

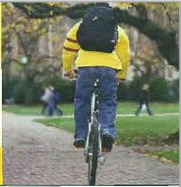
Wells Fargo | Customer Communications



Get the credit facts.

Use the Wells Fargo
Student Visa® Credit Card wisely.





Credit Class

is Now in Session

Lesson 3

The 20/10 Rule

Use the 20/10 Rule to maintain a manageable credit card balance and stay on top of your payments. Keep your total credit card debt less than 20% of your total annual income, and your total credit card monthly payments no more than 10% of your monthly net income. Following this rule and making your payments on time will help you build a solid credit rating.

Lesson 4

Develop Good Credit Study Habits

Study your credit card agreement. Understand your credit card account fees and restrictions.

Keep track of your purchases. Review your statements and call your financial institution if you see something you don't understand.

Make at least the minimum payment. And pay on time to avoid late charges.

Avoid taking cash advances except for emergencies. A fee is charged for cash advances and interest rates are usually higher.

Never give out your credit card information. Do not provide your card number, address or phone number to anyone or any company you do not know or trust.

Keep your statements. Review your statements for suspicious transactions and file your statements after you send in your payment so you'll always have a record.

Extra Credit: Manage and Protect Your Good Credit

Additional Information. Visit the Education Center and Banking on our Future links in the Resources section at wellsfargo.com.

Change your payment due date. Call Wells Fargo Customer Service at (800) 642-4720.

Lost or stolen credit cards. Your Wells Fargo credit card is covered by WellsProtect™. It protects you from unauthorized purchases on your account when reported promptly. Contact Wells Fargo immediately to report any suspicious purchases on your account.

Heed the warning signs. If you have late fees, are over your credit limit or cannot make your minimum payment, your good credit rating may be in jeopardy. But don't panic. Contact your creditors immediately to work out a manageable payment plan.

Credit management assistance. Contact your local Consumer Credit Counseling Service (CCCS) office for assistance in managing your credit. Call (800) 388-2227 for your local office.

Whether you want to apply for a student loan, purchase a car, rent an apartment or even buy a house, how you use your credit card over time can determine if other credit applications will be approved or denied. Like a report card, your credit history is a record of how you manage your credit obligations.

A credit card is a great way to establish a credit history – but it's important to use it wisely. The following lessons will help you understand how to establish a solid credit rating and achieve financial security after graduation.

Lesson 1

Credit is a Personal Loan

A credit card must be repaid on a regular basis, like a personal loan. To successfully build your credit history, always make at least your minimum required payment on time, and pay off your balance whenever possible. If your payment due date falls at an inconvenient time of the month (before payday, for example), you can call your financial institution and request a change.

Lesson 2

Make a Monthly Budget

Create a monthly budget to ensure that you don't charge more purchases than you can afford.

- **First, make a list of all your monthly bills and expenses,** including food, rent, gas, car payment, clothing, books/supplies, spending money, and other expenses.
- **Next, list your monthly net income** (the amount you receive after tax deductions), including work-study and job earnings, scholarships, grants, loans, money from home, and other income.
- **Do the math.** Subtract your monthly expenses from your monthly net income and see if any money is left over. If not, find a way to balance your budget by cutting some of your "want" items each month, such as movie and concert tickets, or new clothing.

Remember: always pay yourself first. Set aside 5% of your monthly income each month for your future needs and emergencies.