

Credit History:

A record containing information about you, including your payment history on previous debts.

Credit Report:

A report of the credit history and other information about you that is kept by credit bureaus, which may include: your name, address, social security number, payment history (good and bad), current and previous debts, employers, income, etc. Accurate information on a credit report may not be legally removed. Incorrect information may be removed by disputing the information to the credit bureau involved.



NMRLD

**NEW MEXICO
REGULATION &
LICENSING DEPARTMENT**

New Mexico Only:

This lender is licensed and regulated by the
New Mexico Regulation and Licensing
Department

Financial Institutions Division
P.O. Box 25101
2550 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504

To report any unresolved problems or
complaints, contact the division by telephone
at (505) 476-4885 or visit the website:

www.rld.nm.gov/financial-institutions/

Making Informed Decisions When Applying for Loans



IMPORTANT CONSUMER INFORMATION

This brochure contains some common terms and definitions, which are intended to help you better understand your credit transaction. Credit costs money, so it is important that you fully understand the terms of your credit transaction. If you come across terms you do not understand, look up the terms or ask our personnel to explain the terms to you. Ask questions. Make certain the questions that you ask are answered. Make certain you understand the terms and costs of your loan.

Common Terms and Definitions

Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA):

A federal regulation which requires lenders to promote the availability of credit to all creditworthy applicants without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, or age (provided the applicant has the capacity to contract); to whether all or part of the applicant's income derives from a public assistance program; or to whether the applicant has in good faith exercised any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act. The regulation prohibits creditor practices that discriminate on the basis of any of these factors.

Contract:

A written binding document, describing terms of an agreement between two or more persons. (Keep all paperwork. Later, if there are any questions, you will have your agreement in writing.)

Annual Percentage Rate (APR):

The cost of your credit as a yearly rate. APR is a combination of the interest rate plus the fees charged on your loan. APR is higher than the interest rate because it includes both fees and interest as finance charges. The calculation of APR is mandated pursuant to Federal Law (12 CFR Part 1026 – Truth in Lending Act (“TIL-APR”). It is intended to provide a single value for a consumer to compare the cost of credit between one lender and another. Under New Mexico law, an additional type of annual percentage rate (“NM-APR”) must be disclosed, which may include additional charges that are not included in the TIL-APR. The NM-APR for a loan in an amount of more than \$500 and up to \$10,000 made pursuant to the Small Loan Act of 1955 or the Bank Installment Loan Act of 1959 cannot exceed thirty-six percent. The NM-APR for a loan in an amount of \$500 or less made pursuant to the Small Loan Act of 1955 or the Bank Installment Loan Act of 1959 cannot exceed thirty-six percent plus a fee that shall not exceed five percent of the total principal of the loan and shall not be imposed on any borrower more than once per twelve-month period.



Finance Charge:

The dollar amount the credit will cost you. Finance charges include interest and may also include transaction fees and service fees.

Principal:

The amount of money owed on a debt, on which interest is calculated.

Balance:

The total amount of money owed to a lender.

Interest:

The cost of borrowing money, generally a percentage of the amount owed.

Default:

Failure to pay a debt as agreed to on a contract. When a loan is in default, the lender may demand full payment of the remaining debt.

Collateral:

Security pledged by a borrower to protect the interests of the lender; in case of default, the lender may take ownership of the security, if any, pledged by the borrower.

Credit Bureau:

A private company that keeps a record of your credit history for distribution upon request by authorized parties. When you apply for credit, a lender may request a credit report to review when considering your application.

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