THE

DIY CREDIT RESET GUIDE

A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO TAKING CONTROL OF YOUR CREDIT

Elite Management Solutions
serving you with integrity



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INTRODUCTION TO CREDIT



Credit is the ability to obtain goods or services before making the full payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future. In this document we will be going through the step-by-step process to understanding and improving your credit.

Credit scores are used to determine your risk factor for future loans. The three-digit score is a numerical representation that indicates how risky a borrower you are from a lender's perspective. A higher credit score can help improve the terms and conditions you qualify for.

For example, your credit scores impact the deals and interest you will receive when you buy a home, finance a car, rent an apartment, apply for a job, buy insurance, purchase a cell phone, or open a new credit card. Yet millions of Americans are walking around with inaccurate, outdated, or completely false information on their credit reports.

As one credit repair guide puts it, “Did you know that there are millions of errors in consumer credit reports?” Errors can include wrong dates, wrong balances, duplicate accounts, or accounts that don’t belong to you at all. The good news? You have rights — strong ones. And when you use them correctly, you can remove inaccurate, incomplete, or unverifiable information and rebuild your credit from the ground up.

This book gives you a step-by-step system to do exactly that. The first step to credit repair is understanding how credit reporting works.

HOW CREDIT REPORTING WORKS



The credit reporting system is made up of three main players:

- Consumers
- Credit bureaus
- Financial companies

1 **Consumers:** A Human Being or Corporation who purchases goods and services for personal or business purposes.

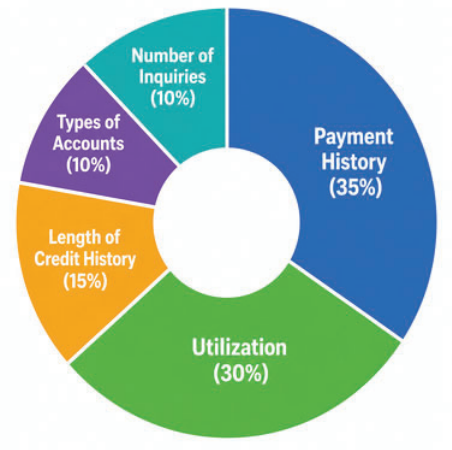
2 **Credit Bureaus:** Information about your credit cards, loan accounts and credit inquiries is reported electronically through TransUnion, Equifax, and Experian by lenders and creditors about every 30 days. These bureaus collect and store your credit information in your profile for future reference. Meaning, your behaviors can be reviewed in the future by others to determine your risk level. A personal credit scorecan range between 300-850. A credit score of 700 or above is generally considered as good. A score of 800 or above on the same range is considered to be excellent. Most credit scores fall between 600 and 750. Higher scores represent better credit decisions and can make creditors more confident that you will repay your future debts as agreed.

Businesses such as auto loan lenders, banks, credit card companies and insurance agencies use your credit data from the credit bureaus to determine your risk level. Once they have an idea of how risky it is to lend you money, they can determine the rates you'll have to pay or other terms and conditions. They may also use this information to send you pre-approved offers in the mail.

3 **Financial Companies:** A company concerned primarily with providing money, as for short term loans. Finance companies are commonly referred to as "lenders of last resort." Their rates and terms are not as favorable as those offered by banks and credit unions so higher risk consumers tend to depend on them for their credit needs. As such, having a finance company account on your credit report could cost you points.

In summation, Credit Reporting works like this. Credit scores are used by lenders to make decisions about whether or not to offer you credit. When creditors and lenders check your credit, they'll very likely do so with one of the major Credit Reporting Agencies, TransUnion, Equifax, and Experian. These three agencies retain information on more than 200 million Americans.

The data the bureaus have in your credit files is used to calculate your credit scores. Understanding how credit scores are calculated gives you the power to influence them. Your credit scores are determined by five major factors:



Payment History (35%) — On-time payments matter most.

Utilization (30%) — How much of your credit you use.

Length of Credit History (15%) — Older accounts help.

Types of Accounts (10%) — Revolving + installment accounts.

Number of Inquiries (10%) — Hard inquiries and new accounts.

FICO vs. Vantage: Most lenders use FICO, while apps like Credit Karma use Vantage. Scores may differ, but the principles are the same.

Why Accuracy Matters: Even one wrong date or balance can drop your score. That's why this book focuses on correcting errors first.

DIY CREDIT RESET BLUEPRINT



1 Legit Attacking

There's only three ways to legitimately attack and some can be combined:

1. Factual disputing: calling out clear inconsistencies and incomplete info on reports
2. Consumer law: using consumer rights based on court interpretation and NOT for what the law "says"
3. Metro 2: compliance-based method that challenges of the items are reported based on the industry guidelines

2 Getting Your Credit Report

To repair your credit, you need all three reports:

- Experian
- Equifax
- TransUnion

You can get your reports by going here:

3 Organizing Your System

Credit repair is a process, not a single action. Organization is your secret weapon.

What You Need:

- File folders (one per bureau + one for collectors)
- Highlighters
- Sticky notes
- A tracking spreadsheet (Provided with our Deluxe Bundle)
- Certified mail receipts
- Calendar reminders

As the source document says, “Your goal is to become ‘not worth it’ for banks, credit bureaus, and collectors, by showing them that you know the law AND that you are more organized than they are.”

4 Auditing Your Credit Reports

This is where the real work begins.

Focus on Three Sections:

1. Public Records
2. Derogatory Accounts
3. Late Payments / Unsatisfactory Accounts

What to Look For Across the 3 Bureaus

- Wrong dates
- Wrong balances
- Wrong Account Numbers
- Duplicate accounts
- Accounts you don’t recognize
- Incorrect status (open/closed)
- Wrong payment history
- Misspelled names or addresses
- Mixed files (someone else’s info on your report)

Highlight every issue. You’ll dispute them later.



18 90-Day Action Plan

Days 1–7

- Pull reports
- Organize folders
- Highlight errors

Days 8–21

- Send personal info updates
- Send first disputes
- Send validation letters

Days 22–45

- Track responses
- Send follow-ups

Days 46–90

- Escalate
- Begin rebuilding
- Optimize utilization

19 Maintaining Good Credit

Long-Term Habits

- Pay on time
- Keep utilization low (below 30%)
- Review reports annually
- Avoid unnecessary inquiries
- Build an emergency fund

Your credit is a lifelong asset — protect it.



THANK YOU

Although Elite Management Solutions can do all the work for you, there is more you'll learn along the way. This DIY guide is an excellent start to you getting much better results for yourself and save you a lot of time from trying to figure it out on your own.

We hope this guide is truly a game changer for you, as it has been for others. Keep in mind results may vary, and are not guaranteed, but you will notice a difference in either results, workload, or both.

Feel free to tag me on social media with your Results! Good luck and God bless.



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