



BUYING YOUR FIRST HOME IS AN EXCITING MILESTONE,

but it can also be a significant financial commitment. However, there are several strategies to make homeownership more accessible without emptying your bank account. Here we explore five easy ways for first-time buyers to achieve their dream of owning a home without a huge down payment.



NO OR LOW DOWN PAYMENT LOANS

There are many options that don't require you to put 20% down, in fact, I don't recommend putting 20% down to most homebuyers, even if they have the savings to do so.

USDA Loans, sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture offers loans with NO down payment for homebuyers in semi-rural areas. To qualify, your desired property must be in an eligible area which is determined by the population of the community and other eligible factors. There are also household income and asset limits which vary by location and family size, this helps to assure there are funds available in this program for those who need it most.



VA LOANS

Short for a "Veterans Affairs" loan, is a mortgage loan program designed to help eligible veterans, active-duty service members, and certain members of the National Guard and Reserves become homeowners. These loans are guaranteed by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, which makes it easier for qualifying individuals to secure favorable terms and conditions for their home purchase. Here are some key features and benefits of VA loans:

One of the most significant advantages of VA loans is that eligible borrowers can purchase a home with no down payment. This makes homeownership more accessible for veterans and active-duty service members.

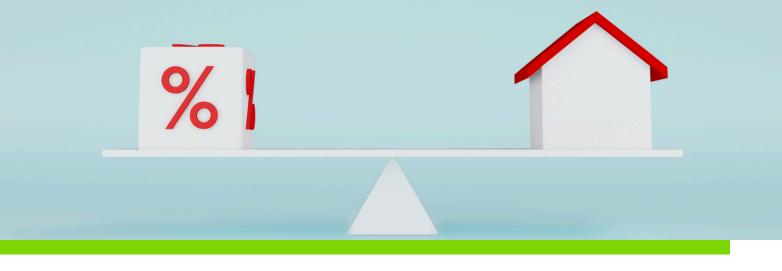


FHA LOANS

Sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration are mortgage loans that are insured by the Federal Housing Administration, which is part of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). FHA loans are designed to make homeownership more accessible for a wide range of borrowers, including first-time homebuyers and those with lower credit scores. Here are some key features and benefits of FHA loans:

One of the primary advantages of FHA loans is the low down payment requirement. Borrowers can put down as little as 3.5% of the purchase price, making homeownership more achievable, especially for first-time buyers.

FHA loans are known for their more flexible credit requirements compared to conventional mortgages. Borrowers with credit scores below 580 may still qualify, although the specific terms and interest rates can vary based on credit history. FHA loans often allow for higher debt-to-income ratios, making it more accessible for borrowers with existing financial commitments.



CONVENTIONAL LOANS

Conventional Loans are a type of mortgage loan that is not backed by a government agency like the FHA or VA loans. Instead, they are offered by private lenders, such as banks, credit unions, and mortgage companies. While historically conventional loans were not specifically designed for first-time homebuyers there have been new programs added in recent years that only require 3% down.

There are 3 types of 3% down conventional loans.

- Fannie Mae HomeReady
- Freddie Mac HomeOne
- 3% down Conventional (must be a first time buyer)

The HomeReady and HomeOne loans have income limits based on the area where the home being purchased is located but these loans offer benefits that include lower interest rates and mortgage insurance costs vs the 3% down conventional option mentioned above.

Conventional loans generally have stricter credit requirements with a minimum FICO score of 620. However, the better your credit score the better your loan terms will be.



DOWN PAYMENT ASSISTANCE

Down Payment Assistance (DPA) programs are typically offered by the state, city or county that you reside. They will give you money for the down payment or below market interest rates. In some cases you can get both but there is always qualifications that are needing to be met.

Most DPA programs are coupled with an FHA loan and have a credit score overlay of a minimum 620 FICO score. So the loan has to be underwritten to FHA guidelines and then the DPA is applied either as a gift or a second lien. Most of the time there are income and purchase price limits on these programs that make them for low to moderate income clients. These calculations are based on the particular city or country you are going to live in.

The interest rates on DPA programs are set by the entity providing the assistance and does not vary from lender to lender. Its set as a standard across the board and available to anyone that qualifies.



BORROW OR WITHDRAW FUNDS FROM YOUR 401K RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

Withdrawing funds from your retirement account is possible, but it's important to understand the rules and potential consequences associated with doing so. These accounts are designed to help you save for retirement, and there are specific guidelines in place to encourage you to keep your funds invested for the long term. Here are some key points to consider when it comes to withdrawing funds from your 401(k):

The IRS sets certain age-related restrictions for 401(k) withdrawals. Typically, you can start making penalty-free withdrawals from your 401(k) at age 59½. If you withdraw funds before this age, you may be subject to early withdrawal penalties.

If you withdraw funds from your 401(k) before reaching age 59½, you may be subject to a 10% early withdrawal penalty in addition to regular income taxes. There are some exceptions to this penalty, such as for first-time homebuyers* (see below), certain medical expenses, and qualified education expenses.



Some 401(k) plans allow participants to take out loans from their own accounts. These loans typically have a maximum limit, often the lesser of \$50,000 or 50% of the vested account balance. The loan must be repaid within a specific time frame, usually five years, and the interest paid goes back into your own account. While this option doesn't incur taxes or penalties, it does come with the risk of defaulting on the loan if you leave your job before the loan is fully repaid.

Some 401(k) plans offer the option of taking a hardship withdrawal for specific financial emergencies, such as medical expenses, funeral costs, or preventing eviction from your primary residence. Hardship withdrawals are subject to income taxes and the 10% early withdrawal penalty.

The rules and options for withdrawing funds from your 401(k) can vary depending on your specific retirement plan and your employer's policies. It's essential to consult your plan documents or speak with your plan administrator to understand your plan's specific rules and options.

Before making any withdrawals from your 401(k), it's highly recommended to consult with a financial advisor or tax professional who can provide guidance tailored to your individual financial situation and help you make informed decisions about when and how to access your retirement savings.



GETTING A GIFT FROM A RELATIVE

Receiving a gift from a relative to help with the down payment to purchase a home is a common and legitimate way for individuals to boost their homebuying efforts. Here's what you need to know about using a gift from a relative for your down payment:

When you receive a gift from a relative to use for your down payment, you will typically need to provide a gift letter to your mortgage lender. This form letter provided by your lender should include the giver's name, relationship to you, the amount of the gift, a statement that the funds are indeed a gift (not a loan to be repaid), and the address of the property you intend to purchase.

Mortgage lenders are likely to ask about the source of the gifted funds. The giver may need to provide documentation to demonstrate the legitimacy of the gift, such as bank statements showing the withdrawal of funds. Be prepared to provide this information if requested by your lender.

Generally, gifts are not subject to income tax for the recipient. However, if the gift exceeds a certain annual limit (currently \$17,000 per individual) the giver (not the mortgage company) may be required to report the gift to the IRS. Gift tax obligations are typically the responsibility of the giver, not the recipient.

Lenders often require that the gift be from a close relative, such as a parent, grandparent, sibling, or spouse. Different loan types will have varying policies regarding the acceptable relationship of the giver. Lender policies regarding gift funds can vary, so it's important to discuss the specifics with your mortgage lender early in the homebuying process. They will provide you with clear guidance on what documentation is required and how to handle the gift properly.



SET UP A BUDGETING PLAN TO SAVE FOR YOUR FUTURE HOME

Setting up a budgeting plan to save for a home purchase is a crucial step in achieving your goal of homeownership. Here are some effective tactics to create a budget that will help you save for your first home:

1. ASSESS YOUR FINANCES

Start by understanding your current financial situation. Calculate your monthly income and list all your monthly expenses, including rent or mortgage, utilities, groceries, transportation, insurance, and discretionary spending

2. SET CLEAR SAVINGS GOALS

Work with a trusted lender to determine how much you need for a down payment, closing costs, and other expenses related to buying a home. This will help you set specific savings targets and deadlines.

3. CREATE A DETAILED BUDGET

Develop a comprehensive budget that outlines your income and all your expenses. Categorize expenses into fixed (e.g., rent, utilities) and variable (e.g., entertainment, dining out). Be as accurate and detailed as possible.

4. PRIORITIZE SAVINGS

Make saving for your home a top priority in your budget. Allocate a specific portion of your income each month to your savings account. Consider setting up an automatic transfer to your savings to ensure consistent contributions.

5. REDUCE UNNECESSARY EXPENSES

Identify areas where you can cut back on expenses. This may include reducing dining out, entertainment, or shopping. Redirect the money saved into your home fund.

6. INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Look for opportunities to increase your income. This may involve taking on a part-time job, freelancing, or selling items you no longer need.

7. TRACK YOUR PROGRESS

Regularly review your budget and track your savings progress. Adjust your budget as needed to stay on track and meet your savings goals.

8. STAY DISCIPLINED

Sticking to your budget and savings plan requires discipline. Keep your homeownership goal in mind as motivation to stay committed to your financial plan.

9. CONSULT A TRUSTED LOAN ADVISOR

If you're unsure about your financial plan or need professional guidance, consider consulting a licensed Mortgage Loan Originator who specializes in helping homebuyers achieve their dream of homeownership.

Remember that saving for a home takes time and patience. Be realistic about your budget and your timeline, and don't be discouraged by any setbacks or delays. With a well-structured budget and commitment to your savings plan, you can make your dream of homeownership a reality.

Owning your first home is an achievable goal, even if you don't have a substantial down payment saved. By exploring the options outlined in this handout and working with experienced real estate professionals, you can find a path to homeownership that suits your financial situation. Remember that each method has its own set of requirements and considerations, so it's essential to research and plan carefully to make the best decision for your unique circumstances.





MEET YOUR MORTGAGE BROKER

(NMLS #182704 | NMLS#181106)

I am experienced in all aspects of residential real estate and have helped hundredes families purchase or refinance their homes. I have experience in new home construction, new home sales, and mortgage lending. I have the ability to do conventional, Jumbo Loans, FHA, VA, USDA, vacation homes, 2nd homes and investment properties. I can also help walk you through title, appraisal, inspection and closing processes.

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