



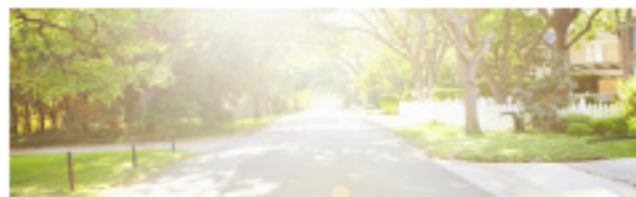
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Homebuyer's Handbook

What you need to know about buying a home



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Homes I've Toured

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Homebuyer's Handbook



The idea of purchasing a home, whether it be your first or last, is bound to bring many questions to mind. This is a natural reaction, as it is one of the biggest decisions you will ever make. Rest assured, my team and I are here to assist you in understanding the loan process with our goal being to make your experience a pleasant one.

This book covers the basics about buying a home. It is designed to answer commonly asked questions and provide clear definitions of terms you may be unfamiliar with, even if you have been through the homebuying process before.

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Title Insurance

Title insurance protects a real estate owner or lender against any loss or damage they might experience because of liens, encumbrances, or defects in the title to the property, or mistakes in a related title search. It protects against claims from various defects such as another person claiming an ownership interest, improperly recorded documents, fraud, forgery, liens, encroachments, easements and other items that are specified in the actual policy.

Underwriting

Approves (or declines) funding to potential home buyers, based upon factors such as credit, employment, assets, etc., and matches approved risks with appropriate rates, terms and loan amounts.

USDA Rural Home Loan

Along with loans guaranteed by the VA (see VA Loan below), loans guaranteed by the USDA remain one of the few nationally offered loan programs available with no down payment. While the program includes the word “rural” in its name, this is not necessarily the case with all properties. The program’s requirements mandate that both the property and borrower must qualify. These requirements are dependent on the physical location of the property and the maximum household income. Ask your lender for details so you can determine if this type of program would be a good option for your situation.

VA Loan

Mortgage loans available to eligible US veterans. VA guaranteed loans are made by private lenders, such as banks or mortgage companies, for the purchase of a home for a buyer’s own personal occupancy. These loans offer competitive rates and require little or no down payment.

We hope this book has been helpful for you. Please call us today to schedule your appointment to discuss how we can help make your home buying experience go smoothly.

Another equally important question to answer is, “How long do you need to borrow this money?”

The length of time you need to borrow the money has a profound impact on whether or not you should be paying upfront fees (points), and likewise has bearing on your loan program selection.

Statistically, homeowners move every 7 to 10 years. One of the common mistakes made by home buyers is automatically selecting a 30-year fixed rate loan program for financing instead of evaluating other options. The chance of needing the financing for 30 years is actually slim-to-none. If the buyer is somewhat transient in his job or is planning a family in the near future, the home may not really meet their long-term needs.

Buyers are often solicited with programs that are contingent upon 30-year fixed rate financing. The interest rates that are offered, regardless of how low they might be, are often irrelevant as rates are dependent upon several factors, including down payment and credit score.

If a buyer has at least 5% for a down payment (at least 3.5% for an FHA loan), an interest rate that is fixed for three, five or seven years may be a much more realistic option. This often allows the buyer to capitalize on a low introductory rate and save a significant amount of money, which can then go toward the down payment on their next home. As always, current market conditions dictate what the best loan programs will be at the time you want to buy a home. The most important thing is to ask your lender about available programs and look at all of your options.



It is of utmost importance to work with an experienced loan consultant who understands some of the practical aspects of financial planning. A well-versed consultant will ask you many questions about your short- and long-term goals, and assist you in choosing a loan program that is truly suited to those goals.

The Nuances of Your Contract

Items involved in your purchase contract can have a significant impact not only on the success of your purchase transaction, but on your stress level as well. We have listed some of the important items you should be aware of as a buyer entering into a purchase contract.



Loan or Financing Contingency

Loan contingency is the period of time the seller is giving you to obtain full, formal loan approval. It is important to include a financing contingency in your offer, as it makes the transaction dependent on you receiving the mortgage you've applied for. It specifies your cancellation rights if you are unable to obtain financing.

This contingency is typically between 15 and 30 days depending on what has been negotiated in the contract. The earnest money deposit you make at the time the offer is accepted will be put in jeopardy once the contingency for the loan has expired. In fact, pursuant to the terms of the contract, if the loan contingency has expired and you fail to close the purchase transaction, you could lose your earnest money deposit and not have the failure of obtaining loan approval to lean on as an excuse. Written pre-approval will help to eliminate problems in this area. Please note: pre-approval is not the same as pre-qualification.

Pre-Approval

Seeking pre-approval for financing prior to making an offer on a property is a sound strategy that can help you get the best deal possible, especially if you plan to make a minimal down payment. The seller may be leery of the stability and reliability of the buyer if the buyer is only capable of making a down payment of 10% or less. This can cause the buyer to lose a significant amount of negotiating ability, by being perceived as a weak buyer rather than a strong one. This is why it is very important to get full loan credit approval in advance and provide a written confirmation of the loan approval when an offer is made. This shows it is a done deal and you are perceived to be a cash buyer.

Mortgage Insurance (MI)

Money paid to insure the mortgage when the down payment is less than 20%. See Private Mortgage Insurance or FHA Mortgage Insurance.

Origination Fee

Until recently, this was a fee charged by a loan originator to provide the borrower with a lower interest rate. It was usually charged as a percentage of the loan amount. However, with the new Good Faith Estimate required by HUD in 2010, the "origination fee" can also incorporate any fees from the lender required to fund the loan that are paid to the lender or mortgage broker. This can also include processing, underwriting, and administrative fees.

PITI

Also known as total monthly housing expense, this is an acronym for the principal, interest, taxes and insurance.

Piggy Back Loan

"Piggy Back Loan" is a slang term, which really is another way of describing 1st and 2nd mortgages that close concurrently. In today's mortgage lending environment, obtaining a piggy back loan can be very difficult if a borrower has less than 20% for a down payment. In such instances, obtaining one mortgage with private mortgage insurance may be the only option. Also see Private Mortgage Insurance.

Private Mortgage Insurance (PMI)

In the event that you do not have a 20% down payment, the lender may allow a smaller down payment, sometimes as low as 3.5%, or less with loans guaranteed through the VA or USDA. However, with a smaller down payment, borrowers are usually required to carry private mortgage insurance on the loan. Private mortgage insurance comes in several forms: upfront, paid at closing, and monthly. A lender may require some combination of both upfront and monthly mortgage insurance. The amount required is determined based on program type, property type, credit score and loan-to-value.

payment. Currently, the upfront premium is 1.75% of the loan amount and monthly premiums are generally 1.25% divided over each monthly payment for a 30 year fixed rate loan with minimum downpayment, and vary based on the term of the loan and the loan to value.

First Time Home Buyer Program

Mortgage loans with special qualifying terms for those who have never owned real estate, or who have not owned real estate in the previous 3 years. Although the programs and terms vary by state, they often offer down payment and closing cost assistance.

Impound/Escrow Account

The portion of a borrower's monthly payments held by the lender or servicer to pay for taxes, hazard insurance, mortgage insurance, lease payments, and other items as they become due.

Index

A published interest rate against which lenders measure the difference between the current interest rate on an adjustable rate mortgage and that earned by other investments (such as varying US Treasury Security yields and varying London Interbank Offered Rate [LIBOR] yields) which is then used to adjust the interest rate on an adjustable rate mortgage (ARM) up or down.

Loan Level Price Adjustments (LLPAs)

Loan-Level Price Adjustments are automatic, cumulative fees based on credit scores, occupancy, property type, downpayment and various other factors. They have nothing to do with the mortgage company or its various products and cannot be negotiated away.

Margin

The amount a lender adds to the index on an adjustable rate mortgage to establish the final interest rate.

Mortgage Broker

This person assists in arranging funding or negotiating contracts for a client. Brokers usually charge a fee or receive compensation for their services.

Contract Period

The contract period is the period of time in which all due diligence must be completed, including obtaining loan approval, property appraisal, home inspection reports, termite inspection, etc. Give yourself enough time for all due diligence to be completed for this very important purchase you are about to make. Typically, purchase contracts are drawn up for a period of 30, 45 or 60 days. However, while it is not typical, a purchase contract can be written for a term in excess of 60 days if the parties involved need that long of a period to complete all aspects of due diligence.

Home Inspection Contingency

As part of the negotiation in your purchase contract you and the seller will mutually agree upon the amount of time needed to complete all the home inspection procedures that are required. Utilizing an outside third party service to complete these inspections is highly recommended. You will be provided with a report by the home inspection company. You should review this report very thoroughly to make sure there are no material or hidden defects in the property, which could subsequently have an impact on the property's value. Once your home inspection contingency has expired, you no longer have the leverage to go back and renegotiate with the seller to resolve any issues revealed by the home inspection. If there are material defects, you and your real estate agent should renegotiate either a reduction in the purchase price to offset the cost of any necessary repairs or have the seller make the repairs prior to the close of the transaction. Buyers with limited cash reserves should most likely negotiate to have the repairs made prior to closing.

Termite Inspection

A termite inspection may or may not be required by the lender. The lender may require an inspection if the appraisal states there is evidence of termite damage. On FHA loans, inspection is required only under the following circumstances: when there is evidence of active infestation, if mandated by the state or local jurisdiction, if customary to the area, or at the lender's discretion.

If termites are present it is up to both parties to determine who will be responsible for remedying the problem. When you negotiate your contract, make sure you state up front whether you want the property checked for termites. For your protection and peace of mind, whether or not a termite inspection is a requirement, you may want to order one.

Seller Rent Back

It is often the case that when the buyer and seller are unable to agree upon a specified closing date for the transaction, the real estate agents will negotiate a “rent back” period. This means the transaction closes and ownership of the property is transferred into the buyer’s name, but the buyer does not take occupancy of the property until several days later. In this scenario, the buyer sets up a rental agreement, in which the property is leased back to the seller.

An important footnote to this somewhat common strategy is to make sure the seller is not occupying the property in a lease agreement for more than 30 days after the close of the purchase transaction. This would constitute a “non-owner occupied” purchase in the lender’s eyes, and would cause the terms of the loan to change radically.

Seller Contributions

Depending on the seller’s eagerness to close the transaction, the seller of a property may offer to pay some or all of the closing costs, origination points and/or pre-paid items (interest, hazard insurance, tax escrows) associated with the purchase on the buyer’s behalf. This common strategy can be very beneficial to the buyer, particularly if the buyer is short on funds to close. It can also be the vehicle that effectively drives the interest rate down and provides the buyer with a more affordable monthly payment.

Note that there are limitations on how much the seller is permitted to contribute, depending on the loan amount being financed for the property being purchased. The typical seller contribution is from 3% to 9% of the purchase price, based on the size of the down payment. Seller contributions may sometimes be isolated to non-recurring closing costs and/or origination or discount points only. The lender will not permit the seller to contribute funds back to the buyer after the close of the transaction to accommodate repairs to the property. Items such as roof leakage or new carpet cannot be covered by any seller contribution clause.

Origination Points

Origination points are often misunderstood. Points are nothing other than interest paid at the time of closing to obtain a lower interest rate on a loan. One point is equivalent to 1% of the loan amount. If you are going to borrow \$300,000 on your loan, one point would equal \$3,000. This generally

Buydown

This is when the lender and/or home builder subsidizes the mortgage by lowering the interest rate during the first few years of the loan. While the payments are initially low, they increase when the subsidy expires.

Construction Loan

This is a short-term interim loan for financing the cost of construction. The lender advances funds to the builder at periodic intervals as the work progresses.

Discount Points

Prepaid interest assessed at closing by the lender. Each point is equal to 1% of the loan amount, i.e., two points on a \$100,000 mortgage would equal \$2,000. Discount points are charged to reduce the interest rate, or can be assessed as additional risk based loan level price adjustments (LLPAs).

Down Payment Assistance Program (DPA)

Down Payment Assistance Programs are funds given to buyers to assist with the purchase of a home. Buyers do not have to repay these funds. To learn what types of DPA Programs are available, ask your lender about local program options in your area.

Earnest Money or Escrow Deposit

Money given by a buyer to a seller as part of the purchase price to bind a transaction or assure payment.

FHA Loan

A loan insured by the Federal Housing Administration open to all qualified home purchasers. While there are limits to the size of FHA loans, they are generous enough to handle moderately-priced homes almost anywhere in the country. FHA loans offer a low down payment and more flexibility than many other types of financing.

FHA Mortgage Insurance

All types of Mortgage Insurance protect the lender in the event of default. There are two types of FHA Mortgage Insurance that must be paid on all FHA loans – an Up Front Mortgage Insurance Premium (UFMIP), which is generally financed into the loan, and an additional monthly mortgage insurance premium, paid as a part of your normal monthly mortgage

While various Federal programs have been implemented to assist in the sale of short sale properties, there is no guarantee that you will get a “steal” here either. The owner has to be approved for the sale based on the submission of a hardship package and additional parties may have to be involved if there is Private Mortgage Insurance or a second mortgage on the property. However, the sale may include appliances and other items that could be helpful when seeking financing.

Overall, depending on your situation, either path could offer benefits to you as a buyer but they may also bring difficulties, which could derail your timelines. If your timeline is tight, say 90 days or less to find a home, buying a distressed property may not be for you as the additional parties involved could delay your negotiations.

Including distressed properties in your selection process could be useful, just make sure you are working with an agent and a lender that can best advise you of the benefits and potential pitfalls associated with either choice.

Glossary of Terms

Adjustable Rate Mortgage (ARM)

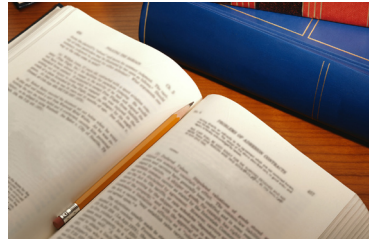
A mortgage in which the interest rate is adjusted periodically based on a pre-selected index and margin.

Amortization

Means of loan payment by equal periodic payments calculated to pay off the debt at the end of a fixed period, including accrued interest on the outstanding balance.

Annual Percentage Rate (APR)

The interest rate that reflects the cost of a mortgage as a yearly rate. This rate is likely to be higher than the stated note rate or advertised rate on the mortgage, because it takes into account points and other credit costs. The APR allows home buyers to compare different types of mortgages based on the annual cost for each loan, however not all lenders calculate APR the same way.



generates 1/8 to 3/8 of a percent lower interest rate, depending upon the loan program. As always, current market conditions dictate what the best choice will be at the time you want to buy a home. Ask your lender to show you a variety of program options so you can compare the difference between paying points and not paying points.

Paying points can be a prudent financial move, if you are planning to be in the loan for a long period of time. Again, one of the most important questions to address when you borrow money is, “How long do you need to borrow this money?” This will answer the two all-prevailing questions you will have, which are 1) Should I pay points, and 2) What loan program is best for me? Notice that the question is not geared to, “How long do I plan to live in the home?” but more appropriately, “How long am I likely to be in this loan?”



How long you will be in the loan is not only affected by the tenure that you own the home, but also the probability of seeking a refinance at some point in the future. As a general rule of thumb, you will need to be able to recuperate the total cost of the points in a period of time that is less than the amount of time you will need to borrow the money.

Here's an example. Let's say you are going to borrow \$300,000 for your mortgage, and choose to pay one point, which equates to an initial upfront cost of \$3,000. If paying one point upfront saves you \$100 a month, this means it will take you 30 months (or 2.5 years), to recuperate the cost of the point that you paid. If you refinance the home anytime before that 30-month mark, or decide to sell the home, you will have effectively wasted money. However, if you keep that loan for longer than a 30-month period of time, it is a prudent financial move. When deciding whether or not you should pay points, take into consideration where interest rates are when you seek financing, and compare that to historical market trends.

When interest rates are at historical lows, it makes much more sense to pay points, especially if you think you will live in the property for an extended period of time. Historically low rates, combined with the fact that you know you do not intend to move would indicate you will have longevity in the loan. It is unlikely rates will go down, giving you incentive to refinance.

Rates are cyclical. When interest rates are off of their historical lows, and higher than they generally are, we know that there is a strong likelihood rates will eventually come down.

Credit Scoring

Your credit score is a major factor that will be considered by the lender when they review your loan application. They want to know what your credit history is, and whether you have the ability to pay back the loan you are requesting. In short, good credit translates into lower rates and/or fees for the home buyer and less risk to the lender. Credit scores can range between a low score of 300 and a high of 850. The higher the client's score, the less likely they are to default on their loan. We will run a credit report to determine what your credit score is, and if necessary, we can point out some simple ways to help you improve your credit score without enlisting the help of a credit repair service.



Once you complete a loan application and enter into the loan process, you should not make any major purchases on your credit cards! You also should not apply for any other type of new credit, as this could negatively impact your credit scores. Today, many programs limit your borrowing ability if you have a low credit score. If you do have a low credit score you may still be able to obtain financing, however just be prepared for both a higher interest rate and/or higher down payment requirements. While you may not get the interest rate you had hoped for, it is an opportunity to start building up your credit again. Once you begin making mortgage payments on time and in full, your credit standing will improve and we can seek to refinance you at a lower rate as soon as the opportunity arises.

Sometimes we may determine there is a need to refer you to a credit repair specialist. In some cases, borrowers have seen significant improvement in their credit scores in as little as 3 to 6 months, allowing them to qualify for the mortgage they desire.

Distressed Property

Distressed property can provide you an opportunity to save money on your home purchase. Opportunities will present themselves for some time in this area as the economic crisis continues to weigh on homeowners.



You first need to know that distressed properties come in two “flavors”: (1) properties owned by banks and investors known as REO’s or real estate owned and (2) short sale properties, which are properties that have yet to become foreclosures.

Knowing the difference can assist you in your decision and expectations for the negotiation process as each carry their own unique traits.

REO

An REO has already gone through the foreclosure process and any negotiations will be exclusively with an Asset Manager of the institution charged with its sale and disposition. The key point to know with an REO is that the Asset Manager is charged with minimizing the loss the institution will incur. As such, while the Asset Manager is certainly motivated by selling the property, the Asset Manager is also charged with getting as much as he or she can for the property.

As such, you should not expect that you will be able to pay 50 cents on the dollar for the appraised value of the property. Also, expect that the property will be sold “as is” and this may mean that financing may be limited in scope as the property may be ineligible for some types of financing, like FHA.

Short Sale

Short sale properties are offered by the current owner who now owes more than the property is worth. The owner is seeking assistance from the lender to sell the property for less than the balance of the existing mortgage(s). As a buyer, you will be negotiating with the seller but will also have to obtain the approval from a bank to accept your offer.