

AVOIDING FINANCIAL SCAMS

- **Pay attention to your billing cycles:** Contact creditors if you don't receive your bills on time – this could be a sign that your account has been taken over by an identity thief.
- **Secure personal information in your home:** Keep identification cards, passports and account numbers in a secure place in your home. Shred all personal information before throwing it away, including credit card offers.
- **Avoid impossible claims:** Be careful of deals that are “too good to be true” or are “good today only.”
- **Read the small print:** Get all promises in writing and read all paperwork before paying any money or signing any contracts.
- **Free means free:** Reject any offer that requires you to pay to get a gift or something that's “free.”

If you suspect your credit union account has been compromised, contact us immediately. To report a financial scam, contact the Federal Trade Commission at:

www.ftc.gov

ID Theft Hotline 1-877-ID THEFT (438-4338)

Report Fraud 1-877-FTC HELP (382-4357)



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Federal Credit Union

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**How to protect your money
and your good name**

More than 30 million Americans have fallen victim to identity theft or other financial scams at a cost of billions of dollars, and the toll is mounting. As your credit union, we want to help you avoid becoming a victim. With a few simple precautions and a healthy dose of common sense, you can protect your finances and your good name from financial scammers.

COMMON FINANCIAL SCAMS

It's important to be aware of the ways in which scammers try to separate you from your money. Here are some of the most common financial schemes:

IDENTITY THEFT

Identity thieves use your personal information, such as your Social Security number or credit card number, to open new accounts and run up high bills in your name.

CHECK FRAUD

Criminals use counterfeit checks drawn on your bank account. Thieves typically obtain your account information by stealing a blank check of yours, getting old financial documents from your trash, or removing bills or other financial information from your mailbox.

CHECK SCAMS

A stranger seeks your help cashing a large check, offering to let you keep most of the cash if you agree to send a smaller portion back. When the check bounces, you are liable for the entire amount plus fees – and you're also out any money the thief talked you into sending back.

LOTTERY OR SWEEPSTAKES SCAMS

A scammer sends a letter or e-mail claiming you've won a lottery or cash prize. They send a fake check for part of your winnings and ask you to send them money to cover the "taxes" to get the rest of the money.

PHISHING

Scammers send an e-mail or telephone you, claiming to be from your financial institution, a retailer or government agency, and try to trick you into providing your financial or personal information. **Remember, your credit union will never contact you for personal information, such as your account or Social Security numbers.**

PHARMING

You get a bogus e-mail that appears to be from your credit union, credit card company or other financial services provider. The e-mail directs you to click on a link to an official-looking Web site, where you're asked to provide personal information. Thieves then "harvest" your information to gain access to your financial accounts.

OVERPAYMENT SCAMS

Scammers buy merchandise you advertise online or in the newspaper, and send a fake check or money order for more than the amount advertised. They then ask you to send back the excess money.

PHONE FRAUD

A scammer pretends to be selling goods or investments, or requests donations to unregistered charities. The caller attempts to obtain financial or credit card information.

CREDIT CARD FRAUD

An identity thief uses your credit card, or opens a new credit card account in your name, to purchase merchandise. You may not find out until your credit is ruined due to large unpaid credit card bills.

HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF

Stay smart: Your best defense is knowledge. By taking a few precautions, you can help fight fraud and avoid unnecessary worry and expense. Here are some tips to help you protect your good name, based on Federal Trade Commission recommendations:

- **Know who you're dealing with:** Do business only with companies that plainly provide their name, street address and phone number. You can also verify any information on a company's Web site with a company representative.
- **Visit the organization's Web site the safe way:** Type in a company's URL, rather than clicking on a link provided in an e-mail you receive. If you have suspicions about any e-mails you receive, call the company's representative by phone for verification.
- **Protect your personal information:** Don't give out personal information on the phone, through the mail or over the Internet, unless you've initiated the contact.
- **Use passwords wisely:** Help protect your credit union, credit card and utility accounts by placing a password on them whenever possible. Avoid using easily available information, like your mother's maiden name or your birth date, as your password.