

Yoohaanan's
GUIDE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01.HOW TO START AN LLC /BUILD BUSINESS CREDIT	3
02.PASSIVE STREAMS OF INCOME	9
03.MANUFACTURED SPENDING	13
04.CREDIT CARD USE PROPERLY	18
05.STOCKS & DIVIDENDS INVESTING	20
06.HIGH YIELD ISN'T EVERYTHING	22
07.INSURANCE INVESTING.....	24
08.CREDIT SOURCE PAGE	27
09.REMOVAL LETTER.....	28
10.CREDIT INQUIRY REMOVAL.....	29
11.CREDIT MONITORING	30





HOW TO FORM AN LLC









01. HOW TO START AN LLC / BUILD BUSINESS CREDIT

One of the best ways to start an LLC, and the easiest, unrestricted way, is through sunbiz.org IF YOU ARE IN THE STATE OF Florida. If not, look online for your local division of the corporation's site. I will provide a link to do so on the last page. Starting an LLC is pivotal to your journey; not having the liability of certain things under your name moving forward in case of anything is best. I know some people have asked my opinion about starting an LLC or having an S Corp. There are certain things you will need when you get to a certain income bracket. Certain items will make sense when you get into a particular frame. Until then, an LLC will do you fine. Once you start the LLC, you'll be able to get many things done doing things correctly, like having a virtual business address and a business telephone number, which is not your telephone number. I will have the links for specific websites, but there are so many different ones you can research to find which company offers the best pricing for a business number or a virtual address. Some companies give you both a number and an email package.

Before starting an LLC, think of these bullet points.

-  Is this a common name? (If so, check to see if it is available or trademarked)
-  What is the industry that you want to be in?
-  When registering your business, make sure it is under the correct NAICS code (I'll include a site for that as well)
-  If you want to get funded down the line, make sure it is not under a "high-risk industry" Tap in with the team for funding.

-  Do not use your home address
-  Do not use your phone number
-  Have a professional email address
-  Speak to your accountant or tax preparer (any income related to your LLC,
-  Please report it to the IRS. It might hurt initially, but it will help in the future!!)
-  Choose the best bank for your business (have every penny go through your business CasHaPP /ZeLLe eCt)



ONCE YOU HAVE GONE TO SUNBIZ (YOUR LOCAL DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS) AND STARTED THE LLC, PAY THE \$135. YOU GO TO THE IRS WEBSITE AND GET THE EIN FOR FREE. IT TAKES ABOUT TWO MINUTES. ONCE YOU GET THE EIN, YOU GO TO DUNS AND BRADSTREET AND GET YOURSELF A DUN'S NUMBER. IF YOU'RE NOT ABLE TO PROPERLY, DO IT, I SUGGEST YOU CALL DUNS AND BRADSTREET, ONE 800 NUMBER CUSTOMER SERVICE, WILL BE GLAD TO HELP YOU. I'LL HAVE THEIR NUMBER ON THE LAST PAGE AS WELL.

Once the LLC is established, you can start getting certain trade lines to avoid using your credit. If you build the business using your SSC, you can visit quill.com and other net 30 accounts. Starting three accounts cause DNB only needs three tradelines reporting to issue you your Padex score connected to your duns number. You have to pay tradelines like Quill & Grainger and summa office supply to get this net 30 account to pop up on your business credit report. It can happen in a matter of weeks or some days. Once you establish at least three trade lines on your credit regarding your business, you can get a paydex score. That score will be seen on your credit signal portal for your Duns and Bradstreet. Once you get your Duns & Bradstreet number, you can create a portal when applying. It should allow you to create a password and email once beginning. That is the same one you will use when logging into your credit Signal to see your score. Once you have a Paydex score above 90, that is average. As long as nothing negative is reported, you can obtain gas cards at this point. Now once you have gas cards, you can go onto the next level and start accepting business, credit cards, and all of that would be without being the authorized signer because if you're an authorized signer and your credit is good, you won't need trade lines because you'll be able to create your trade lines by getting business, credit cards and business loans to build your business, credit profile building a business profile can gain you a lot of income that's not liable to your personal credit business credit cards most come with 0% interest for 15 months or even 24 months that you can liquidate for business or personal purposes that 0% interest is way better than a business loan or a personal loan because it's zero interest for 15 months sometimes 24 months or once you build your business profile with gas cards and credit cards, you can move on to loans with the best banks, which I prefer credit unions they give the highest limits like Navy federal. You can graduate to company cars, which will be a big jump for your business profile because a loan like that is a perfect look on your report. Now you heard me speak about banking and relationships. Credit unions like Navy Federal are not the only ones there a more banks out there, but as far as my personal opinion, what would give you the highest credit limit for your credit card personal and business mostly personal cause in recent years for Navy Federal business other banks are in heavy competition for high business limit cards banking relationship is extremely important. It's not just to deposit.

\$1000 or \$5000 in the bank and listen, which is a great idea that helps when you let them hold your money, but also starting other products within the bank is best. Navy Federal offers a pledge loan, beginning a long-term relationship with them long term to the point where your internal score will rise, not your credit score. The Navy Federal Credit Union has its internal score, which I'm sure other banks do. They have their internal guidelines for their customers, which is understandable, so picking the right bank is essential, and making sure that you build that relationship is the second part that is equally as important as getting every bit of what you can out of the LLC this will put you in different categories. Personal credit can speed it up, but a little hard work with a bit of money can go a long way to trade lines work. You must be patient now to speed it up. This is how we get it done, and I will have the links as well, necessarily. Add a couple of trade lines to your business account and I mean go to trade line supply and spend a decent amount of money on a trade line at least six or five years of age with a minimum \$50,000 credit limit. It might get pricey a month, but you're going to be able to see the \$30-\$50,000 credit cards that you want and the hundred thousand dollar credit card that you do want in a matter of 3 to 6 months or three months once you have that LLC companies like office depot business are waiting to give to thousands under you LLC if you apply pressure.

Also, with business credit, there is something fundamental when applying to certain credit bureaus. It is always best to go ahead and clean up your credit. We already know that regarding establishing business credit, but once you establish the credit. If you want to utilize the complete Aspects of this strategy, you have to know who you are applying to and where they are pulling as far as Experian, Equifax, and Trans Union, and once you're making the application. They allow you to do a pre qualification or a credit card offer pre approval once they have told you you're approved. Some may limit what you're approved for somebody, but not once they do that, you go to your app or the website for Trans Union Equifax or Experian. You go there and lock your credit report. Once you lock your credit report, you accept the offer. This is one way you can receive that card without an inquiry. There are other ways to run to play with just one inquiry where you can go to different banks; they have separate credit cards or loans. Some may pull from Equifax on Maple from Trans-union, so you go to the banks that draw from your highest credit score, and then the next flight will be all the banks that Pool from your second-highest credit score, and none of these banks are going to know that you have a credit card with them because these banks only primarily check from certain credit bureaus. No, I will be giving a free credit inquiry removal letter, but everything must be done precisely in that letter. The links that I'm sending as well must be done. If you cannot, call me or DM me for a consultation, and we'll get you going because sending off the letters and having consumer law on your side with the FTC and the CFpb is excellent. Still, you might have to make a phone call to apply some additional pressure, call them, and let them know. Hey, you got my letter. I sent it off with tracking. Ensure this is done promptly because this is ruining my reputation with my bank verbatim. You can see it just like that once you get online, and it's best to speak to the fraud department because many other departments can swiftly take things off your credit report. I have sent the numbers and addresses of those you need to speak with. Any people fail to realize that the people working at the credit bureaus are regular human beings, and if we treat them as such, don't disrespect them treat them with the respect they deserve, we can get a lot done when it comes to removing things off of your credit you can remove child support, foreclosure, repo, etc. being able to get a loan once you establish business or personal credit is a good thing, but it's a bad thing. If you do not know what you're going to do with that loan, that's why obtaining the business credit card gives you time to figure out what you're going to do, and you have some time to collect still the 0% interest on which business cards give you so you can still liquidate their card you have 15 to 24 months.

Once you want to start an LLC, that fee of 135 is not the last fee you will pay. You will pay that once a year to keep your LLC active, but within the first year, you will only see funds from your LLC if you apply pressure. Still, I will tell you this: if your credit is up to par, you can quickly obtain business credit without the trade lines I will explain. So, if you want to build business credit, the best way to fix your credit, and at that point now, you're only going to use

you as an authorized signer for the business. They're going to use your credit as collateral for the business that can catapult your business credit from 0 to 100 quickly because if you have good personal credit, then you'll be able to obtain a business credit card, business loans, etc. much quicker than someone looking to build business credit without the personal guarantor.

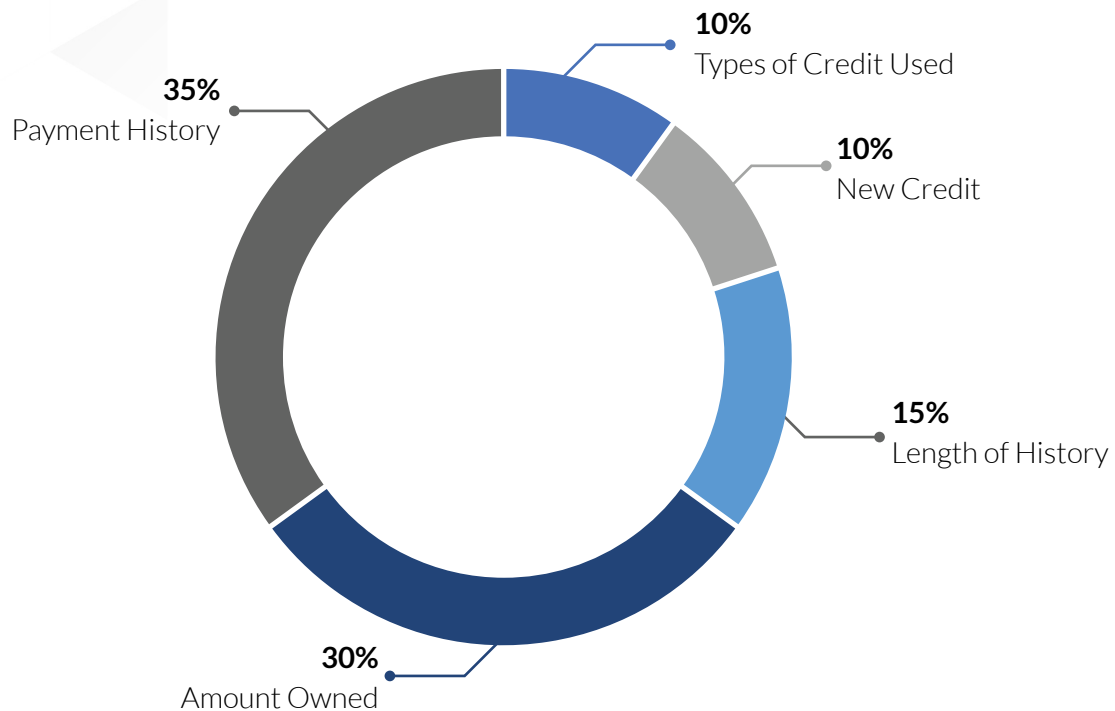
Now I have a massive surprise for everyone that bought this book. I'm going to be uploading two pages. The first page is for the entry, and the second page is for your unwanted items that these items can be taken off your credit report. I guarantee you that if you follow my steps, I will have the links and the numbers of whom you need to contact. First step will be identifying what's on your credit report. Second step do you need to know if you're currently paying for this item and is it active if it's not active. It's in the collections, perfect if you're not paying for it, and it's been a while. It's even better, but if you're currently paying for it, it might be a bit harder to remove; if you follow the steps, you can get it done. Follow the letter for the collection items and items you wanted to lead to the exec team. You're going to go to an identity theft report, and you're going to label these things on your complaint <https://www.identitytheft.gov>. If you cannot do it, contact me asap when you go to this website. The first step is to click I want to report identity theft. The following steps come easy, especially for inquiries. Many people say they do not see the steps, but when the questions ask did you ask for a copy of your credit report? Say yes!

As I said before, training your credit is essential, so business credit will be a lot easier once you have that underway. So you have to send off the lettuce to each credit bureau, so that's three different letters. When you send this letter, you must send it with your ID, preferably two forms of ID, one month of the recent bill showing the address on your ID, along with a printed copy of the FTC complaint from [identitytheft.gov](https://www.identitytheft.gov). Now you have a package of all those things as ID, one month's bill, the letter, and the complaint. Everything is packaged up and sent to all three credit bureaus, specifically of what's on each bureau because some bureaus might have this report in the next bureau may not, so you don't want to send the same letter to all bureaus, and it's not reporting on that bureau they are just going to send you a letter, saying hey we don't have this report, is your money or waste your time so make sure it's correctly done. I understand that when you're cleaning up your credit, it will take some time. It's a quick process if you reply to the amount of pressure, you need because once I get six inquiries on my credit report, I can remove them within 24 hours. Removing things from your credit will take time, especially if you're doing it by yourself because there are inevitable mistakes that someone that doesn't know how to deal with the credit companies or how to utilize consumer law on their side specific errors you will make now these letters that I'm speaking to you about have to go out priority or should I say certified so you can have tracking so you can hold Experian or Trans Union or Equifax accountable once they receive it now there are many things you can necessarily do to prepare to make this a lot easier for you. Still, regarding the specifics contact me, if you have a copy of the e-book, you will receive a consultation from me.






**ONCE YOU FIX YOUR CREDIT THE REST OF YOUR LIFE WILL
FALL IN PLACE**

HOW IS CREDIT CALCULATED?






BUSINESS CREDIT REPORTS

-  Equifax, Experian, and Dun & Bradstreet
-  Connected to you by your Employer Identification Number (EIN) or your Tax ID number
-  Scores have many different ranges

VS



PERSONAL CREDIT REPORTS

-  Equifax, TransUnion, and Experian
-  Connected to you by your Social Security number
-  Scores range from 300 to 850

TRADE LINE OPTIONS

AGED

- 9 year 9 month CITI card with a \$530 limit for \$400
- 23 year 3 month USAA card with a \$11,900 limit for \$1100
- 11 year 9 month USAA card with a \$22,700 limit for \$850
- 13 year USAA card with a \$5,000 limit for \$700

HIGH LIMITS

- AMEX \$31,500 for \$500
- AMEX \$31,500
2= \$63,000 for \$700
- Navy Federal \$29,000 for \$500
- Navy Federal \$15,800 for \$400
- PENFED \$20,000 for \$400
- PENFED \$15,000 for \$350
- 15k limit Hilton honors AMEX -\$300
- 6k limit AMEX - 200
- For both 15k and 6k limit - \$500



02. PASSIVE STREAMS OF INCOME

There are three main categories of income: active income, passive income, and portfolio income. Passive incomes include earnings from a rental property, limited partnership, or other business in which a person is not actively involved—a silent investor, for example. It can also include interest generated from a bond or savings account, dividends paid out by a stock investment, and unemployment benefits.

TYPES OF PASSIVE INCOME

Passive income includes self-charged interest, rental properties, and businesses in which the person receiving income does not materially participate. There are specific IRS rules that need to be followed for income to be considered passive.

SELF-CHARGED INTEREST

When money is lent to a partnership or an S corporation acting as a pass-through entity (essentially, a business designed to reduce the effects of double taxation) by that entity's owner, the interest income on that loan-to-the-portfolio income can qualify as passive income. "Certain self-charged interest income or deductions may be treated as passive activity gross income or passive activity deductions if the loan proceeds are used in a passive activity," the IRS states.

RENTAL PROPERTIES

Rental properties are defined as passive income with a couple of exceptions. If you're a real estate professional, any rental income that you're making counts as active income. If you're self-renting, meaning that you own a space and rent it out to a corporation or partnership where you conduct business, that does not constitute passive income—unless that lease had been signed before 1988, in which case you've been exempted into having that income defined as passive.

Income from leasing land does not qualify as passive income, either. However, a landowner can benefit from passive income loss rules if the property nets a loss during the tax year.

Rental income: Rent out a garage, room, or a house or apartment if you have it. This can be a short-term or longer-term arrangement.

Spread knowledge: There's a chance that there are people out there who will pay for the knowledge and expertise you've acquired. You could think about creating an online course or writing an ebook. There is money to be made, provided that you have something good to share and a decent market strategy. An alternative is to start a YouTube channel.

Sell goods online: Thanks to online marketplaces such as eBay, it's relatively easy to sell stuff to people all over the country or globe. That could be anything from things sitting in your attic to buying items when they are on sale and then selling them on for closer to their retail value.

Sell photos: The internet provides all kinds of opportunities to make passive income. Another option is to sell the rights to the photos you've taken to other people via a specialist platform such as Getty Images, Alamy, or Shutterstock.

Peer-to-peer lending: With peer-to-peer (P2P) lending, it's possible to operate like a financial institution, making personal loans through a third-party intermediary to other individuals and collecting the interest payments.

Invest in income stocks: Many well-established companies on the stock market pay their shareholders a regular cash payment known as a dividend. You can choose to reinvest that money back into the stock or withdraw it as income and use it as you wish.

Park your money in a certificate of deposit (CD) or savings account: It's possible to open a bank account that pays interest on the money credited. The rate of return usually depends on interest rates in the broader economy, and how long the bank is allowed to hold the funds before you can retrieve them without paying a penalty.

Now, as you all know, I have multiple streams of income. I have Amazon. I have Forex, and I also have Real Estate now. As far as Amazon, you can start up with little to nothing, but that comes with its downfalls. Retail arbitrage is something that is not for the week. Starting Amazon by paying the \$39 a month that they ask for even if you're making 10,000 or if you're making one dollar amount, they are charging that \$39 fee. They also charge other fees for shipping and handling if you're doing FBA, which is fulfilled by Amazon.

FBM fulfilled by amazon

If you're selling Nike items, you buy six Nike products, send Amazon the receipt, and they will allow you to sell those Nike products the same thing for toys and the same thing for medical items. You buy a certain amount of 1 to 10 items, most times less than 10. Now you send Amazon.

the receipt that you purchased the items online or in-store, but you must buy it from a Wholesale manufacturer. Once you do, you send them the receipt, and they will ungated you from that category and brand. YOU CAN also gain full access by gaining your seller certificate. In your local state, this allows you to get taxed only on what you sell and nothing more. As far as Amazon, that is something that you can start with \$500. As I said, retail arbitrage is something that we go to Walmart or Target, and we purchase anything on sale or scanned on the Amazon site. We see it being sold for a profit, which is often a lot of things for profit, but it just has to make sense for you as far as you can get a lot of it. Please send a lot of it to Amazon Things like that helps out because you can do FBM or FBA, and with FBA, you can allow your customers to receive prime shipment.

Real estate is one of the best ventures you can make, and I'll leave a couple of links. Also, wholesale real estate is you playing the middleman and getting it done simply from your laptop. All you need is specific platforms like propstream.com and Facebook. You can thrive the contracts you send to the seller and buyer with your fee added is easy to tap in with the team for it or pay for it at Office Depot. Wholesale is finding the home, contacting the seller, getting a solid number of what they want to sell at, and you put your number on top of that. Now you're moving toward FB, getting in the groups, and making it known you're looking for a buyer and description of the property. It will sell fast regular fee wholesalers add 5 to 10k.

The Fha program allows you to put down less than 3.5% or just at that mark for a home. Home will have to be your primary residence for at least a year, but you still need to rent it out within that first year or Airbnb within the first year. Most of the homes cost \$250,000. Your 3% will only have to be \$ 7500\$ when you think about owning property worth that much, and sometimes it comes with equity. Let's talk about something other than refinancing to purchasing another property now. You would be building your portfolio, but you can't win real estate without getting in, and it's not about the interest rate. Wholesale is the best route if you're talking about zero or no money down simply from your laptop. Now Fha has a Loan program. There are also programs that you can get up to \$50,000 down. I will put the links for those programs as well. Now with these programs, you will have to go through naca.com. All those loans will be along the same lines as USDA loans.

You can attain these loans at a 3.5% interest rate. Now getting a source of income can change your life dramatically. Reasons, why you should always start with what you are willing to risk goes the same way with Forex, Amazon, or anything else that you're looking to build a half to invest wisely, but being frugal in supporting won't necessarily get you to the point of quitting your 9-to-5. Hence, you must understand when the scale and went to risk and take the chance. You're bound to bear a loss. Everyone does. It's just a matter of bouncing back and adjusting; investing your money in something like the stock market is risky. Still, you have to be able to hold long-term investing into trucking, which is I feel you have to have a method and excellent credit, especially in something about interest; you don't want to pay for a truck monthly, so we're in the line of something's I've changed because of high-interest rates before the end of 2023 the fence says they're going to raise interest rate two more times a total of 0.25%. The Fed is looking to take money out of the market, and the only way to do that is we need more people, unemployment right now. People are spending money, it's a lot of money in the market, so they are not able to lower interest rates as of yet, but it will come. When it does come, it's best to have your credit fixed and have liquid capital so you can make the moves you need to go with bitcoin stock, market, or real estate market, whichever market suits you best.

Real Estate is one of my bread-and-butters, and you can do it online easily. Specific platforms allow you to pay monthly. You'll get access to MLs, homes, and sellers; you only have to find a buyer. There are a lot of buyers on the Facebook marketplace; there are a lot of wholesalers on the Facebook marketplace, and many Clubs you can join from wholesalers. Once you join those free clubs, you can post your property. If anyone is interested and ready, you can make that money within the hour hotel is easy. There's always supply no; you must be the middleman, the supplies, the Real Estate. You're the middleman now. Find the buyers who might be wholesalers like you, or you might get a direct BUYER WHERE you can eat the whole pie. Ensure you don't get greedy in Wholesale because you set your price. Don't ruin a good deal because you want to make 50 K in one shot. You can gain passive income from the stock market in multiple ways. There are different stocks that you can necessarily buy and trust that Big won't do you wrong even if the market crashes; it will always come back stocks like Disney and Nvidia, strong stocks that we know will sustain the test of time. Many people ask me why I don't invest more in stores because I will put more money into ETFs than companies. I believe in silver and gold and things of that nature because they will stand the test of time. I know our current setting has alarming and high-interest rates, but if you have a good deal, you should jump on that, don't just go with your gut. Ask others' opinions, professionals, or those in the field but do it quickly because great real estate deals do not last.



03. MANUFACTURED SPENDING

Manufactured spending lets you qualify for introductory spending bonuses on credit cards without depleting your financial reserves. Instead of purchasing traditional goods or services to meet the necessary thresholds, it involves buying things you can turn back into cash, which you can then use to pay your credit card bill.

Manufactured spending can net you hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars in rewards. However, there are risks involved, so don't rush into it without knowing how it works. Here's what you should understand about the process to decide if it's right for you.

HOW MANUFACTURED SPENDING WORKS

One of the primary ways that credit card companies attract new users is to offer lump-sum sign-up bonuses. These usually promise an enticing reward of points, cash, or miles. All you have to do is hit a certain spending level on the card within a brief introductory period.

in 2021, the Chase Sapphire Preferred card offered a whopping 100,000 in bonus points if you spent \$4,000 on purchases within the first three months of opening your account. That's equal to \$1,250 toward travel through the Chase reward system or \$1,000 in cash.

As you can see, there are exciting rewards to be had. A \$1,250 travel credit could easily cover a round-trip flight to a tropical destination of your choice.

However, not everyone can afford to spend \$4,000 on their credit card in three months. That works out to \$1,333 per month, and you might have difficulty hitting that number without inflating your spending.

Credit card companies are hoping you'll go out and buy that new flatscreen TV you've been thinking about or make some other big purchase to get you over the hump. They stand a better chance of making money off interest on your balance that way.

Of course, while that's good for them, it's terrible for you. Credit cards carry an average interest rate of 16.16%¹. If you overstretch and get stuck making an \$80 minimum monthly payment indefinitely to pay off a \$4,000 balance, you'd pay a whopping \$2,564 in interest before you finished.

Enter manufactured spending. You can use it to cover the difference between your natural spending levels and your credit card reward threshold. Or, if you're more ambitious, you can use it to cover the entire amount, so you don't ever have to worry about spending too much.




Once you've reached your spending requirement, ideally generating additional cashback rewards or points in the process, you can use the money to pay off your credit card balance.

MANUFACTURED SPENDING STRATEGIES

Manufactured spending strategies tend to shift over time. When they become too well known, credit card companies or other third parties involved may feel like people are abusing the system. At that point, they may step in to limit a technique's effectiveness.

Fortunately, there are countless ways to manufacture spending, and people find new ones all the time. Once you understand how others do it, you'll start to see opportunities yourself and learn to create your strategies.

The best techniques are:

-  Easy to complete repeatedly without calling undue attention to yourself or breaking any rules
-  Inexpensive enough that you don't diminish your rewards by paying unnecessary fees
-  Reliably executable so you can confidently liquidate on the back end

Here are some examples of tried and true strategies that meet these requirements. They'll give you a better picture of how manufactured spending looks in practice.

PREPAID VISA AND MASTERCARD GIFT CARDS + MONEY ORDERS

One of the classic methods for manufacturing spending is to buy Visa and Mastercard gift cards and use them to pay for money orders payable to yourself.

You'll pay a small activation fee for the gift cards, usually somewhere between \$5 and \$10, but you typically won't face any charges for buying them with a credit card. Credit card fees are the bane of manufactured spending.

For example: if your landlord allows it, there's often a fee of around 3% of your bill to pay your rent by credit card. At that rate, to reach a minimum spending threshold of \$4,000, you'd pay \$120 in fees, significantly eroding your potential reward. Buying gift cards is a way to avoid getting hit with these types of costs.



You can usually find the lowest activation fees for gift cards at grocery stores. Depending on your credit card terms, that may also let you leverage a category bonus.

For example, your card might offer additional points or discounts for spending at grocery stores, restaurants, and gas stations. You can also buy cards online through sites like GiftCards.com, but it's typically more expensive.

An important thing to keep in mind when using gift cards for manufactured spending is that your credit card issuer may decide to treat the transaction as a cash advance. That would trigger significant additional fees and interest, which you want to avoid at all costs.

One of the classic methods for manufacturing spending is to buy Visa and Mastercard #giftcards and use them to pay for money orders payable to yourself

Some ways to prevent that problem are to:

-  Buy your gift card in the same transaction as your grocery run
-  Turn off cash advances with your credit card provider

You should also ask the gift card seller whether their gift cards show up as a cash advance or a purchase before you buy to be safe. Once you have your gift card in hand, you can use them to purchase a money order that you make out to a bank account in your name. Money orders are like prepaid checks, which means you can deposit them directly into a bank account.




Funding Bank Accounts When you open a new bank account, you need to deposit a minimum amount of money into it to get started. Usually, people do this by depositing cash, depositing checks, or making electronic transfers. However, using your credit card instead is one of the easiest ways to manufacture spending. Unfortunately, banks have been cracking down on this strategy for years. Most limit the amount you can fund to a relatively low dollar amount or disallow it entirely. If the transaction does go through, it often registers as a cash advance anyway. If you're going to give it a try, make sure you thoroughly research the bank and credit card in question first. Even then, you might end up triggering cash advance fees, so be prepared. Credit cards are powerful tools, but only if you know how to use them. Find out our favorite tips for wielding them well: [How to Use Credit Cards Wisely: 11 Rules to Live By](#)

THE LEGALITY OF MANUFACTURED SPENDING

Manufactured spending is legal. No law says that you can't use your credit card to pay for things like gift cards, money orders, or bank accounts to get your credit card rewards. Credit card issuers are well aware that they're taking a risk by offering these incentives. All financial institutions know there will be some people who manage to game their systems. They're just confident that they'll still make a profit on average. That should tell you something about the dangers of manufactured spending. However, while manufactured spending is not illegal, it is frowned upon. Financial institutions and vendors consistently revise their terms and conditions to block manufactured spending strategies. That's why techniques typically become obsolete over time. In addition, if your financial institution gets wind of your manufactured spending tactics or decides that your behavior is suspicious, they may lock or even cancel your account at any time. It's a good idea to create accounts at separate banks for your manufactured spending. You don't want to risk losing access to the funds in your primary checking account or ruining the relationship with your bank over a \$500 credit card reward.

RELATION TO CREDIT CARD CHURNING

Manufactured spending is closely related to credit card churning, which is the process of continuously opening up credit cards, qualifying for the rewards, then closing them to avoid annual fees. The most dedicated churners regularly open up dozens of cards per year. They can generate impressive rewards, but the only way to sustain that much spending without going broke is to manufacture it. Unfortunately, the more often you manufacture your spending, the more likely you are to run into the risks involved, such as:

-  Being unable to liquidate your intermediary step back into cash
-  Triggering a cash advance fee or racking up interest
-  Getting your bank account locked or your credit card canceled

Even if you don't manufacture your spending, banks often take steps to prevent credit card churning. For example, Chase's infamous 5/24 rule will block your application for any of their accounts if you've opened five others, regardless of the institution, in the last five months.

To get a more comprehensive understanding of credit card churning, check out our analysis of the strategy: [Credit Card Churning: What Is It and Is It Worth It?](#)

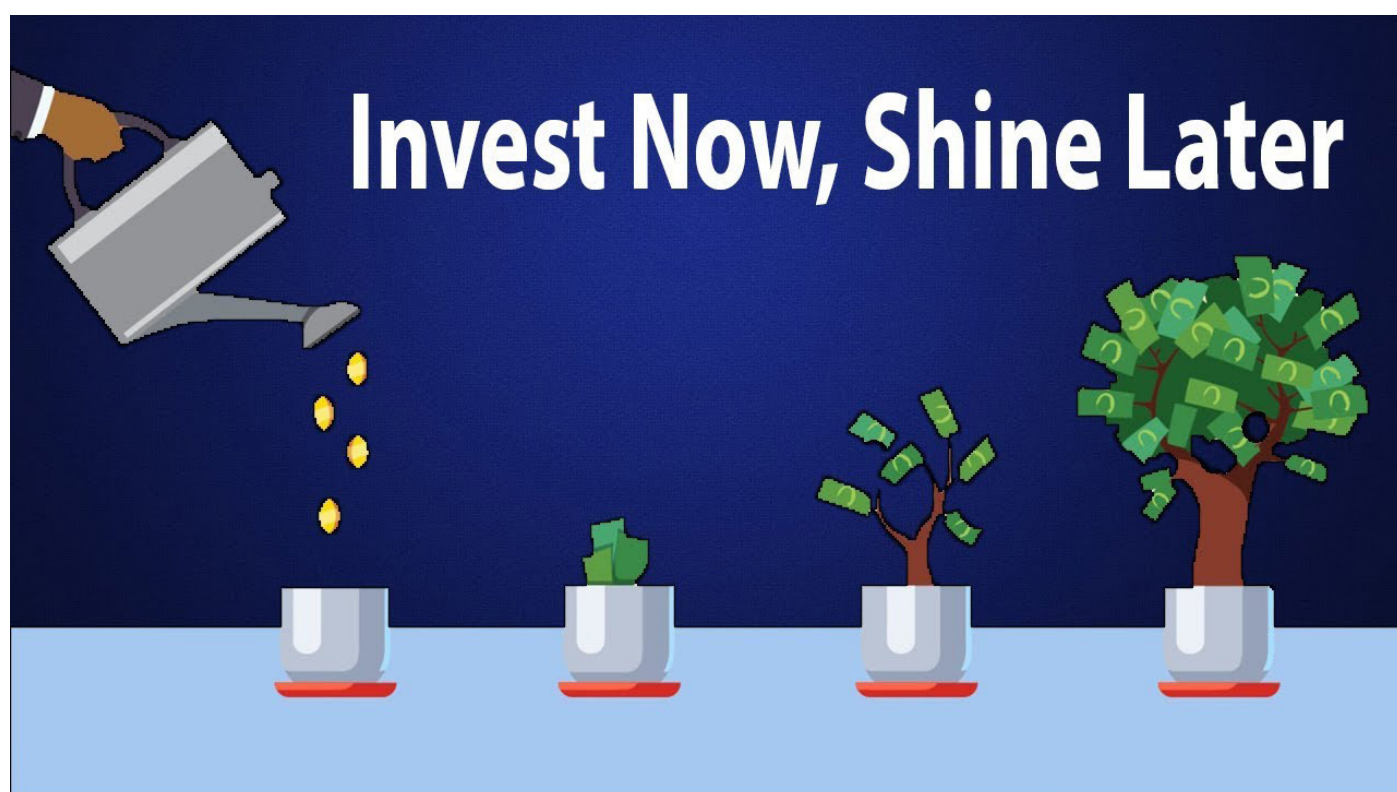
KNOW THE RISKS AND START SLOW

Manufactured spending has the potential to be highly lucrative, and the lure of easy money is powerful. However, the potential downsides are also substantial, especially for people who repeat the process multiple times as a part of their credit card churning strategy.

For example: Even if you churn properly, there can be significant implications for your credit. Every time you open up a credit card, you add a hard inquiry to your credit report. Too many of them, especially in quick succession, can significantly harm your credit score.

Even worse, if you make a mistake while churning or manufacturing spending, it can quickly wipe out your credit card reward and snowball into a significant expense. For example, cash advance fees can be as much as 5% of the amount advanced and carry an interest rate even higher than the base rate for traditional credit card balances.

If you're going to engage in manufactured spending or credit card churning, make sure you know the risks and take steps to mitigate them as much as possible. Do your research, and make sure you have the financial resiliency to withstand an attempt gone wrong.





04. CREDIT CARD USE PROPERLY

Credit cards can be an effective tool for building credit, earning rewards, and even handling emergencies. But like any tool, they work best when used with skill and understanding. So let's explore how to become a credit card ninja, shall we?

TYPES OF CREDIT CARDS

There are several different types of credit cards, and choosing the right one for you is key. Here's a quick rundown:

Standard (or Regular) Credit Cards: These cards don't offer rewards but typically come with a lower APR.

Reward Cards: These cards offer rewards in the form of cashback, miles, or points.

Secured Credit Cards: These cards require a cash deposit that serves as collateral and are great for building or rebuilding credit.

Balance Transfer Cards: These cards allow you to transfer your balance from another credit card, usually with a lower introductory APR.

UNDERSTANDING THE APR





The Annual Percentage Rate (APR) is the cost you pay each year to borrow money, including fees, expressed as a percentage. It's important to know your APR because, if you don't pay off your balance in full each month, you'll be charged interest based on your card's APR.

FEES AND PENALTIES

Some credit cards come with fees like annual fees, balance transfer fees, and foreign transaction fees. Make sure to read the fine print before applying!

HOW TO USE CREDIT CARDS RESPONSIBLY

This is key! To stay in the good books of your credit card issuer (and your credit score), aim to:

-  Pay your bill on time each month
-  Keep your balance low compared to your credit limit (under 30% is ideal)
-  Avoid cash advances
-  Regularly check your account for fraudulent activity

Remember, credit cards aren't evil; they're tools. And like any tool, they can either build or break depending on how they're used.

SERVICES

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Bankruptcy |  Medical bills Inquiries |
|  Judgments |  Foreclosures |
|  Repossessions |  Personal information |
|  Child support |  Collections |
|  Student loans |  Charge-offs |
|  Late payments |  Short sales medical bills |
|  Tax liens | |



05. STOCKS & DIVIDENDS INVESTING

The main thing about the stock market is that it is a great way to keep your passive income invested and secure when you have long-term goals. Short-term goals are not necessarily for the stock market. Yes we all heard of the pump and dump stocks but we can't necessarily think they are going to happen all the time so when it comes to the stock market, you have to be patient and you have to be strategic when I mean strategic you it's how you invest you have to consistently support and hold long-term because there's different ways of gaining dividends the dividends that you can gain there's other ways of doing that once you buy certain stocks, certain stocks, pay dividends monthly so you you're able to earn a certain amount of money monthly just for owning the stock if you own enough of the stock dividend payout is tremendously higher or for example, getting paid out by the dividend is passive income because you've already bought the stock in the stock is making the money but the dividend on top of the stock is bringing you back pay as well because if you sell the stock you can still make money, but while you're on the stock, the dividend is giving interest we can understand dividends in many ways, but one of the best ways to understand dividends is income coming in from your owned stock.

44% of the 60s, a massive 73% of the 70s during high inflation, and so forth, except for the 2000s when the whole stock market was negative but still returned a +1.8%. Still, another huge reason why investors love and respect dividends is because no matter what happened to the stock market, whether it was going sideways or was going down, historically speaking, checks were still being paid, even the most recent example last year in 2022 in the stock market went down 20%.

Dividend investing can be a great investment strategy. Dividend stocks have historically outperformed the [S&P 500](#) with less volatility. That's because dividend stocks provide two sources of return: regular income from dividend payments and capital appreciation of the stock price. This total return can add up over time.





Because of their lower volatility, dividend stocks often appeal to investors looking for lower-risk investments, especially those in or nearing retirement. But dividend stocks can still be risky if you don't know what to avoid. Here's a closer look at how to invest in [dividend stocks](#).

Dividend investing can be a great investment strategy. Dividend stocks have historically outperformed the S&P 500 with less volatility.

HOW DIVIDEND STOCKS WORK

Let's look at an example. Say you buy 100 shares of a company for \$10 each, and each share pays a dividend of \$0.50 annually. If you invested \$1,000, you would receive \$50 in [dividend payments](#) for a year. That works out to a 5% dividend yield -- not too shabby.

What you choose to do with your dividends is up to you. You can:

-  [DRIP](#) -- automatically reinvest them to buy more shares of the company through a dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP).
-  Buy stock in a different company.
-  [Save the cash](#).
-  Spend the money.

Regardless of whether the company's stock price goes up or down, you will receive those dividend payments if it continues to disburse them.

The beauty of stocks that pay dividends is that part of your return includes predictable quarterly payments. Not every company offering dividend stocks can maintain a dividend payout in every economic environment, but a [diversified portfolio](#) of dividend stocks can produce reliable income, rain or shine.

Combine those dividends with [capital appreciation](#) as the companies you own grow in value and the total returns can rival and even exceed those of the broader market.

Investing in the stock market will give you a better return than investing in the bond for the last 96 years was 56.3% for the end of last year, it was only 37%, and that means there's a lot of room for increases in the future in this series also supported by the amount of cash that companies have on their balance sheet right now a lot of money, and some of them will increase their dividend payouts because we have a massive, retiring baby boomer population a lot of those people will be looking for additional fixed income is missing out on a lot more money by focusing on instead of something else like Tech and AA revolution a lot more money I don't know



06. HIGH YIELD ISN'T EVERYTHING

Inexperienced dividend investors often need to buy stocks with the highest dividend yields. While high-yield stocks aren't bad, high products can result from a stock's price falling due to the risk of cutting the dividend. That's called a dividend yield trap.

Here are some steps you can take to avoid falling for a yield trap:

- 📊 Avoid buying stocks based solely on dividend yield. If a company has a significantly higher yield than its peers, that's often a sign of trouble, not opportunity.
- 📊 Use the payout ratios to gauge a dividend's sustainability.
- 📊 Use a company's dividend history of payout growth and yield as a guide.
- 📊 Study the balance sheet, including debt, cash, and other assets and liabilities.
- 📊 Consider the company and industry itself. Is the company's business at risk from competitors, weak demand, or some other disruption?

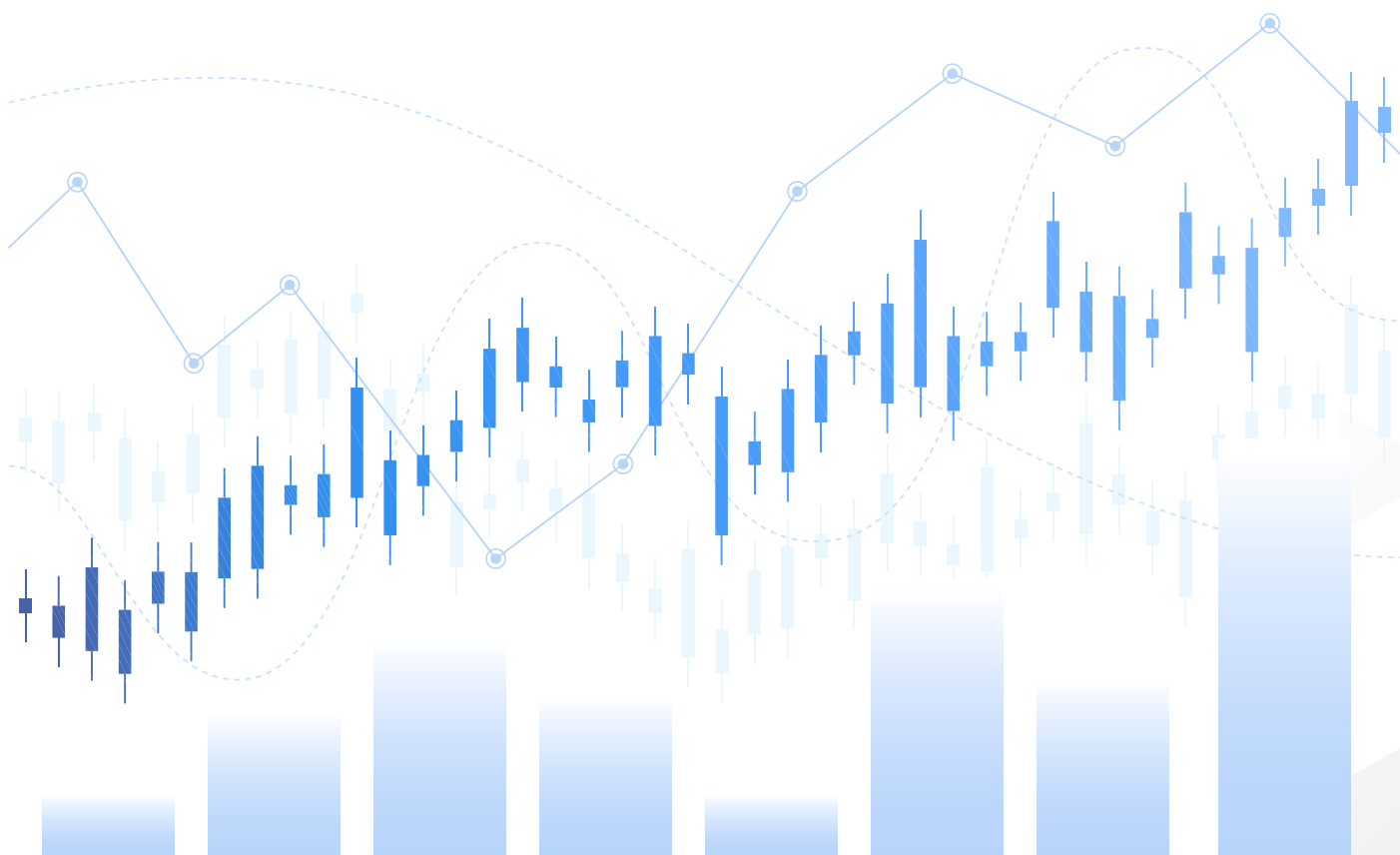
Sadly, a yield that looks too good to be true often is. It's better to buy a dividend stock with a lower yield that's rock-solid than to chase a high yield that may prove illusory. Moreover, focusing on dividend growth -- a company's history and ability to raise its stock dividend -- often proves more profitable.

HOW ARE DIVIDENDS TAXED?

Most dividend stocks pay “[qualified dividends](#)”, which are taxed from 0% to 20%, depending on your tax bracket. The range is significantly lower than the ordinary income tax rates of 10% to 37% or more. (an additional 3.8% tax is levied on certain investment income for the highest earners.)

Although most dividends qualify for the lower tax rates, some are classified as “ordinary” or [non-qualified](#) and are taxed at your marginal tax rate. Because of their corporate structures, several stocks are structured to pay high dividend yields and may come with higher tax obligations. The two most common are real estate investment trusts, [REITs](#), and master limited partnerships, or [MLPs](#).

Of course, this extra tax burden doesn’t apply if your dividend stocks are held in a tax-advantaged retirement plan such as an individual retirement account ([IRA](#)). However, investing in MLPs can sometimes leave you owing taxes, even on your IRA.





07. INSURANCE INVESTING

What is insurance investing? This is understanding which fits you best, and term life insurance can be used for saving and investing, but let's not forget insurance. Term life or whole life is always confusing for some people. Which is best? Which is right? Well, let's discuss it and do some pros and cons.

WHAT IS TERM LIFE INSURANCE?

Term life insurance provides life insurance coverage for a specific amount of time. (Hence the term.) if you get a 20-year policy; you're covered for that 20-year term.

If you die at any point during those 20 years, your beneficiaries (the people you picked to receive the death benefit of your policy) receive a life insurance payout. For example, if you bought a \$300,000 policy for a 20-year term and died within the next 20 years, your beneficiaries would get \$300,000. Yes, it's really that simple.

And here's the key difference between whole and term life: Term life plans are much more affordable than full life insurance. This is because the term life policy has no cash value unless you die during the term (we'll talk more about that in the whole life section).

But that's not to say term life is a waste! After all, you wouldn't skip out on homeowners insurance just because you'd never personally met anyone who'd lost their home in a fire. You're willing to pay a small price for the coverage to protect yourself from the unthinkable (but possible) event. Term life's the same. You want it because life is precious, hard things happen, and you care about your family. And despite what you'll hear from whole-life salespeople, life insurance has one job: to replace an income. (That's one big reason we like it.)

TERM LIFE PROS AND CONS

Sometimes term life gets hate from whole-life marketers because term doesn't let you build cash value. They're wrong, of course—but we get why cash value might sound like an intelligent idea. To explain why we recommend term life all day long, here's a summary of the pros and cons.

Remember, the only job life insurance has to replace the policyholder's income. From about any angle, term life gets that job done better than life. Of course, no one wants to use their term life insurance policy—but if something happens, you know your family will be taken care of. They'll still miss you but won't forget you and wonder how they will pay the bills.

WHAT IS WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE?

[Whole life insurance](#) (sometimes called cash value insurance) lasts your entire life. Complete life plans are generally much more expensive than term life. There are several reasons, but mostly because you're not just paying for insurance here.

Whole life insurance costs more because it's designed to build [cash value](#), which means it tries to double up as an investment account and life insurance—blending insurance and a savings account into one product. Here's another truth about the difference between whole life and term life insurance.

WHOLE LIFE CONS AND PROS

We don't have a lot of positive things to say about whole life insurance. And for an excellent reason! It's one of the worst financial products on the market and is confusing, but we'll add this chart to clarify the problems.

The story's moral is this: Keep your insurance and investments separate. You don't want to spend years investing your hard-earned money only to leave it all to your insurance company... Get term life insurance.

Let's say we have a friend named Jack, in his 30s, who wants to get \$250,000 of life insurance for his family. He meets with a whole [life insurance agent](#) who pitches a \$260-per-month policy that will include the insurance coverage and build up savings for retirement (which is what a cash value policy is supposed to do).

On the other hand, a term life agent tells Jack he can get a 20-year term with \$250,000 of coverage for about \$13 per month—that's a \$247 difference compared to his whole life.

If Jack goes with the whole life, cash value option, he'll pay a hefty monthly [insurance premium](#). But it's because the part of his premium that isn't insuring him is going toward his cash value "investment," right? Well, you'd think, but then come the fees and expenses.

In truth, the additional \$247 per month disappears into commissions and expenses for the first three years. After that, the cash value portion will offer a horrifically low rate of return for his investments (we're talking 1–3% here!).

But here's the worst part. Let's say Jack gets this \$250,000 whole-life policy at 30. He pays \$260 monthly, with \$15 going to the insurance and the rest into that savings account with a 2% return rate. After 40 years of paying way too much for his insurance, Jack is 70 and has \$250,000 in insurance and roughly \$180,000 in cash value. Then, Jack dies. How much does the insurance company pay his wife and kids? \$250,000. But wait! What happened to the \$180,000 of Greg's hard-earned savings? The insurance company keeps it. Which is wrong but happens every day.



08. CREDIT SOURCE PAGE

Transunion

PO Box 2000

Chester, PA 19016

Additional Notes:

Please remember the bureaus have 30 - 45 days to investigate your dispute and get a response back to you! if a bureau fails to respond, this means the account(s) you were disputing are to be deleted immediately.

Keep track of the dates you mail off your dispute letters! I've found it's best to send all dispute letters out simultaneously to keep track, especially when you're not sending the letters certified. Include a copy of your state-issued identification card and a copy of your social security card with your dispute letter, except those you send to collection agencies and creditors.

Never dispute online! You waive so Many rights if choosing this option! It's not worth it, no Matter How Convenient!

SUNBIZ (START LLC) https://dos.myflorida.com/sunbiz/	IRS (GET EIN) https://www.irs.gov/	Duns & bradstreet (duns number) https://www.dnb.com/
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TRADELINE VENDORS FOR BUSINESS

QUILL https://www.quill.com/	GRAINGER https://www.grainger.com/
---	--

CREDIT BUREAUS ADDRESSES:

Experian

PO Box 9701 Allen, TX 75013

Equifax Information Services, LLC PO Box 740256

Atlanta, GA 30374-0256

TransUnion

PO Box 2000 Chester, PA 19016

09. REMOVAL LETTER

Name: _____

SSN: _____

DOB: _____

DATE: _____

it should no longer appear as a charge-off; I am the victim of identity theft, I have sent FTC complaint I did not open this account; The creditor misreported my account, and all my payments are current

To further support my claim, I have attached documentation including:

Please delete it immediately as required under Section 611(a)(5)(A)(i).

Fraudulent and inaccurate also unverified item on my credit report and distributing it to 3rd parties are damaging, my reputation and credit worthiness.

Under the FCRA 15 U.S.C. § 1681i, all unverified accounts must be promptly deleted.

You should be aware that reporting such invalidated information to major credit bureaus might constitute defamation of character, as the negative marks on my credit report harm my credit and prevent me from enjoying all the benefits of good credit. In addition, until you provide me with proper validation of this debt, you are not allowed to pursue any collection activities, Also, pursuant to USC s16811 (6) (A) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, please notify me when the items have been deleted. Please let me know if anything further needed during the removal process.

Accounts:

10. CREDIT INQUIRY REMOVAL

Name: _____

SSN: _____

DOB: _____

DATE: _____

After recently reviewing my credit report, I noticed unauthorized credit inquiries I did NOT authorize the following inquiries listed below. These we're not obtained with my consent. Please delete it immediately.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Please remove these erroneous items IMMEDIATELY and send me an

Under the FCRA 15 U.S.C. § 1681i, all unverified accounts must be promptly deleted.

You should be aware that reporting such invalidated information to major credit bureaus might constitute defamation of character, as the negative marks on my credit report harm my credit and prevent me from enjoying all the benefits of good credit. In addition, until you provide me with proper validation of this debt, you are not allowed to pursue any collection activities, Also, pursuant to USC s16811 (6) (A) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, please notify me when the items have been deleted. Please let me know if anything further is needed during the removal process.

11. CREDIT MONITORING

<https://www.identityiq.com/sc-securepreferred.aspx?offercode=431275QQ>

This is a tri-merged credit monitoring service. We partner with this company! Highly RECOMMEND!

CREDIT KARMA:

<https://www.creditkarma.com/>

This is a free service that displays scores from both Equifax and TransUnion.

ANNUAL CREDIT REPORT:

<https://www.annualcreditreport.com/index.action> Get a

free copy of your credit report every 12 months from each credit reporting company.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION:

<https://www.ftc.gov/>

If you feel your rights have been violated or identity may have compromised, contact this office immediately.

HAVE A COMPLAINT? COMPANY/CREDIT BUREAU NOT RESPONDING TO DISPUTE LETTERS?

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU:

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/complaint/>

Credit Bureaus Telephone Numbers (Check websites as the numbers change)

Experian:

1-888-397-3742

Instant Experian 714-830-7000 ask for fraud department






TransUnion:

1-800-916-8800








Equifax:

1-866-349-5191 instant equifax-866-640-2273

LIST OF SERVICES

-  Credit Repair
-  Credit restoration
-  Personal credit building
-  Business credit building
-  Business formation

LAYER 1: STRUCTURE COMPANY

-  DUNS NUMBER
-  BUSINESS PHONE NUMBER
-  BUSINESS EMAIL
-  LOGO
-  WEBSITE
-  BUSINESS DIRECTORY
-  BUSINESS BANK ACCOUNT




LAYER 2: NET 30 ACCOUNTS

-  ULINE
-  QUILL
-  GRAINGER
-  VISTA PRINT

LAYER 3: GAS & STORE CREDIT CARDS

-  SHELL
-  PHILLIPS 66
-  UNIVERSAL
-  OFFICE DEPOT
-  LOWES

LAYER 4: VEHICLE FINANCING

-  ALLY
-  FORD
-  GM
-  TOYOTA



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Growth@yoohaanan.com





THINK AND INVEST