

YOUR NEW NEST



HOME BUYER GUIDE



ROBIN WEIDNER

Realtor

Interior Designer

General Contractor

PHONE:
440-343-5534

WEBSITE:
Robinweidner.howardhanna.com

EMAIL:
robinweidner@howardhanna.com
robinweidner@anewnest.org

Congratulations!

Buying a new home is such a wonderful and exciting time. It can also be overwhelming.

Included in this Home Buyer Guide is a detailed explanation of what you can expect and what you need to have in place as you start this process.

This guide includes:

- Finding Your Dream Home
- Selecting a Real Estate Professional
- Making the Search Easy
- Make Sure You Do a Thorough Home Inspection
- Making an Offer
- Purchasing Your Dream Home
- Getting Your Loan
- The Documentation You Need
- Choosing the Ideal Loan
- Reasons for Selecting Certain Loans
- Processing Your Loan
- The Closing
- After You Move In
- What You Need to Know
- Commonly Asked Questions

I want to personally thank you for giving me the opportunity to work with you. Please feel free to contact me with any and all questions as you move forward, but mostly...

Welcome to your New Nest!

Robin



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BEFORE YOU START LOOKING FOR A HOME

Before you begin the home buying process, it is essential to know how much you can pay for a home. Your lender can make this easy for you, by pre-qualifying you before you and your real estate agent begin looking for a home. A pre-qualification is free and can usually be done in just one visit, or even in one phone call. By getting pre-qualified, you will know what price home you can afford and what your monthly payments will be. The best part of this step is that we put everything in writing.

QUESTIONS COMMONLY ASKED

What real benefits do homeowners have?

Being a homeowner gives one a sense of stability and permanence. It gives the flexibility to make home improvements that meet your specific needs wherever and whenever you want to. You are not subject to periodic rent increases, and the interest you pay may be deductible from your taxes, in some cases up to 100%. Consult with your tax advisor.

How much of a down payment should I make?

The amount of down payment that you pay can vary. It depends on what you and your home loan consultant decide is best. It is important that you know that the lower the down payment, the more you will have to pay each month, that it will be more likely that you will have to purchase home loan insurance*, and that your interest payments will be higher as well.

*Insurance that prevents the lender against loss if the borrower should default on the home loan.

What is the difference between applying for a loan and getting pre-qualified?

Before you begin to look for your home, it is important that you visit a home loan lender, who will analyze your assets, debts, and sources of income. Based on the preliminary analysis, they will tell you the amount of loan for which you qualify – this is called a *pre-qualification*. Once you find the home you want to purchase, you can then formally apply for your loan, and they will ask you to provide the necessary documentation (e.g. paystubs, bank account information, etc.) to verify that the information you provided during your pre-qualification is accurate.

What is a credit report?

A credit report contains your payment history, shows that you paid your debts on time, if you have ever been late in making payments, or if you have ever failed to make payments. Lenders use the credit report to determine a potential borrower's ability to make timely payments, and to judge whether or not the person would make a good prospect for a loan. If you are thinking about buying a home, you will need to show us that you can make your payments in a prompt and responsible manner. We recommend that if you do not have any purchases on credit, that you at least get a credit card, in order to establish a payment history. You can ask your home loan consultant for suggestions as well.

How much money do I need for a down payment?

It all depends on how much you want to pay for a home and how much money you have available. If you do not have much money available, there are government programs that have been created to help first-time homebuyers. We offer a variety of loans that can normally accommodate each borrower's needs. Some of these programs have less stringent qualification guidelines, while others require little or no down payment. In many cases, the money needed for the closing can be incorporated into the loan amount, reducing the amount of money a borrower needs to have on hand to purchase a home.

FINDING YOUR DREAM HOME

Selecting a Real Estate Professional

Once you have been pre-qualified, it is time to find a real estate professional to help you find the home of your dreams. A real estate professional is an expert who knows exactly which homes are for sale and which ones can meet your requirements and desires. Show your agent your pre-qualification certificate – with it, your agent will be able to pre-select homes that are in your price range. Additionally, your agent can provide you with information about different neighborhoods where you might want to live, as well as suggestions that you may not have considered. Your agent can also give you practical advice about what you should look for in a home. And when it is time to make an offer on the home you wish to purchase, your agent will be there to help.

How to select a real estate professional

A real estate professional plays a very important role in the homebuying process and should be selected with care. Before selecting your agent, ask for recommendations from family and friends and interview several agents, to have a better idea of what each one is like and what each offers you. The relationship between a real estate professional and a buyer should be one of mutual respect, similar objectives, and, frequently, a written agreement which specifies the terms and conditions of the agent's representation of the buyer.

The ideal real estate professional...

- a.** Understands your needs and objectives.
- b.** Is professional and dedicated to doing a good job.
- c.** Knows the area where you want to live.
- d.** Knows how much you can spend on a home.
- e.** Has a valid real estate license or certificate.
- f.** Has excellent references from other clients.
- g.** Treats you with the respect that you deserve.

Making the Search Easy

Location, location, location

To reduce the number of homes that you visit, you should begin by deciding what factors are important to you, such as the approximate cost of the home and the location, and then you can begin to determine more specific details, such as the neighborhood, the characteristics of the home, and the type of dwelling (i.e., condominium, town home, or traditional single-family home). The location is the factor that most affects the value of the home. The majority of homebuyers are prepared to sacrifice certain characteristics and preferences of their home, in order to be able to purchase a home in the area or neighborhood that they most prefer. This is a very important insight, because you can almost always make some adjustments or do some remodeling, such as adding on another room or putting in a pool in the backyard, to have everything you desire in your home. But once you have moved into your home, it does not matter how many improvements you make, you will not be able to move this home from the city to the suburbs, or from the west side to the east side of the city!

What should I look for in my neighborhood?

Here is a list of the top seven questions potential buyers ask about a neighborhood:†

- 1) Does it have good schools?
- 2) Is it a nice neighborhood?
- 3) Is it in a good shopping district?
- 4) Is it near my/my spouse's office/work location?
- 5) Is it near my/my spouse's family and friends?
- 6) Does it have a low crime index/how safe is it?
- 7) Is it close to parks and recreation areas?

What should I look for in a home?

Before you begin searching for a home, it is important that you decide what characteristics you want in your home. Use the handy Evaluation Chart provided on page 20 to note down the desired characteristics of your dream home, and use it to evaluate how the different homes you look at meet your desires. Make several copies of the chart and carry them with you as you search for the ideal home, keeping in mind which characteristics you consider essential in the home you purchase. If you fill in the information as you look at homes, you will be able to remember the pluses and minuses of the different homes you see, and can evaluate the homes fairly, using the same criteria regardless of when you see them.

Suggestions for evaluating the homes you see

Once you have decided which characteristics you want your dream home to have, and in which neighborhoods you are interested in living, you should begin to view homes for sale with your real estate agent. During this period, it is important that you make a thorough evaluation of the properties that you visit.

Get accustomed to viewing properties with a critical eye. Inspect each home thoroughly, making sure you look at and evaluate each area that you consider important in your home. Feel free to take pictures or video so that you can remember what you liked or disliked in each home, and make sure that you keep detailed notes on your Evaluation Chart.

†These data are provided as a courtesy from a recent study. Source: American Diary Association

Making a Thorough Inspection Prior to Making a Final Decision

When you finally find the home of your dreams, it is very important that you inspect it “from top to bottom,” to make sure you do not fall in love too quickly. Sellers sometimes cover major flaws with paint or wallpaper, so that people who do not do thorough inspections will not notice the damage. These flaws frequently cost a great amount to repair once you have bought the home, so you should do your best to inspect the home very carefully prior to purchasing it.

Before making an offer on a home, you should get to know the neighborhood. Visit the area during different times of day and night. Meet your potential neighbors and ask them about the neighborhood. Reconsider the amount you are willing to offer to purchase the home, so that you are really sure that it is worth the price.

Once you have done all of this, you can go ahead and make your offer! Good luck!

Check the pipes and plumbing

Flush the toilets, turn on all the lights, open all the windows. Ask about the condition of the electrical system, the plumbing, the heating and air conditioning, and any other important features such as the pool, the irrigation system, etc.

Analyze the physical characteristics of the homes you visit

Thoroughly inspect the physical condition of the home, looking for any repairs that need to be made, as well as whether the house is new, several years old, or fairly old. It is also important to feel confident that there are enough bedrooms and extra space to meet your needs. Make sure that you really like the design of the home as well.

It's Time To Make an Offer

When you are ready to make an offer, your real estate agent should prepare a Purchase Contract, which is the document that you will present to the seller, and where you offer a price and any conditions you have for the purchase.

Before presenting this document, check to see that your contract includes a clause that stipulates that the purchase depends on a satisfactory professional inspection. Ask your real estate agent to recommend a professional inspector with many years of experience. The inspector should give you a written evaluation of the home and make any repair recommendations that are necessary. If you have any doubts about the inspection, ask for a second one.

Once your offer has been accepted, you will need to provide *earnest money* (or a *good faith deposit*). This is a cash deposit (several hundred dollars to several thousand depending on the value of the home and the market) towards the down payment that shows your commitment to buying the home. Ask your real estate agent how much money is needed for a deposit, and use your pre-qualification certificate to back up your offer to the seller.

How do I determine the real value of the home?

Before you make an offer, you need to determine how much the home is really worth. Your real estate agent can help you by providing information about other homes in the neighborhood that have recently sold. This way, you can compare the selling prices of the different homes to feel confident that you are offering a fair and sufficient amount. There are also a number of other services available on the Internet that can provide estimated property values and recent sales within the general area.

PURCHASING THE HOME OF YOUR DREAMS

Applying for a Loan

Congratulations! You are only a few steps away from realizing your dream of homeownership. When the offer you make on the home of your dreams is accepted and you have a signed purchase contract in your hand, call us immediately. As of that moment, your interest rate protection will be extended for 45 more days (or for up to 60 days in the case of government loans), giving us enough time to completely process your loan.†

The Documentation You Will Need

To be approved for a loan, we need to know about your sources of income, your debts, and your credit history. You have already given us the necessary information to at least pre-qualify you for a loan. Now is the time to apply formally for a loan, filling out a complete application, and supplying us with documents that verify the information that you have given us. Having the proper documentation makes the loan process much quicker and easier for everyone.

Below you will find the documentation that you should bring with you when you are applying for a loan:

If your income comes from a salary:	<input type="checkbox"/> Original W-2's for the past two years <input type="checkbox"/> Original paycheck stubs covering most recent 30 days
If you are self-employed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax forms for the past two years • Your current account balance • Declarations of Gains and Losses from the beginning of the year
If you have income from other sources:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pensions, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authorization letter(s) • Real Estate Properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tax forms for the past two years - Rental contract(s) • Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any proof that you are receiving other sources of income
If you have checking or savings accounts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past three months' statements
If you have co-borrowers who would like to be approved together with you for the loan, please bring:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name(s) of the co-borrower(s)
<p>If you do not have a credit history, do not give up. Our Home Loan Consultants will do everything possible to help you get a loan.</p> <p>Please bring:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas and electricity payment receipts • Telephone payment receipts • Rent payment receipts • Any evidence of regular and timely monthly payments you have made. This can include auto of life insurance payment receipts, furniture or jewelry payment receipts, catalog purchase payments, computer payments or encyclopedia payments.

† If you are not sure what a word means, go to our Easy Guide to Homebuying Terms (pages 16-19)

Choosing the Ideal Loan

In the home loan world, there are two types of loans -- those with fixed interest rates, and those with variable interest rates. We offer a large variety of fixed-rate and variable-rate loans to accommodate each borrower's needs and preferences. Of course, we will also help you choose the ideal loan for you, but it is important that you know the difference between these loans.

Fixed-Rate Home Loans

The most popular home loan is the traditional fixed-rate mortgage. Generally this interest rate is a little higher than the initial rate you receive with a variable-rate mortgage. But what makes this loan so popular is that with a fixed-rate loan, you have the assurance that your interest rate will never rise. Also, your monthly payments of interest plus principal will always remain the same. If you are the kind of person who prefers the stability of knowing exactly how much you will pay each month, this could be the ideal loan for you.

Why are down payments so low on some properties?

These are offers that lenders make, but they are not ideal for everyone. A borrower must qualify for the exact loan offered. Remember that in many cases, the lower the down payment, the higher the monthly payment, and the higher the probability that the borrower needs to purchase mortgage insurance. If you are interested in a loan with a low down payment, ask us about getting one. We offer many types of loans with low down payments and less stringent qualification guidelines.

Variable-Rate Home Loans

In recent years, the Adjustable-Rate Mortgage (or ARM) has become famous for its low initial interest rate. The primary advantage of this loan is that it permits you to qualify more easily for a loan, or to get a larger loan. Due to the fact that the variable-rate home loan is based on a published rate called an Index*, your interest rate can rise or fall, meaning that your monthly payments can also increase or decrease. Variable-rate home loans can even save you money in the long run, if interest rates remain constant or fall.

*Indexes are published in the financial section of many newspapers and are also available on the Internet.

Additional Types of Loans

In addition to offering you home loans, we also offer a variety of loans for home improvement, to help you save energy, and to consolidate your debt. Ask us how we can help.

Special Loan Programs

We offer special types of loans that cover the cost of the home, as well as the costs of needed repairs or improvements. This type of loan is based on the value of the home after the repairs/improvements are made.

Reasons to Select Certain Loans

Your Homeownership Objective	Your Home Loan Strategy
If you plan to live in this home for many years...	You may want a low interest rate for the long term. Since you will be making loan payments for many years, your best strategy may be to get a <i>fixed-rate home loan</i> and pay points to achieve the lowest possible interest rate.
If you plan to sell or refinance your home in several years...	Avoid points and closing costs, since the difference in interest payments does not make it worth the trouble, in comparison to what you will have to pay “out of pocket” during the close. Additionally, try to get a lower down payment. An <i>adjustable-rate home loan (ARM)</i> is typically a good option for an established period of time as interest rates are typically lower than fixed rates during the initial established period lowering the monthly payment.
If you want to pay off the loan before your children go to college...	Look for a shorter-term loan such as a <i>fixed-rate 15 year loan</i> , to make sure that you can use your earnings for other purposes later in your life. Additionally, the payments you will be making will make your home equity rise quickly.
If you want to budget a fixed payment each month...	A <i>fixed-rate home loan</i> offers you a principal plus interest payment that remains fixed throughout the life of the loan.
If you are comfortable knowing that there may be periodic changes in your interest rate, because you know that this way you can buy a better home now...	The <i>adjustable-interest mortgage (ARM)</i> is a very good solution for those whose income will grow, those who will refinance quickly, and those who are comfortable making a higher monthly payment in a few years if interest rates rise.

The Wait

Processing a loan normally takes several days. Do not give up!

During this period, you, the seller, and the lender should be making sure that all obligations related to the purchase and the home loan are complete prior to the signing of the final documents. Some examples of these obligations include: a final and satisfactory home inspection, confirmation of the purchase of homeowner's insurance, a satisfactory termite inspection, and a satisfactory title investigation to verify that there are no liens on the property.

The Closing/Settlement

The closing (or settlement) is the meeting at which you sign all the paperwork and make the payments needed to become an official homeowner. The title company, which issues the title insurance, usually provides a forum for the exchange of documents and the releasing of funds during the closing. In several Western states, the closing is known as an "escrow closing," and the title or escrow company acts as a third party for the benefit of the buyer and the seller.

Prior to the closing meeting, your title company, escrow company or attorney will review with you a copy of the HUD-1 Settlement Statement. This document will provide the final total for your closing costs. It establishes the total funds you must bring to closing. Once the loan is approved, we will call you to come in and sign the closing documents, as well as the final documentation required to make you a homeowner.

There are many documents that need to be signed prior to receiving the keys to your home. For this reason, a closing typically takes one or two hours. The three most important documents you will sign are the note, the mortgage (deed of trust), and the deed. The mortgage (promissory) note represents your promise to pay the lender according to the agreed terms, including the dates on which your home loan payments must be made and the location to which payment must be sent.

The mortgage, also known as a deed of trust or a security instrument, is a contract that makes your home the security on the loan or guarantees its repayment. And the deed is the document that transfers the ownership of the property from the seller to the buyer. You will also need to obtain a certified or cashier's check to pay the closing costs. Once these documents are signed and the closing costs are paid, you are a homeowner! Go ahead and call the movers!

Moving in to your own home is an unforgettable experience. Perhaps you will soon be enjoying your own home together with your family and friends. We know that the American dream is not just a dream!

AFTER MOVING IN

What You Need to Know

How to make your monthly loan payments

Within a few days of the closing and the receipt of your loan, you will receive a letter from your lender with monthly payment instructions and an explanation of your responsibilities as a borrower.

When making a payment, make sure you...

- Send your payment so that it arrives on or before the first of each month.
- Never send cash in the mail.
- Write down your account number on your check or money order.

What your monthly payment includes

Your monthly payment includes the principal payment, interest, and private mortgage insurance (PMI), if required. In the majority of cases, your monthly payment will also include federal (property) taxes and liability (homeowners) insurance so that you do not have to worry about making these payments on time. You will receive a detailed description of your monthly payment in the instructions that we will mail to you.

What to do if you have problems making your payment

The first thing that you should do is call the lender. Representatives are there to listen to you and to try to help however possible. But remember, it is very important to make your payments on time and for exactly the amount due, if you want to protect your credit. And if in the future you decide to buy another home, a good credit history will be very useful.

What to do if your home is damaged

If your home is damaged by a fire or by some other occurrence that is covered in your insurance policy, call your insurance agent and fill out a claim immediately. A claims adjuster will do an inspection of the property to determine the cash value of the damages. Once this has occurred, the insurance company will make out a check, jointly issued to you and to the lender. Call the lender's claims department to ask about the proper procedure for funds distribution.

Your other obligations as a borrower

Your loan or deed of trust requires that you maintain your property in a good state. This requirement exists to protect your investment and to increase the value of your property, if you decide to sell it one day. When you make any repairs or improvements, make sure to always use licensed contractors.

Additional costs

When you buy a home, be prepared for certain additional costs that all homeowners have, such as monthly mortgage payments, annual property tax payments, homeowner's insurance, electricity, gas, trash collection, water and sewer service, home maintenance and gardening.

Questions Commonly Asked

What are points?

Points are the costs to secure a lower interest rate. One point is equivalent to 1% of the dollar loan amount. The more points you pay on a loan, the lower your interest rate.

Are the requirements for the purchase of a condominium the same as for a house?

The necessary documentation to qualify for a loan is the same for condominiums as for houses, no matter what size they are. Whenever you go apply for a loan, make sure to take your last three bank statements, your tax declarations for the past two years, and your last two paystubs.

What types of insurance will I need for the closing?

You will need to present proof of at least two types of insurance in order to close on the home. The first is homeowner's or hazard insurance, which protects your home in case of a fire or other catastrophe, and protects you in case someone is injured on your property. The second is title insurance, which protects you and the lender against losses due to disputes about the ownership of the property or any legal demand against it. Additionally, if your down payment is less than 20%, you will also need mortgage insurance (PMI).

Why should I should get a professional inspection?

The inspection of a home is a very important step, since it can identify any existing problem that the home or property might have, whether minor or major, prior to the purchase. We recommend that you be present during the inspection, so that you can ask any questions you might have, as well as to become aware immediately of any existing problems.

What should I do before the closing?

It is very important to keep in mind that, prior to the closing, you should be certain that all conditions you specified in the sales contract have been met. If the owners need to do any repairs to the home, make sure that they have completely finished them. And prior to signing any document, we recommend that you make sure that all the information in it is correct.

AN EASY GUIDE TO HOMEBUYING TERMS

We want you to feel secure throughout each step of the homebuying process. Below you will find a list of the terms and definitions that will make it easier for you to understand the homebuying process.

Abstract of Title

A written history of the property title from its origin to the present.

Accrued Interest

The amount of interest due since the last payment.

Adjustable-Rate Mortgage Loan (ARM)

A mortgage in which the interest rate changes periodically according to a predetermined index.

Agreement of Sale (Purchase Contract, Purchase Agreement, Sales Agreement)

A written document by which a Buyer agrees to buy and a Seller agrees to sell a property.

Amortization

The payment of a debt in equal installments that results in the retirement of the debt.

Amortization Schedule

A list of each payment due on a mortgage loan, which shows the amount applied to the principal, the amount applied to interest, and the remaining principal balance.

Annual Percentage Rate (APR)

A percentage of the amount of the home loan that represents the total annual cost of the loan, including finance charges.

Application

The forms used and the process of asking for a home loan.

Appraisal

The report made by a qualified person, in which he gives his opinion as to the value of a property.

Appreciation

An increase in the value of real estate (property).

Balance Sheet

A statement of assets, liabilities and net worth.

Balloon Mortgage

A mortgage with monthly payments that are made for a certain period of time, at the end of which, the remaining balance is due.

Cap

A limit on the maximum that interest rates can rise on a variable-rate mortgage (ARM) during a specified period and over the life of the loan.

Closing/Settlement

The conclusion of the transfer of ownership on a property.

Closing Costs

Costs associated with the transfer of ownership of a property.

Credit Report

A report carried out by a credit reporting agency and used by the lender to determine whether an applicant is eligible for credit.

Deed Of Trust

In some states, the instrument used in place of a mortgage.

Depreciation

The loss of value in real estate (property).

Discount or Discount Points or Points

A single charge imposed by the lender to adjust the interest rate of the loan to the required yield.

Down Payment

The portion of the amount for the purchase of real estate that is given in cash and in advance by the borrower.

Earnest Money or Good Faith Deposit

The deposit made by the person buying a property to a third agency, which is held in escrow until the transaction is completed.

Escrow

An item of value, money, or documents deposited with a third party to be delivered upon the fulfillment of a condition; i.e., the deposit of funds or documents with an attorney or escrow agent to be disbursed upon the closing of a sale of real estate.

First Mortgage

A mortgage having priority over all other liens.

Homeowner's (or Hazard) Insurance

An insurance policy whereby, for a premium, an insurer agrees to insure a property in case of a loss.

HUD-1 Settlement Statement

Itemizes the charges to the buyer and the seller, and shows how the money gets paid out.

Interest Rate

The percentage of an amount of money that is paid for the use of that money over a period of time.

Judgment Lien

A judgment by the court and placed as a lien against a property.

Loan-To-Value Ratio

The relationship between the value of property and the loan amount.

Loss Payee Clause

The clause in an insurance policy indicating who is to be paid in the event of a loss.

Margin

The percentage a lender adds to the index rate to determine the new interest rate.

Maturity

The due date of a note.

Mortgage

A legal document that transfers interest in a property and serves as a security for payment of a debt.

Mortgage Banker

A firm dedicated to making real estate loans.

Mortgage Banking

The packaging of mortgage loans to be sold to a permanent investor.

Mortgage Insurance

Insures the lender against loss caused by the borrower's failure to make the payments.

Mortgage Note

A written promise to repay a stated amount of money at a stated interest rate over a stated period of time.

Origination Fee

A fee charged by a lender to cover the cost of the process of making a mortgage loan.

PITI

The acronym for Principal, Interest, Taxes and Insurance, usually the four parts of your monthly mortgage payment.

Points

*Points: a one-time charge by the lender to increase the yield of the loan; a point is 1 percent of the amount of the mortgage.

Principal

The amount of a debt.

Private Mortgage Insurance (PMI)

See MORTGAGE INSURANCE.

Purchase Contract

See AGREEMENT OF SALE.

Release Of Lien

An instrument that discharges a lien.

Refinance

Process of paying off one loan with the proceeds from a new loan using the same property as security

RESPA

Real Estate Settlement and Procedures Act. A law that requires the lender to disclose information to the borrower, including a **Good Faith Estimate (GFE)** of the borrower's closing costs.

Security Instrument

The mortgage or deed of trust of the property.

Subordination

The act of acknowledging that a lien will have a position after a mortgage loan. This is accomplished by recording a Subordination Agreement.

Tax Lien

A lien against a property for unpaid taxes.

Term

The period of time over which a loan is paid.

Title

Evidence that establishes ownership of a property.

Title Insurance Policy

A policy which protects the lender in the event of a loss due to a defect in the Title. The owner's policy protects the owner in this same way.

Truth-in-Lending (TIL) Disclosure

Outlines the costs of a loan and discloses the APR and other terms of the loan, including the finance charge, the amount financed, the payment amount, and the total payments required. The lender is required to present the final version of a TIL disclosure at or prior to the closing meeting.

Trust Deed

An instrument given by the borrower to a third person (the trustee) vesting title to the property in the trustee's name as security for the borrower's payment of the mortgage loan.

Underwriting

The risk analysis of a borrower's loan application.

Evaluation Checklist

My Dream Home

Homes Visited

Notes	Address	Address	Address	Address
Selling Price	\$	\$	\$	\$
General Preferences				
Type of Home:				
# of Levels:				
Age of Home:				
# of Bedrooms :				
# of Bathrooms :				
Garage:				
Indoor Amenities				
Fireplace:				
View:				
Central Heat/AC:				
Family Room:				
Study:				
Other Preferences				
Style of Architecture:				
Exterior Look:				
Interior Decor:				
Appliance:				
Location				
Relative to important places:				
Condition and Special Features				
Storage Space:				
Cleanliness and Upkeep:				
Advantages:				
Disadvantages:				

Additional Comments:

Make several photocopies of this chart and take them with you when you look for homes.