

6 SIMPLE STEPS TO MOVE YOUR CHECKING ACCOUNT

1. Open Your New Account

In most cases, you'll be able to open a checking account with an initial deposit of \$35 -100. At a credit union, you'll also become a member and co-owner at the same time.

2. Order New Checks and an ATM/Debit Card

You should also consider applying for a credit card from your new local bank or credit union at the same time.

3. Ask Your Employer to Reroute Your Direct Deposit

When you open your new account, ask the bank or credit union for a **direct deposit authorization form, then give this form to your employer.** It may take 1-2 pay cycles for the change to be made, so keep your old checking account open and watch for the switch.

4. Contact Companies that Direct-Debit Your Account

Using your last bank statement, make a list of any businesses that you've authorized to directly debit your account. Ask your new bank or credit union for an automatic payments authorization form that includes your new account information. Send this to the businesses on your list.

5. Set-up Online Bill Paying for Your New Account

If you like to pay bills online, set up bill payment information for your new account.

6. Close Your Old Account

Warning: do not just withdraw the last dollar and assume the account will fade away on its own. Your old big bank may start charging you fees for having an empty or inactive account. So, follow the bank's procedure for closing it out.

WHY SHOULD YOU MOVE YOUR MONEY?

INVEST IN MAIN STREET, NOT WALL STREET

- Local banks invest in local businesses.
- Big Wall Street banks make risky investments.
- Your community banker will learn your name and provide you with personal service.
- Big banks like Citibank pay tellers \$12.00/hr while their CEO, CFO, and other officers get more than \$10 million in salary and stocks.

END 'TOO BIG TO FAIL'

- Big Wall Street banks gambled with our money, than demanded a bailout of \$700 billion.
- "Banksters" threaten our economy, yet their size has only increased since we bailed them out.
- In 1994, the largest 5 banks held 13% of US deposits, today they hold 38%.

FEWER FEES, MORE SAVINGS

- More community banks and credit unions are offering ATM surcharge-free networks.
- Community bank fees are less, on average
- Community banks often pay you higher interest than big banks.
- The numbers are clear: the bigger the bank, the higher the fees.

WE MUST MOVE OUR MONEY!

See : <u>www.moveyourmoneyproject.org</u> www.culookup.com

