

Legal New Credit File

MUST READ

How to legally manage your new consumer credit file

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“CPN” (Credit Privacy Number)

How to Set Up & Use You’re “Credit Privacy Number”

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.

Do you really understand how your social security number is used? 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 drivers 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. You can also expect to invest between 30 and 60 hours of your time if not even more, trying to clean up this mess. We have an answer to this problem for you, just read on.

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.

Is there anything you can do in order to protect yourself? There is.

Quite a bit actually. It's all based on common sense and, while there are no guarantees in life, you will 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.

Now that you know what they use, let me tell you why it is important to know about it.

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.

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Provided courtesy of LegalNewCreditFile.com



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 Drivers 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)

Notice that there is only one thing that would bring a match to your new credit file... Your name!

Notice that 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! Your service provider will assist you with this in your package.

Now you may be looking at that and saying "hey. If I can't list anything previously known about me, then how will I qualify for credit? "Well, the truth is it is a BRAND NEW CREDIT FILE, of course 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, 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 you can avoid this lengthy process through one of our proven credit enhancement packages which have worked over and over again for our new and existing customers. We use our resources to help you.

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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 Drivers 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 1974 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 anything in order to make your dreams come true. The biggest secret of all is to never 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 it 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.

IS THIS REALLY LEGAL? The answer is, yes it is.

There is no law that says that a consumer cannot secure one or more nine digit

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.

Our big consumer secret is to never blatantly 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 makes it known by drawing a line through the SSN) and a new credit file 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.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS:

Why do some say this is Legal while others claim it is Illegal?

Answer: The legality of creating and using a new credit file is based on the fact of privacy rights surrounding the use of SSN's for identification. The "1974 Privacy Act" states IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL TO DENY ANY INDIVIDUAL ANY RIGHT OR BENEFIT, OR PRIVILEGE PROVIDED BY LAW BECAUSE OF SUCH INDIVIDUALS REFUSAL TO DISCLOSE HIS OR HER SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER. As far as the legality of using a CPN in place of an SSN, we could find no reference in any of our US Federal Laws to this question. This we presume is

because both CPN's and SSN's are both currently being used by many consumers all over the United States of America. Remember: It's estimated that the largest credit bureau in America has over 300 million credit reports on file. If there are only 175 million adults in America, where did the other 125 million reports have to come from? These reports come from both CPN and SSN numbers being used simultaneously by each consumer. The big fact is that none of our research (which continues to this day) has found any case where a creditor has suffered monetary loss due to a consumer creating a second credit file whether it be used for personal reasons or for business reasons. Furthermore, we are unable to find ANY CASE where a consumer has been penalized under the law for the payment of services for the creation of a second credit file whether it be a personal or business credit file. Again, second credit files happen more often by accident than by intent! Most people have a little financial trouble and just need help to get out of that tight spot and these services help tremendously. Usually irresponsible people take advantage of such services though, and end up in worse financial shape than ever before. These services are provided specifically to responsible applicants. It is not up to the service provider to make a person responsible for their actions, and the service provider is not responsible for any client's bills under any circumstances. So, please be sure that you know what you want, and how you plan on executing a well thought out plan. Your service provider will work with you one on one to help you. Just be responsible and do not lie on applications or more importantly do not lie to yourself. There is help out there, and we can help you if you are responsible.

The big consumer secret is to 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 application Providing all new truthful id information (i.e. address and phone number etc.) and chooses to use a 9 digit CPN in place of his/hers SSN, for privacy reasons (and makes it known by drawing a line through the SSN.) and a new credit file is created, he/she has not lied on any application and therefore not violated the truth in lending act.

Do I really need to establish a new phone number and mailing address?

ANSWER: Yes. Remember credit bureaus keep track of credit files through various pieces of id information. In order to create a new credit file, one must use id information. This is very simple with the help of a friend this will allow you to use a new street address, as well as your own private voice mail number. You can use a cell phone number, provided that the number that you have is a new number. However, do NOT use MAIL BOXES ECT!!! Use a small "Mom & Pop" outfit. National chains like Mail Boxes, Etc. report to credit bureaus as mail receiving firms. Most consumers will just be open to use a friends address for free, provided that this friend gives you written permission to use their address. This also prevents you from having to pay for a private address from an identity

theft protection agency which could be costly.

*****NOTE*****

ACTUALLY, THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PARTS OF SETTING UP YOUR NEW PERSONAL OF BUSINESS CREDIT FILE CORRECTLY. IT IS BEST TO BORROW A RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS FROM YOUR FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER IN A CITY AND ZIPCODE THAT YOU HAVE NEVER USED ON A CREDIT APPLICATION IN THE PAST OR THAT YOU HAVE NEVER LIVED IN, IN THE PAST...



Do I have to rent a mailing address and phone number or can I use that of a friend or relative for free?

ANSWER: Yes! Many consumers choose to use the address of a friend or relative so there is no cost involved. This is good, as long as it is an address you have never used before (therefore it has not been entered into the credit bureaus computers with your name attached).

If you are interested in a Credit Privacy File Number, adding seasoned lines of credit to your existing personal or business credit files or both, or if you are interested in obtaining services for your business or your friends, please call us at (800) 597-2560 or email us at support@legalnewcreditfile.com

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