

HOW TO APPLY

- Please complete sections 1 through 8
- Return this application to your credit union
- Sign and complete section 9
- An incomplete or unsigned form may delay processing

1 NOTE AND COMPLETE

Married Applicants may apply for a separate account. Check the appropriate box to indicate Individual Credit or Joint Credit.

NOTICE TO OHIO APPLICANTS: The Ohio laws against discrimination require that all creditors make credit equally available to all credit worthy customers, and that credit reporting agencies maintain separate credit histories on each individual upon request. The Ohio Civil Rights Commission administers compliance with this law.

- Individual Credit:** Complete **Applicant** section. Complete **Co-Applicant, Spouse** (referred to as "Other") section: (1) about your spouse if you live in a community property state (AZ, CA, ID, LA, NM, NV, TX, WA, WI), or (2) if your spouse will use the Account. Please check box to indicate whom the information is about.
- Joint Credit:** Each Applicant must **individually** complete the appropriate section below. If Co-Borrower is spouse of the Applicant, mark the Co-Applicant box.

Amount Requested \$ _____ **Purpose:** _____

Repayment: Payroll Deduction Cash Automatic Payment Military Allotment _____

STATEMENT OF INTENT

Are you interested in having your loan protected? Yes No
If you answer "Yes," then the credit union will disclose the costs of this voluntary payment protection to you. A separate election which discloses the terms and conditions must be signed for protection to be effective.

2 APPLICANT INFORMATION

APPLICANT

Please print in ink or type.

NAME (Last - First - Initial)	
DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER/STATE	
ACCOUNT NUMBER	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
BIRTH DATE	HOME PHONE BUSINESS PHONE/EXT.
PRESENT ADDRESS (Street - City - State - Zip) <input type="checkbox"/> OWN <input type="checkbox"/> RENT	
..... YEARS AT THIS ADDRESS	
PREVIOUS ADDRESS (Street - City - State - Zip) <input type="checkbox"/> OWN <input type="checkbox"/> RENT	
..... YEARS AT THIS ADDRESS	
COMPLETE FOR JOINT CREDIT, SECURED CREDIT OR IF YOU LIVE IN A COMMUNITY PROPERTY STATE: <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED <input type="checkbox"/> UNMARRIED (Single - Divorced - Widowed)	
LIST AGES OF DEPENDENTS NOT LISTED BY OTHER APPLICANT (Exclude Self)	

CO-APPLICANT SPOUSE

Use "SAA" if information is "Same As Applicant".

NAME (Last - First - Initial)	
DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER/STATE	
ACCOUNT NUMBER	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
BIRTH DATE	HOME PHONE BUSINESS PHONE/EXT.
PRESENT ADDRESS (Street - City - State - Zip) <input type="checkbox"/> OWN <input type="checkbox"/> RENT	
..... YEARS AT THIS ADDRESS	
PREVIOUS ADDRESS (Street - City - State - Zip) <input type="checkbox"/> OWN <input type="checkbox"/> RENT	
..... YEARS AT THIS ADDRESS	
COMPLETE FOR JOINT CREDIT, SECURED CREDIT OR IF YOU LIVE IN A COMMUNITY PROPERTY STATE: <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED <input type="checkbox"/> UNMARRIED (Single - Divorced - Widowed)	
LIST AGES OF DEPENDENTS NOT LISTED BY APPLICANT (Exclude Self)	

3 EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER		
.....		
YOUR TITLE/GRADE SUPERVISOR'S NAME		
START DATE	HOURS AT WORK	IF SELF EMPLOYED, TYPE OF BUSINESS
IF EMPLOYED IN CURRENT POSITION LESS THAN FIVE YEARS, COMPLETE PREVIOUS EMPLOYER NAME AND ADDRESS		
..... STARTING DATE	 ENDING DATE
IS DUTY STATION TRANSFER EXPECTED DURING NEXT YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO WHERE ENDING/SEPARATION DATE		

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER		
.....		
YOUR TITLE/GRADE SUPERVISOR'S NAME		
START DATE	HOURS AT WORK	IF SELF EMPLOYED, TYPE OF BUSINESS
IF EMPLOYED IN CURRENT POSITION LESS THAN FIVE YEARS, COMPLETE PREVIOUS EMPLOYER NAME AND ADDRESS		
..... STARTING DATE	 ENDING DATE
IS DUTY STATION TRANSFER EXPECTED DURING NEXT YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO WHERE ENDING/SEPARATION DATE		

4 INCOME INFORMATION

NOTICE: Alimony, child support, or separate maintenance income need not be revealed if you do not choose to have it considered.

EMPLOYMENT INCOME	OTHER INCOME
\$ PER SOURCE	\$ PER SOURCE
<input type="checkbox"/> NET <input type="checkbox"/> GROSS	<input type="checkbox"/> NET <input type="checkbox"/> GROSS

NOTICE: Alimony, child support, or separate maintenance income need not be revealed if you do not choose to have it considered.

EMPLOYMENT INCOME	OTHER INCOME
\$ PER SOURCE	\$ PER SOURCE
<input type="checkbox"/> NET <input type="checkbox"/> GROSS	<input type="checkbox"/> NET <input type="checkbox"/> GROSS

5 REFERENCES

Please include Street, City, State and Zip.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEAREST RELATIVE NOT LIVING WITH YOU	RELATIONSHIP
.....	HOME PHONE
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSONAL FRIEND -NOT A RELATIVE	HOME PHONE
.....

NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEAREST RELATIVE NOT LIVING WITH YOU	RELATIONSHIP
.....	HOME PHONE
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSONAL FRIEND -NOT A RELATIVE	HOME PHONE
.....

APPLICANT

OTHER (CO-APPLICANT, SPOUSE)

6A ASSETS/PROPERTY
Check box for Applicant/Other. List all assets and account number(s)— Attach other sheets if necessary.

SHARE DRAFT OR CHECKING AMOUNT \$ NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEPOSITORY
SAVINGS AMOUNT \$ NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEPOSITORY
APPLICANT LIST HOME AND ALL OTHER ITEMS YOU OWN AND LOCATION OF PROPERTY
OTHER HOME* MARKET VALUE PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL FOR ANOTHER LOAN

6B*
This section must be completed for the property which will be given as security, if applicable.

LIST EVERY LIEN AGAINST YOUR HOME
A lien is a legal claim filed against property as security for payment of a debt. Liens include mortgages, deeds of trust, land contracts, judgments and past due taxes.
FIRST MORTGAGE HELD BY PRESENT BALANCE \$
OTHER LIENS (Describe)
IS THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THIS SECTION: YOUR PRINCIPAL DWELLING? YES NO IS ANYONE OTHER THAN YOUR SPOUSE LISTED AS THE APPLICANT'S ADDRESS IN THE "APPLICANT INFORMATION" SECTION? YES NO IS ANYONE OTHER THAN YOUR SPOUSE A PART OWNER OF YOUR HOME? YES NO

7 DEBTS
In addition to Rent /Mortgage list all other debts (for example, auto loans, credit cards, second mortgage, home assoc. dues, alimony, child support, child care, medical, utilities, auto insurance, IRS liabilities, etc.) Please use a separate line for each credit card and auto loan. Attach other sheets if necessary.

Table with columns: APPLICANT (OTHER, RENT, MORTGAGE), CREDITOR NAME AND ADDRESS, ACCOUNT NUMBER, ORIGINAL BALANCE, PRESENT BALANCE, MONTHLY PAYMENT, IF PAST DUE. Includes a TOTALS row.

8 FINANCIAL INFORMATION
These questions apply to both Applicant and Other.

IF A "YES" ANSWER IS GIVEN TO A QUESTION, EXPLAIN ON AN ATTACHED SHEET
DO YOU HAVE ANY OUTSTANDING JUDGMENTS?
HAVE YOU EVER FILED FOR BANKRUPTCY OR HAD A DEBT ADJUSTMENT PLAN CONFIRMED UNDER CHAPTER 13?
HAVE YOU HAD PROPERTY FORECLOSED UPON OR GIVEN A DEED IN LIEU OF FORECLOSURE IN THE LAST 7 YEARS?
ARE YOU A PARTY IN A LAWSUIT?
ARE YOU OTHER THAN A U.S. CITIZEN OR PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIEN?
IS YOUR INCOME LIKELY TO DECLINE IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS?
ARE YOU A CO-MAKER, CO-SIGNER OR GUARANTOR ON ANY LOAN NOT LISTED ABOVE?
FOR WHOM (Name of Others Obligated on Loan): TO WHOM (Name of Creditor):

Table for financial information with columns: APPLICANT (YES, NO), OTHER (YES, NO)

9 SIGNATURES

You promise that everything you have stated in this application is correct to the best of your knowledge and that the above information is a complete listing of all your debts and obligations. You authorize the credit union to obtain credit reports in connection with this application for credit and for any update, renewal or extension of the credit received. If you request, the credit union will tell you the name and address of any credit bureau from which it received a credit report on you. You understand that it is a

federal crime to willfully and deliberately provide incomplete or incorrect information on loan applications made to Federal Credit Unions or State Chartered Credit Unions insured by NCUA. If there are any important changes, you will notify us in writing immediately. You also agree to notify us of any change in your name, address or employment within a reasonable time thereafter.

X APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE DATE

X OTHER SIGNATURE DATE

10 CREDIT UNION INFORMATION
Do not write in this section— for credit union use only. Check applicable box(es).

LOAN OFFICER ADVANCE APPROVED: YES NO COUNTER OFFER WILL BE MADE, IF ACCEPTED, ADVANCE APPROVED
CREDIT COMMITTEE OR OTHER OUTSIDE INFORMATION CONSIDERED: YES NO IF YES, ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEET AND DESCRIBE
REFERRED TO /REASON(S) FOR REFERRAL: \$ APPROVED LIMIT DEBT RATIO
DESCRIBE COUNTER OFFER:
SPECIFIC REASON(S) FOR REJECTION:
SIGNATURES: LOAN OFFICER X DATE X CREDIT COMMITTEE X DATE X
ECOA NOTICE AND REASON FOR REJECTION SENT OR DELIVERED ON (DATE) BY (INITIALS)



**HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC EMPLOYEES
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION**
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LOANLINER

REAL ESTATE LENDING



POWERED BY
CUNA MUTUAL
GROUP

**HOME EQUITY
EARLY DISCLOSURE**

IMPORTANT TERMS OF OUR HOME EQUITY LINE OF CREDIT PLAN

This disclosure contains important information about our Home Equity Line of Credit Plan. You should read it carefully and keep a copy for your records.

AVAILABILITY OF TERMS: All of the terms described below are subject to change. If these terms change (other than the annual percentage rate) and you decide, as a result, not to enter into an agreement with us, you are entitled to a refund of any fees that you pay to us or anyone else in connection with your application.

SECURITY INTEREST: We will take a security interest in your home. You could lose your home if you do not meet the obligations in your agreement with us.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS: We can terminate your line, require you to pay us the entire outstanding balance in one payment, and charge you certain fees, if (1) you engage in fraud or material misrepresentation in connection with the plan; (2) you do not meet the repayment terms of this plan, or (3) your action or inaction adversely affects the collateral or our rights in the collateral.

We can refuse to make additional extensions of credit or reduce your credit limit if (1) any reasons mentioned above exist; (2) the value of the dwelling securing the line declines significantly below its appraised value for purposes of the line; (3) we reasonably believe that you will not be able to meet the repayment requirements due to a material change in your financial circumstances; (4) you are in default of a material obligation of the agreement; (5) government action prevents us from imposing the annual percentage rate provided for in the agreement; (6) the priority of our security interest is adversely affected by government action to the extent that the value of the security interest is less than 120 percent of the credit line; (7) a regulatory agency has notified us that continued advances would constitute an unsafe and unsound business practice, or (8) the maximum annual percentage rate is reached.

VISA® ACCESS: Upon your request and our approval, we will issue a VISA credit card to access this home equity plan.

MINIMUM PAYMENT REQUIREMENTS: You can obtain credit advances for 10 years. This period is called the "draw period." At our option, we may renew or extend the draw period. After the draw period ends the repayment period will begin. The length of the repayment period will be 15 years.

You will be required to make monthly payments during both the draw and repayment periods. During the draw period, your monthly payment will be 1.5% of the outstanding balance or \$100.00, whichever is greater. During the repayment period, your payment will be amortized to repay the outstanding balance at the current annual percentage rate, within the time remaining to maturity. Your payment may change if the annual percentage rate increases or decreases. Each time the annual percentage rate changes, we will adjust your payment to repay the balance within the time remaining to maturity. Your payment will never be less than the smaller of \$100.00, or the full amount that you owe.

During both the draw and repayment periods, your payment will include any amounts past due and any amount by which you have exceeded

your credit limit and all other charges, and we will round the payment amount up to the next highest dollar.

MINIMUM PAYMENT EXAMPLE: If you made only the minimum monthly payment and took no other credit advances it would take 9 years 5 months to pay off a credit advance of \$10,000 at an **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** of 4.5%. During that period, you would make 112 payments of \$100.00 to \$150.00 and one (1) final payment of \$52.80.

FEES AND CHARGES: You must pay certain fees to third parties to open the plan. These fees generally total between \$0.00 and \$1,800.00. If you ask, we will provide you with an itemization of the fees you will have to pay third parties.

FEE REIMBURSEMENT: If we pay third party fees on your behalf to open the line of credit, you will be liable to reimburse us for those bona fide third party fees if you close the plan within 24 months after it has been opened. We may add the amount owed to your outstanding principal balance.

PROPERTY INSURANCE: You must carry insurance on the property that secures this plan. If the property is located in a Special Flood Hazard Area we will require you to obtain flood insurance if it is available.

REFUNDABILITY OF FEES: If you decide not to enter into this plan within three business days of receiving this disclosure and the home equity brochure, you are entitled to a refund of any fee you may have already paid.

TRANSACTION REQUIREMENTS: The minimum credit advance that you can receive is \$7,500.00 for the first advance.

TAX DEDUCTIBILITY: You should consult a tax advisor regarding the deductibility of interest and charges for the plan.

VARIABLE RATE FEATURE: This plan has a variable rate feature and the annual percentage rate (corresponding to the periodic rate) and the minimum payment may change as a result. The annual percentage rate includes only interest and no other costs. The annual percentage rate is based on the value of an index. The index is the Prime Rate published in the Money Rates column of *The Wall Street Journal*. When a range of rates has been published the highest rate will be used. We will use the most recent index value available to us as of 60 days before the last day of the billing cycle preceding any annual percentage rate adjustment. To determine the annual percentage rate that will apply to your account, we add a margin to the value of the Index. If the rate is not already rounded we then round up to the next 0.25%.

The initial annual percentage rate is "discounted" - it is not based on the index and margin used for later rate adjustments. The initial rate will be in effect for 12 months. Ask us for the current index value, margin, discount and annual percentage rate. After you open a plan, rate information will be provided on periodic statements that we send you.

RATE CHANGES: The annual percentage rate can change quarterly on the first day of your billing cycle in January, April, July and October. There is no limit on the amount by which the annual percentage rate can

change during any one year period. The maximum **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** that can apply is 18.0% or the maximum permitted by law, whichever is less. However, under no circumstances will your **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** go below 4.5% at any time during the term of the plan.

MAXIMUM RATE AND PAYMENT EXAMPLES: During the draw period, if you had an outstanding balance of \$10,000, the minimum payment at the maximum **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** of 18.0% would be \$150.00. This annual percentage rate could be reached at the time of the 13th payment.

During the repayment period, if you had an outstanding balance of \$10,000, the minimum payment at the maximum **ANNUAL**

PERCENTAGE RATE of 18.0% would be \$162.00. This annual percentage rate could be reached at the time of the 13th payment.

HISTORICAL EXAMPLE: The following table shows how the annual percentage rate and the minimum payments for a single \$10,000 credit advance would have changed based on changes in the index over the past 15 years. The index values are as of the last business day of July of each year. While only one payment per year is shown, payments may have varied during each year. The table assumes that no additional credit advances were taken, that only the minimum payments were made, and that the rate remained constant during each year. It does not necessarily indicate how the index or your payments will change in the future.

WALL STREET JOURNAL PRIME RATE INDEX TABLE

Year (as of the last business day of July)	Index (Percent)	Margin ⁽¹⁾ (Percent)	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE	Monthly Payment (Dollars)
2001.....	6.750	1.000	1.490 ⁽²⁾	\$150.00
2002.....	4.750	1.000	5.750	\$127.00
2003.....	4.000	1.000	5.000	\$113.00
2004.....	4.250	1.000	5.250	\$100.00 ⁽⁴⁾
2005.....	6.250	1.000	7.250	\$100.00 ⁽⁴⁾
2006.....	8.250	1.000	9.250	\$100.00 ⁽⁴⁾
2007.....	8.250	1.000	9.250	\$100.00 ⁽⁴⁾
2008.....	5.000	1.000	6.000	\$100.00 ⁽⁴⁾
2009.....	3.250	1.000	4.500 ⁽³⁾	\$100.00 ⁽⁴⁾
2010.....	3.250	1.000	4.500 ⁽³⁾	\$100.00 ⁽⁴⁾
2011.....	3.250	1.000	4.500 ⁽³⁾	
2012.....	3.250	1.000	4.500 ⁽³⁾	
2013.....	3.250	1.000	4.500 ⁽³⁾	
2014.....	3.250	1.000	4.500 ⁽³⁾	
2015.....	3.250	1.000	4.500 ⁽³⁾	

⁽¹⁾ This is a margin we have used recently; your margin may be different.

⁽²⁾ This **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** reflects a discount that we have provided recently; your plan may be discounted by a different amount.

⁽³⁾ This **ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE** reflects a 4.500% floor.

⁽⁴⁾ This payment reflects the minimum payment of \$100.00.

nor anyone else may charge a fee until after you have received this information. You usually get these disclosures when you receive an application form, and you will get additional disclosures before the plan is opened. If any term (other than a variable-rate feature) changes before the plan is opened, the lender must return all fees if you decide not to enter into the plan because of the change.

When you open a home equity line, the transaction puts your home at risk. If the home involved is your principal dwelling, the Truth in Lending Act gives you 3 days from the day the account was opened to cancel the credit line. This right allows you to change your mind for any reason. You simply inform the lender in writing within the 3-day period. The lender must then cancel its security interest in your home and return all fees—including any application and appraisal fees—paid to open the account.

WHAT IF THE LENDER FREEZES OR REDUCES YOUR LINE OF CREDIT?

Plans generally permit lenders to freeze or reduce a credit line if the value of the home "declines significantly" or, when the lender "reasonably believes" that you will be unable to make your payments due to a "material change" in your financial circumstances. If this happens, you may want to:

- **Talk with your lender.** Find out what caused the lender to freeze or reduce your credit line and what, if anything, you can do to restore it. You may be able to provide additional information to restore your line of credit, such as documentation showing that your house has retained its value or that there has not been a "material change" in your financial circumstances. You may want to get copies of your credit reports (go to the Federal Trade Commission's website at www.ftc.gov/ftcreports, for information about free copies) to make sure all the information in them is correct. If your lender suggests getting a new appraisal, be sure you discuss appraisal firms in advance so that you know they will accept the new appraisal as valid.
- **Shop around for another line of credit.** If your lender does not want to restore your line of credit, shop around to see what other lenders have to offer. You may be able to pay off your original line of credit and take out another one. Keep in mind, however, that you may need to pay some of the same application fees you paid for your original line of credit.

GLOSSARY

Annual membership or maintenance fee

An annual charge for access to a financial product such as a line of credit, credit card, or account. The fee is charged regardless of whether or not the product is used.

Annual percentage rate (APR)

The cost of credit, expressed as a yearly rate. For closed-end credit, such as car loans or mortgages, the APR includes the interest rate, points, broker fees, and other credit charges that the borrower is required to pay. An APR, or an equivalent rate, is not used in leasing agreements.

Application fee

Fees charged when you apply for a loan or other credit. These fees may include charges for property appraisal and a credit report.

Balloon payment

A large extra payment that may be charged at the end of a mortgage loan or lease.

Cap (interest rate)

A limit on the amount that your interest rate can increase. Two types of interest-rate caps exist. *Periodic adjustment caps* limit the interest-rate increase from one adjustment period to the next. *Lifetime caps* limit the interest-rate increase over the life of the loan. By law, all adjustable-rate mortgages have an overall cap.

Closing or settlement costs

Fees paid when you close (or settle) on a loan. These fees may include application fees; title examination, abstract of title, title insurance, and property survey fees; fees for preparing deeds, mortgages, and settlement documents; attorneys' fees; recording fees; estimated costs of taxes and insurance; and notary, appraisal, and credit report fees. Under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the borrower receives a good faith estimate of closing costs within three days of application. The good faith estimate lists each expected cost as an amount or a range.

Credit limit

The maximum amount that may be borrowed on a credit card or under a home equity line of credit plan.

Equity

The difference between the fair market value of the home and the outstanding balance on your mortgage plus any outstanding home equity loans.

Index

The economic indicator used to calculate interest-rate adjustments for adjustable-rate mortgages or other adjustable-rate loans. The index rate can increase or decrease at any time. See also Selected Index Rates for ARMs over an 11-year Period (www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/arm/s/arm_s_english.htm) for examples of common indexes that have changed in the past.

Interest rate

The percentage rate used to determine the cost of borrowing money, stated usually as a percentage of the principal loan amount and as an annual rate.

Margin

The number of percentage points the lender adds to the index rate to calculate the ARM interest rate at each adjustment.

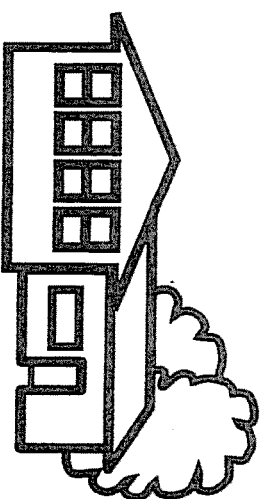
Minimum payment

The lowest amount that you must pay (usually monthly) to keep your account in good standing. Under some plans, the minimum payment may cover interest only, under others, it may include both principal and interest.

Points (also called discount points)

One point is equal to 1 percent of the principal amount of a mortgage loan. For example, if a mortgage is \$200,000, one point equals \$2,000. Lenders frequently charge points in both fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgages to cover loan origination costs or to provide additional compensation to the lender or broker. These points usually are paid at closing and may be paid by the borrower or the home seller, or may be split between them. In some cases, the money needed to pay points can be borrowed (incorporated in the loan amount), but doing so will increase the loan amount and the total costs. Discount points (also called discount fees) are points that you voluntarily choose to pay in return for a lower interest rate.

What You Should Know About Home Equity Lines of Credit



WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HOME EQUITY LINES OF CREDIT

If you are in the market for credit, a home equity plan is one of several options that might be right for you. Before making a decision, however, you should weigh carefully the costs of a home equity line against the benefits. Shop for the credit terms that best meet your borrowing needs without posing undue financial risk. And remember, failure to repay the amounts you've borrowed, plus interest, could mean the loss of your home.

WHAT IS A HOME EQUITY LINE OF CREDIT?

A home equity line of credit is a form of revolving credit in which your home serves as collateral. Because a home often is a consumer's most valuable asset, many homeowners use home equity credit lines only for major items, such as education, home improvements, or medical bills, and choose not to use them for day-to-day expenses.

With a home equity line, you will be approved for a specific amount of credit. Many lenders set the credit limit on a home equity line by taking a percentage (say, 75%) of the home's appraised value and subtracting from that the balance owed on the existing mortgage. For example:

Appraised value of home	\$100,000
Percentage	x 75%
Percentage of appraised value	= \$75,000
Less balance owed on mortgage	-\$40,000
Potential line of credit	\$35,000

In determining your actual credit limit, the lender will also consider your ability to repay the loan (principal and interest) by looking at your income, debts, and other financial obligations as well as your credit history.

Many home equity plans set a fixed period during which you can borrow money, such as 10 years. At the end of this "draw period," you may be allowed to renew the credit line. If your plan does not allow renewals, you will not be able to borrow additional money once the period has ended. Some plans may call for payment in full of any outstanding balance at the end of the period. Others may allow repayment over a fixed period (the "repayment period"), for example, 10 years.

Once approved for a home equity line of credit, you will most likely be able to borrow up to your credit limit whenever you want. Typically, you will use special checks to draw on your line. Under some plans, borrowers can use a credit card or other means to draw on the line.

There may be other limitations on how you use the line. Some plans may require you to borrow a minimum amount each time you draw on the line (for example, \$300) or keep a minimum amount outstanding. Some plans may also require that you take an initial advance when the line is set up.

WHAT SHOULD YOU LOOK FOR WHEN SHOPPING FOR A PLAN?

If you decide to apply for a home equity line of credit, look for the plan that best meets your particular needs. Read the credit

agreement carefully, and examine the terms and conditions of various plans, including the annual percentage rate (APR) and the costs of establishing the plan. Remember, though, that the APR for a home equity line is based on the interest rate alone and will not reflect closing costs and other fees and charges, so you'll need to compare these costs, as well as the APRs, among lenders.

Variable Interest Rates

Home equity lines of credit typically involve variable rather than fixed interest rates. The variable rate must be based on a publicly available index (such as the prime rate published in some major daily newspapers or a U.S. Treasury bill rate). In such cases, the interest rate you pay for the line of credit will change, mirroring changes in the value of the index. Most lenders cite the interest rate you will pay as the value of the index at a particular time, plus a "margin," such as 2 percentage points. Because the cost of borrowing is tied directly to the value of the index, it is important to find out which index is used, how often the value of the index changes, and how high it has risen in the past. It is also important to note the amount of the margin.

Lenders sometimes offer a temporarily discounted interest rate for home equity lines—an "introductory" rate that is unusually low for a short period, such as 6 months.

Variable-rate plans secured by a dwelling must, by law, have a ceiling (or cap) on how much your interest rate may increase over the life of the plan. Some variable-rate plans limit how much your payment may increase and how low your interest rate may fall if the index drops.

Some lenders allow you to convert from a variable interest rate to a fixed rate during the life of the plan, or let you convert all or a portion of your line to a fixed-term installment loan.

COSTS OF ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING A HOME EQUITY LINE

Many of the costs of setting up a home equity line of credit are similar to those you pay when you get a mortgage. For example:

- A fee for a property appraisal to estimate the value of your home;
- An application fee, which may not be refunded if you are turned down for credit;
- Up-front charges, such as one or more "points" (one point equals 1 percent of the credit limit); and
- Closing costs, including fees for attorneys, title search, mortgage preparation and filing, property and title insurance, and taxes.

In addition, you may be subject to certain fees during the plan period, such as annual membership or maintenance fees and a transaction fee every time you draw on the credit line.

You could find yourself paying hundreds of dollars to establish the plan. And if you were to draw only a small amount against your credit line, those initial charges would substantially increase the cost of the funds borrowed. On the other hand, because the lender's risk is lower than for other forms of credit, as your home serves as collateral, annual percentage rates for home equity lines are generally lower than costs for other types of credit. The interest you save could offset the costs of establishing and maintaining the line. Moreover, some lenders waive some or all of the closing costs.

HOW WILL YOU REPAY YOUR HOME EQUITY PLAN?

Before entering into a plan, consider how you will pay back the money you borrow. Some plans set a minimum monthly payment

that includes a portion of the principal (the amount you borrow) plus accrued interest. But, unlike with typical installment loan agreements, the portion of your payment that goes toward principal may not be enough to repay the principal by the end of the term. Other plans may allow payment of *interest only* during the life of the plan, which means that you pay nothing toward the principal. If you borrow \$10,000, you will owe that amount when the payment plan ends.

Regardless of the minimum required payment on your home equity line, you may choose to pay more, and many lenders offer a choice of payment options. Many consumers choose to pay down the principal regularly as they do with other loans. For example, if you use your line to buy a boat, you may want to pay it off as you would a typical boat loan.

Whatever your payment arrangements during the life of the plan—whether you pay some, a little, or none of the principal amount of the loan—when the plan ends, you may have to pay the entire balance owed, all at once. You must be prepared to make this "balloon payment" by refinancing it with the lender, by obtaining a loan from another lender, or by some other means. If you are unable to make the balloon payment, you could lose your home.

If your plan has a variable interest rate, your monthly payments may change. Assume, for example, that you borrow \$10,000 under a plan that calls for interest-only payments. At a 10% interest rate, your monthly payments would be \$83. If the rate rises over time to 15%, your monthly payments will increase to \$125. Similarly, if you are making payments that cover interest plus some portion of the principal, your monthly payments may increase, unless your agreement calls for keeping payments the same throughout the plan period.

If you sell your home, you will probably be required to pay off your home equity line in full immediately. If you are likely to sell your home in the near future, consider whether it makes sense to pay the up-front costs of setting up a line of credit. Also keep in mind that renting your home may be prohibited under the terms of your agreement.

LINE OF CREDIT VS. TRADITIONAL SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS

If you are thinking about a home equity line of credit, you might also want to consider a traditional second mortgage loan. This type of loan provides you with a fixed amount of money, repayable over a fixed period. In most cases, the payment schedule calls for equal payments that pay off the entire loan within the loan period. You might consider a second mortgage instead of a home equity line if, for example, you need a set amount for a specific purpose, such as an addition to your home.

In deciding which type of loan best suits your needs, consider the costs under the two alternatives. Look at both the APR and other charges. Do not, however, simply compare the APRs, because the APRs on the two types of loans are figured differently:

- The APR for a traditional second mortgage loan takes into account the interest rate charged plus points and other finance charges.
- The APR for a home equity line of credit is based on the periodic interest rate alone. It does not include points or other charges.

Disclosures from lenders

The federal Truth in Lending Act requires lenders to disclose the important terms and costs of their home equity plans, including the APR, miscellaneous charges, the payment terms, and information about any variable-rate feature. And in general, neither the lender

Security interest

If stated in your credit agreement, a creditor's, lessor's, or assignee's legal right to your property (such as your home, stocks, or bonds) that secures payment of your obligation under the credit agreement.

Transaction fee

Fee charged each time a withdrawal or other specified transaction is made on a line of credit, such as a balance transfer fee or a cash advance fee.

Variable rate

An interest rate that changes periodically in relation to an index, such as the prime rate. Payments may increase or decrease accordingly.

WHERE TO GO FOR HELP

For additional information or to file a complaint about a bank, savings and loan, credit union, or other financial institution, contact one of the following federal agencies, depending on the type of institution.

State-chartered bank members of the

Federal Reserve System

Federal Reserve Consumer Help
PO Box 1200

Minneapolis, MN 55480

888-851-1920 (toll free)

877-766-8533 (TTY) (toll free)

877-888-2520 (fax) (toll free)

e-mail: ConsumerHelp@FederalReserve.gov

www.FederalReserveConsumerHelp.gov

National banks and national-bank-owned

mortgage companies'

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)

Customer Assistance Group

1301 McKinney Street, Suite 3450

Houston, TX 77010

800-613-6743 (toll-free)

713-336-4301 (fax)

e-mail: customer.assistance@occ.treas.gov

www.occ.treas.gov

www.helpwithmybank.gov

Federally chartered credit unions'

National Credit Union Administration (NCUA)

Office of Public and Congressional Affairs

1775 Duke Street

Alexandria, VA 22314

800-755-1030 (toll free)

703-518-6409 (fax)

e-mail: consumerassistance@ncua.gov

www.ncua.gov/ConsumerInformation/Index.htm

For state-chartered credit unions, contact the regulatory agency in the state in which the credit union is chartered.
www.ncua.gov/consumerinformation/consumer%20complaints/statechartered.htm

Federally insured state-chartered banks that are not

members of the Federal Reserve System

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

Consumer Response Center

2345 Grand Boulevard, Suite 100

Kansas City, MO 64108

877-ASK-FDIC (877-275-3342) (toll free)

e-mail: consumeralerts@fdic.gov

www.fdic.gov/consumers/consumer/gcc/index.html

Savings and loan associations'

Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS)

Consumer Affairs

1700 G Street, NW

Washington, DC 20552

800-842-6929 (toll free)

800-877-8339 (TTY) (toll free)

www.ots.treas.gov

Mortgage companies and other lenders

Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

Consumer Response Center

600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20580

202-326-3758 or (877) FTC-HELP

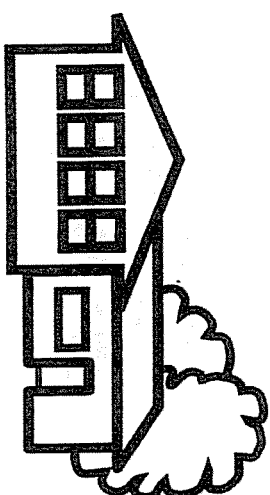
866-FTC-HELP (877-382-4357) (toll free)

www.ftc.gov

MORE RESOURCES AND ORDERING INFORMATION

For more resources on mortgages and other financial topics, visit www.federalreserve.gov/consumerinfo.

What You Should Know About Home Equity Lines of Credit



HOME EQUITY PLAN CHECKLIST
 Ask your lender to help fill out this checklist.

	Plan A	Plan B
BASIC FEATURES		
Fixed annual percentage rate	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Variable annual percentage rate	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Index used and current value	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Amount of margin	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Frequency of rate adjustments	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Amount/length of discount (if any)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Interest rate cap and floor	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Length of plan		
Draw period	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Repayment period	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Initial fees		
Appraisal fee	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Application fee	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Up-front charges, including points	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Closing costs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
REPAYMENT TERMS		
During the draw period		
Interest and principal payments	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Interest-only payments	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Fully amortizing payments	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
When the draw period ends		
Balloon payment?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Renewal available?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Refinancing of balance by lender?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**What You
 Should Know
 About Home
 Equity Lines
 of Credit**

