, which you have used before creating your second credit file. They will have your old information on file, and could cross-link it with your new information causing your files to merge.

When using your phone number it is best to make sure it is a voice mail number or a number that is in your name (listed or unlisted) and attached to your NEW identifying address information. Sometimes the credit bureaus will cross reference a phone number to see whose name it is in. If the number you give is attached to your old id information I could very easily, with a few keystrokes, merge the new and old credit file information together in one place.

DO NOT ever give out your spouse's name or former spouse's name on any credit applications. Again this is old id information that can potentially harm your brand new credit file.

DO NOT ever give out your new CPN# to any service companies like phone companies, cable companies, hospitals, dentists, doctors, insurance companies, multi-level marketing companies, catalog houses or shopping networks, etc. Unless it is used with your new information. When you give your new CPN# to these people it is NOT in the most confidential of hands. With many of these organizations they do NOT really need your CPN# unless they are extending you credit. The law even says you are NOT required to provide it to them. These people can use some other number to identify your account. If they really want your business, they will do just that.

#### YOUR LEGAL CREDIT AND CONSUMER RIGHTS

Title 5 of the United States Code Annotated 552(a) known as the Privacy Act, ruled in part that:

"The right to privacy is a personal right designated to protect persons from the unwanted disclosure of personal information." - CAN Financial Corp vs. Local 743, D.D., 111, 1981 15F. Sup. 943, 111. (A)(1) "It shall be unlawful to deny any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individuals' refusal to disclose his or her social security account number". Pub. L 93-579: (B) "Any Federal, State, or Local Government Agency which requests an individual to disclose their Social Security Account Number shall inform that individual whether the disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, by what statutory or other authority such number is solicited, and what uses will be made of it."

The Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) prohibits creditors from denying you a loan based on reasons that have nothing to do with your credit-worthiness.

There is no law that says that a consumer cannot secure one or more nine-digit tax id numbers for their own usage. In addition, there are no laws that say that a consumer cannot develop or obtain the additional supporting criteria and or pay for services to apply for and obtain credit as long as it is not done with the willful intent to defraud creditors or credit agencies. The legality of creating a new credit file for both personal credit or business credit has



always been based primarily on the fact that there is NO INTENT to DEFRAUD creditors and or credit Agencies with untrue misrepresentations. It is the strong belief of many legal and financial professionals in the field that this can actually be done legally as long as no fraud is intended by the service providers of such services, nor their clients (intent to defraud is the key word) here, so be careful.

As long as the credit solution service provider and the consumer obtain together, new credit with accurate, honest statements reflecting their new, current information they don't have to even think about a lie or misrepresentation on the consumer's personal or business credit files. The service provider pays for secured and seasoned lines of credit, and these are placed on the consumer's personal and or business credit files, and as long as there is no intent to defraud the creditors, credit agencies, investors, financial backers, banking institutions, or the service provider, the consumer is left with an extremely high credit score to work with. However, the service provider may remove these lines of credit if a consumer attempts to defraud the service provider, their creditors, and or the credit agencies under which the brand new files are currently held by. The consumer is fully responsible for paying their bills based on their billing cycles, and based on the fact that the credit files, any credit cards, loans, Etc. are actually in the consumer's own name, and is not in any way listed under the name of the service provider.

Never lie on a credit application. Lying on a credit application is illegal under the Truth in Lending Act. However, if a consumer fills out a credit app providing all new and truthful id information (i.e. Address and phone number, etc.) and chooses to use a 9 digit ID in place of his SSN for privacy reasons and a new creditfile is created for that person, he or she has not lied on any application and therefore the consumer has not directly or willfully violated the laws of the Truth In Lending Act in any way.

AVOID MERGING YOUR NEW CREDIT WITH YOUR OLD FILE

DO NOT DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING!!!

- Apply for credit with any bank, finance company, or store with which you have previously had credit.
- Open a new checking account at a bank, credit union, or savings and loan institution that you have had any account with in the past.
- List any creditors that you have had an account with under your SSN on any new credit application.
- Add favorable credit references from creditors that appear on any of your old credit reports.

- List your spouse on any credit applications.
- Expose new file information to service-type businesses, such as automobile, lawn care, or

garbage collection firms or with any lodges, trade unions or insurance companies.

- Expose any new file information to medical professionals such as doctors, dentists, or hospital staff.
- Pay for any new file information items with an old personal check. (NOTE: Some businesses copy your check information and put it in their records) DON'T DO THIS.
- Expose your new file information to any firm or business with which you've done business in the past.

CPN'S can be used for the following:

- Credit Cards
- Loans
- Auto Loans
- Apartments
- Build a credit score
- Second Chance Credit
- Store Accounts

**CPN'S ARE A GREAT TOOL**



**Get The Credit You Need**



# Credit Power Now

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Credit Secrets They Do Not Want You To Know

## Chapter 6

### Useful Links

#### Free Credit Reports

The Fair Credit Reporting Act allows you to get one free credit report a year from each credit bureau which are Trans Union, Equifax, and Experian. You can also go online and there are many websites that you can get a free trial and pull your credit report. Once you pull your report and print it or save it on your computer then you cancel the free trial. This gives you a free credit report when you need it.

#### 3 Major Credit Bureaus

##### Experian

P. O. Box 9595 [see note], Allen, TX 75013-9595 Tel: 888-397-3742

##### Equifax

P. O. Box 740241, Atlanta, GA 30374-0241 Tel: 800-685-1111

##### Trans Union

P. O. Box 1000, Chester, PA 19022 Tel: 800-888-4213

#### Web Sites With Free Trials For Credit Monitoring and Reports

You can get free credit reports from the following sites:

- [www.equifax.com](http://www.equifax.com)
- [www.freescoreonline.com](http://www.freescoreonline.com)
- [www.freescoreonline.com](http://www.freescoreonline.com)
- [www.creditkarma.com](http://www.creditkarma.com)
- [www.gofreecredit.com](http://www.gofreecredit.com)

## Companies for Unsecured Credit Cards and Credit

Many people with bad credit do not have a credit card and it is very hard to live without a credit card. A credit card is needed for travel, hotel reservations, auto rental and so much more. Also if you have a low credit score you can raise your score by almost 30 points just by opening a credit card and waiting for the first payment to post. One thing to remember is not to charge more than 30% of the available balance.

Here are places to get credit cards. Also if you have a CPN Number these companies will consider you also for credit.

The best thing about opening an account is once the credit bureaus post it on your credit report in 30 to 45 days you will see your score increase. Remember to make your payments on time. Good Luck!

- [www.creditonebank.com](http://www.creditonebank.com)
- [www.horizoncardservices.com](http://www.horizoncardservices.com)
- [www.cardcenter.appliedbank.com](http://www.cardcenter.appliedbank.com)
- [www.firstpremier.com](http://www.firstpremier.com)
- [www.fingerhut.com](http://www.fingerhut.com)
- [www.crownjewelers.com/](http://www.crownjewelers.com/)
- [www.cs.kohls.com](http://www.cs.kohls.com)
- [www.walmart.com](http://www.walmart.com)



**You Can Achieve Your Credit Goals**

## Secured Credit Card Companies

If you have tried to get a credit card to help rebuild your credit and cannot get one then I suggest a secured credit card for you to begin building your credit. You can open an account for as little as \$300 in many cases and they will give you a secured credit card. You can then begin charging and making monthly payments. Many times after 6 months to a year they will review your payment history and may return your deposit. I am listing a few companies below for you to check into.

- [www.capitalone.com](http://www.capitalone.com)
- [www.firstprogress.com](http://www.firstprogress.com)
- [www.bankofamerica.com](http://www.bankofamerica.com)
- [www.wellsfargo.com](http://www.wellsfargo.com)
- [www.NavyFederal.org/CreditCard](http://www.NavyFederal.org/CreditCard)

**Credit Secret** - You need a credit card to make a hotel or plane reservation, or to rent a car, even if you plan to pay cash. Many stores require a credit card to accept your check. Also a secured credit card once your first payment post can also raise your credit score as much as 30 points.

## Build Credit Score Using \$500 Secured Loan at Local Bank

Pick a bank or credit union to start a secured loan. Smaller local institutions will generally be willing to help you obtain your secured loan.

The secured loan is called a "secure" loan because the bank uses either a savings account or a certificate of deposit (CD) to use as collateral against what you are borrowing.

You will need to put money into the savings account or CD. Some financial institutions (banks or credit unions) will have a minimum of \$500 to be able to obtain a secured loan.

Once you have your savings account or CD, you will be able to borrow an amount equal to the balance in your savings account or CD. Most financial institutions will have a lower rate available the higher the balance is in your savings account or CD.

Once you have secured your first loan then immediately draw the \$500 out of the bank and go to another bank and repeat the above process. Do this at least 3 times. You now make

the minimum payments on each loan for 3 to 6 months. At the end of this time period take the \$500 and pay off each loan one by one. This will give you 4 loans paid off early and you only used you own money which you still have plus interest at the end of this credit building process. Watch your credit score soar.

Make your payments and make them on time. According to the Fair Isaac Corp., which generates the FICO credit rating number used by most lenders to assess your credit, your payment history accounts for 35 percent of your number this is the largest factor among several that are weighed?



**Be encouraged your credit change is about to come.**

## Summary

I want to encourage each of you to begin today to rebuild your credit and take control of your life today. Many people call me every day about credit issues and when it is time to make the investment into them they find a reason as to why they cannot afford to get the credit repaired. Let me say this if you put it off until next week it will become next month and then next year. **STOP PROCRASTINATING!** Now is the time to invest in yourself and sign up today for credit help from someone who is a credit professional. Obviously I strongly suggest Credit Coach Inc. but rather you use our company or not find someone to help you and take control of your life today.

If you need to discuss your credit issues, I am here to talk to you each day or you can speak with one of my credit specialists. I am also available to come to your organization and do credit repair seminars. So do not hesitate and contact me today.

**TAKE CONTROL OF YOUR LIFE TODAY! GET YOUR CREDIT POWER NOW!**

# Credit Power Now

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Credit Secrets They Do Not Want You To Know

## Chapter 7

### Resources

#### Credit Coach Inc.

Is a credit repair company that can help you raise your credit score with its staff's over 20 years of experience.

Phone: 866-262-2413 [www.mycreditcoach.info](http://www.mycreditcoach.info)

#### CPN Numbers

You can get a CPN number at [www.cpnfast.com](http://www.cpnfast.com).

Also Credit Coach Inc. can help you with a CPN number.

#### Where To Pull Credit Reports

Privacy Guard( <a href="http://www.privacyguard.com">www.privacyguard.com</a> )	\$1 for the first 14 days \$19.99 per month
Free Score( <a href="http://www.freescore.com">www.freescore.com</a> )	7day free trial \$39.95 per month
Free Score 360( <a href="http://www.freescore360.com">www.freescore360.com</a> )	7day free trial \$29.95 per month
Identity Secure( <a href="http://www.indentitysecure.com">www.indentitysecure.com</a> )	\$1 for the first month \$19.99 per month
Score Sense( <a href="http://www.scoresense.com">www.scoresense.com</a> )	\$1 for the first 14 days \$19.99 per month

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## Contact Page

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### Tony Brown Faire



Tony Brown Faire  
Author

**Tony Brown Faire is available to talk to you personally about your credit issues. He also does credit repair seminars for church and business groups. Please call to discuss having Tony Brown Faire at your next event.**

**Phone: 866-262-2413 Ext. 101**

**Email: [tonyfaire@mycreditcoach.info](mailto:tonyfaire@mycreditcoach.info)**

**Web Site:**

**[www.mycreditcoach.info](http://www.mycreditcoach.info)**