A GUIDE FOR First Time Home Buyers



The First Steps to Buying a Home

How are you going to pay for this?

Taking the first steps towards homeownership starts with setting your budget. Before you start house-hunting, get pre-approved from a mortgage lender to ensure that you're within reach of what's affordable for you and give yourself peace of mind – it only takes minutes! Additionally, create an overview outlining how much money is coming in versus going out each month so that way when deciding on a monthly mortgage payment amount, it will be comfortable yet realistic.



While spending all day scouring the web for homes can be fun, ultimately you'll need an experienced real estate professional in your corner. They will provide invaluable advice and assistance throughout the entire home-buying process - from scheduling viewings to negotiating offers on your behalf; this person is guiding one of the most important financial decisions of a lifetime! Don't forget to shop around and find the right agent who has their clients' best interests at heart.



Now comes the fun part - deciding what you want in a home! How many bedrooms?
Bathrooms? How far are you willing to commute? Do you want a move-in ready home or are you willing to do a few renovation projects? Give this some thought, be realistic and share your wants and needs with your realtor.



Woo hoo! You found the home you've been dreaming of. Now what? At this point your realtor will help you prepare and present an offer and he/she will also negotiate the terms and potential counter offers. Once everything is agreed-upon, you'll deposit your earnest money, arrange for an inspection and appraisal, secure financing, order home insurance, a home warranty, and more. Your realtor will guide you through the process between offer and closing to keep you on track.

Words You Should Understand

Appraisal

A written estimate of a property's current value.

Closing Costs

Fees associated with buying a house that your lender charges, and or you rack up from various third parties.

Contingent

A status in which a house has accepted an offer, but relies on meeting certain criteria such as passing a home inspection or appraisal.

Conventional Loan

A mortgage loan not insured by the government or guaranteed by the veterans administration. It is subject to conditions established by the lending institution and state statutes.

Commission

A percentage of the sale that is paid to the real estate professional. In most situations commissions are paid by **Pre-Approval** the seller of the property.

Down Payment

The amount of your home's purchase price you pay upfront.

FHA Mortgage

Mortgage that is insured by the federal housing administration. FHA loans are designed to make housing more affordable.

Foreclosure

A property seized by the mortgage lender due to the homeowner failing to make full payments on their mortgage. In hopes to recover the balance of the home loan, the lender will sell the house.

Earnest Money

Deposit made by the potential homebuyer to show that he/she is serious about buying the house.

Inspection

An evaluation of the home in which a professional inspector determines the current condition of the home and its systems.

A list of information about a home that is currently on the market.

MLS

A.K.A. multiple listing service. The MLS is a database that includes all available homes for sale in a particular area.

Private Mortgage Insurance

The monthly insurance payment a lender must pay if the down payment is less than 20% of the sales price.

An evaluation by a lender that determines if the potential buyer qualifies for a loan, and if so, the maximum amount the lender would be willing to lend.

REO

An acronym for "real estate owned". An REO property is owned by the bank due to a foreclosure. REO properties can be purchased from the bank however, they are often sold as is.

Seller Assistance

Money given from the seller to the buyer at settlement to pay for part of the closing costs. The amount varies, depending on what the mortgage company allows.





Applying for a Loan Checklist



Don't let the loan application process prevent you from making an offer on the home of your dreams. Be ahead of the game by having all your documents organized and ready to give your loan originator.

Here's a checklist of documents and materials you will need in order to apply for a mortgage:

Purchase contract and property information:	 Record of dividends and interest received
Copy of the sales contract	☐ Proof of other income
Mailing address and property	_
description	
Contact information for access to the	
property	Assets
☐ Plans and specifications (new	120000
construction only)	 Complete information on all bank and money accounts
	☐ Two months of bank statements
Personal information	Current values of stocks, bonds, mutual
☐ Social Security number	funds and other investments
☐ Age	 Vested interest in retirement funds
☐ Years of schooling	☐ Value of life insurance
☐ Marital status	☐ Information on vehicles you own
 Number and ages of dependents 	☐ Information on real estate you own
 Current address and telephone numbers 	☐ Value of significant personal property
 Addresses for the past seven years 	you own
 Current housing expenses (rent, 	
mortgage, insurance, taxes)	Liabilities
 Name and address of landlord or 	 Itemized list of all current debts (loan,
mortgage holder for past two years	credit cards and other bills)
	 Written explanation of past credit
Employment history and income	problems
☐ Two years of employment history, with	 Full details of bankruptcy during the
complete details of each job	last seven years
☐ Recent pay stubs and two years of W-2 forms	Para
Complete tax returns and financial	Fees
statement if self-employed	Credit report and appraisal fees (usually
☐ Written explanation of employment	\$500 or less)
gaps	

Do's and Don'ts Mortgages

It's important to keep in mind that there are many financial details that influence your ability to be approved for a loan when searching for a new home. Credit score, income, and assets are all carefully verified after an official application is filed and may be checked again just prior to final closing. Following these steps during the loan process can save you time and ensure a smoother transaction.

DO KEEP ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

Keep originals of all paystubs, bank statements and other financial documents

DO CONTACT YOUR LENDER

If you are unsure if something will impact your loan, contact your lender

DO PAY ALL YOUR BILLS ON TIME

Payment delays on existing accounts, such as mortgage or car payments, credit cards etc., can have a negative effect on your credit score and adversely affect how lenders view you. It is best to always make your payments on time for this type of debt but if a payment's due date falls within two weeks of closing, always reach out to your lender before doing so.

DON'T APPLY FOR NEW CREDIT or INCREASE ANY CREDIT LIMITS

It is important to stay away from big purchases like cars and credit for furniture, appliances or computers. If you are asked to apply for more lines of credit or increase existing ones, don't accept. Doing so will cause a company to access your credit report, which could harm your credit score.

DON'T MAX OUT or OVERCHARGE EXISTING CREDIT CARDS

Charging too much on credit cards can cause your credit score to drop quickly. Aim to keep the balance of your credit cards below 30% of the maximum limit.

DON'T CONSOLIDATE DEBT or CLOSE CREDIT CARD ACCOUNTS

Your debt to available credit ratio can also affect your credit rating, so it is beneficial to maintain a positive credit history. If you want to make major purchases like cars or take out new lines of credit, do it after taking out a mortgage loan.

DON'T RAISE RED FLAGS

Avoid co-signing on a loan or changing your address and name while the loan is being processed. The less activity that occurs, the easier it will be for all parties involved.

DON'T CHANGE JOBS

The underwriting process highly values employment stability, so any changes to your job situation - such as quitting, changing positions or employers - can have a major effect. Make sure to inform your lender as soon as possible of any alterations to your job status or income.





Moving Checklist

Before	e the Move
	Arrange for movers
	Notify your utility services at both your current and future residence
	Research and contact service providers at your new residence (internet, cable
	etc.)
	Complete change of address form at the post office
	Start using up items that cannot be moved such as frozen food
	Begin packing items you don't use often
	Arrange for home insurance
	Store important documents such as birth certificates, medical records,
	legal/financial papers in a safe place that will not get lost in the move
	Donate or sell items that you do not wish to move
	Pack an essentials bag
	Measure furniture and come up with a plan on where you want everything in
	the new home
	Empty and defrost refrigerator
	Clean your current living space
	Give your landlord your new address in case he/she needs to forward stray mail
After t	the move
	Clean your new home
	Change the locks to outside doors
	Check smoke detectors and replace batteries, if needed
	Be sure that all utility services are turned on and in your name (electric, gas, water)
	Arrange time for internet providers to come and install
	Change your address on your bank accounts, credit cards, driver's license, vehicle registration, voter's registration etc.
	Notify your employer of your new address and new local tax ID
	Store all of your home's closing documents in a safe place
	Find and store manuals for the home's appliances and systems
	Store important documents such as birth certificates, medical records,
	legal/financial papers in a safe place that will not get lost after the move
	Meet your neighborhood
	Unpack and enjoy your new home!