STANDARD 203(k) PURCHASE TRANSACTION MAXIMUM MORTGAGE CALCULATION

Step 1:	Establishing Financeable Repair and Improvement Costs, Fees and Reserves					
A.	Repair and Improvement Costs and Fees Total (Sum of A1 thru A7)			\$		
	 Costs of construction 					
	Architectural or Engir					
	3. 203(k) Consultant Fe					
	4. Inspection Fees (For					
	Title Update Fees					
	6. Permit Fees		\$			
	7. Feasibility Study whe	n necessary	\$			
В.	Financeable Contingency Res	serves		\$		
C.	Financeable Mortgage Paym	ents Reserves		\$		
D.	Financeable Mortgage Fees,	if charged (Sum of D1 and D2)		\$		
	1. Origination Fee (Gree	ater of \$350 or 1.5% of (Sum of 1	1A thru 1C) \$			
	2. Discount Points (App	lied to Sum of 1A thru 1C)	\$			
E.	Total Rehabilitation Costs, Fo	ees and Reserves (Sum of 1A thr	ru 1D)	\$		
Step 2:	Establishing Value					
A.	Purchase Price		\$			
В.	Inducement to Purchase \$					
C.	Purchase Price Less Inducement to Purchase			\$		
_	As-Is Property Value		\$			
D.	(As-Is Appraisal may be required to comply with Property Flipping guidelines)					
	Adjusted As-Is Value					
E.	(If As-is appraisal is obtained, then the As-is property value (Step 2D) = Adjusted As-Is Value, OR			\$		
	if As-is appraisal <u>is not</u> obtained, then Step 2C = Adjusted As-is Value)					
F.	After-Improved Value (Appraisal Subject to repairs and Improvements)			\$		
Step 3:	Calculating Maximum Mortg			4		
Α.	Step 2E + Step 1E (Adjusted A			\$		
В.	Step 2F (After-Improved Valu			\$		
C.	V:) x Maximum LTV Factor fro	om 3F%	\$		
D.	Nationwide Mortgage Limit		\$			
E.	Initial Base Mortgage Amount = Lesser of 3C or 3D			\$		
F. Determining Loan-To-Value Factor for Max Basis Criteria			Eligibility% Maximum LTV Factor			
	MDCS	At or above 580	□ 96.5%			
	MDCS	Between 500 and 579	□ 90%			
	Secondary Residences	With HOC Approval	□ 85%			
		Manual Underwriting required				
	- 1					
<u>Note:</u> MDCS = Minimum Decision Credit Score						

Mortgagees must consult HUD Handbook 4000.1 for detailed guidance on all 203(k) loan transactions.

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Step 4:	Additions to Initial Base Mortgage Amount for EEM, and/or Solar/Wind Energy Note: If no EEM or Solar/Wind additions, then Initial Base Mortgage amount (3F) = Final Base Mortgage amount (4G)		
A.	Energy Efficient Mortgage (EEM) Improvement Amount	\$	
В.	Step 3E + Step 4A (Initial Base Mortgage Amount + EEM Improvement Amount)	\$	
C.	Solar/Wind Energy System Actual Cost	\$	
D.	Step 2F x 20% (After-Improved Value x 20%)	\$	
E.	Lesser of (Step 4C or Step 4D) = Maximum financeable Solar/Wind Energy amount	\$	
F.	Step 3E x 120% (Nationwide Mortgage Limit x 120%)	\$	
G.	Final Base Mortgage Amount = Lesser of (Sum of Step 4B + Step 4E) or Step 4F \$		

Step 5:	5: Calculating the LTV for Application of Annual MIP Note: If no EEM or Solar/Wind additions, then Initial Base Mortgage amount (3F) = Final Base Mortgage amount (4G)	
A.	MIP LTV = 4G divided by 2F (Final Base Mortgage Amount divided by After Improved Value)	%

Step 6:	Establishing the Rehabilitation Escrow Account			
Α	Rehabilitation Escrow Account (Sum of A1 thru A3)		\$	
	1.	Repair and Improvement Costs, Fees & Reserves (Step 1E)	\$	_
	2.	Cost of EEM, weatherization or solar energy systems	\$	_
	3.	Borrowers Own Funds for Contingency Reserves (if not financed in 6:A1)	\$	_
В	Initial	Draw at Closing Total (Sum of B1 thru B7)		\$
	1.	Prepaid 203k Consultant Fees	\$	_
	2.	Prepaid Architectural or Engineering Fees	\$	_
	3.	Permit Fees	\$	_
	4.	Origination Fees (Step 1:D1)	\$	_
	5.	Discount Points (Step 1:D2)	\$	_
	6.	Material costs for items ordered & prepaid by		
		Borrower/or contractor (under contract for delivery)	\$	_
	7.	Up to 50% of materials not yet paid for by the Borrower/or contractor	\$	_
C.	Rehabilitation Escrow Amount Balance for Future Draws = 6A minus 6B		\$	

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