HOME CONSTRUCTION Five Steps to Planning & Financing Your Project







Build Your Country Living Dreams

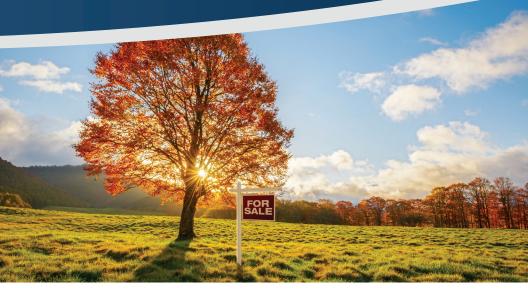
Living in the country provides endless opportunities. You can purchase livestock, plant crops, or just sit outside on a cool summer night and hear the crickets chirp.

If you're ready to start building a country life with a new construction project, we can help. This guide will walk you through the five most important steps to planning and financing your home construction.

Our local experts understand the unique lending needs associated with country properties, including non-conforming properties, extra acreage, and additional buildings.

Home & Land Loans offer:

- Construction financing for homes (including stick built, modular or log homes) and additions or renovations to an existing residence.
- 12-month interest-only construction periods with timely disbursements and inspections.
- One-time close, fixed rate loans, up to 30 years. No additional costs or fees.
- No acreage limits and every acre is fully valued.
- Favorable fixed rate long-term interest rates.
- Financing available for unique properties with an unconventional heat and water source or outbuildings.
- One loan for construction and land, meaning one interest rate and one closing, saving you thousands in settlement fees.



Location

It's the most important factor whenever you buy real estate. Consider what your needs are now and what they will be 10 years from now. As your family grows, will the location help or hinder your family's ability to enjoy the property? If you choose a rural location, how much infrastructure might you require to meet your needs (access to major interstates, schools, shopping, healthcare, etc.)?

Other location factors to consider when choosing a home site:

- Available amenities: Consider availability and cost to add required utilities such as sewer/septic, gas, well, water, etc.
- Perc test results: If you intend to use a septic system, the soil at the home site must have a suitable absorption rate to support a septic system.
- Special assessments: Be aware of charges levied against certain home sites, such as
 installation of water or sewer lines, street lighting, police and fire protection, or other
 special services.
- Zoning limitations: Research zoning restrictions on minimum setbacks, limits on size
 or existence of accessory buildings, home size or usage.
- Noise concerns: Identify any source of potentially undesirable noise, such as a train track, busy freeway, concert venue, fire department, etc.
- Surveys: If you're not sure about the property's boundaries or access, spend the money
 for a survey. It's the only way to be sure of exactly what you own.
- Flood zone: If the property is in a flood zone, you will need to figure out whether or not flood insurance is mandatory and how much that will cost.



2 Planning

Once you've found the ideal site for your future home, the next step is planning the construction.

Choose a reputable builder.

There are many options for home construction and many different builders. Some builders offer turnkey contracts, while others offer contracts that are more open to interpretation. Contracts that don't address all aspects of construction can create additional costs and headaches during construction, especially if some items weren't considered upfront.

Ask the following questions:

- How many years have you been in business?
- Are you a licensed contractor?
- May I see a copy of your insurance certificate?
- How long do you expect the construction process to take?
- How many different jobs do you typically work on at the same time?
- Who will be responsible for securing the required permits?
- Who will be in charge of clean up at the end of each day?
- How do you typically structure your draw schedule?
- How do you handle any construction contract changes?
- What is included in the base cost of my construction contract? What is considered an upgrade?
- Can you share references with me? Can I tour a few of your completed homes?

Think about cost overruns.

Unfortunately, when it comes to constructing a home, things don't always go as planned. What happens if the excavator hits more rock than expected? What if you change your mind about the kitchen layout or decide you want to upgrade your countertops after construction has already started? Those possibilities and more speak to the importance of setting some money aside for unanticipated issues.

A lender looking out for your best interest may possibly increase your loan amount as a cushion to cover unpredicted costs or verify that you have additional funds available if needed. A good overrun rule of thumb is adding 7-10% of the anticipated cost of construction. Planning for overruns helps the construction process continue even when the unexpected happens.



3 Financing

After selecting your contractor, the next step is securing financing for your project. Farm Credit offers one-time-close construction loans. You borrow to pay construction, then, when you move in, Farm Credit converts the loan balance into a permanent mortgage without another loan closing. It's two loans in one, saving you money and time.

One-Time Close Construction Loans

- 12-month construction period
- Interest only payments during construction, fixed rate for permanent mortgage (up to 30 years)
- Rate float down at modification if the market has improved

What can you afford?

When considering your construction budget, ask yourself the following questions:

- · What is the most you would be comfortable with as your monthly payment?
- If applicable, do you have the cash reserves to make two house payments?

Back-End Ratio

The back-end ratio, also known as the debt-to-income ratio, indicates what portion of your monthly income goes toward paying debts. Total monthly debt includes expenses, such as mortgage payments (principal, interest, taxes, and insurance), credit card payments, child support and other loan payments. It does not include living expenses such as monthly utility bills, groceries or travel.

Back-End Ratio = (total monthly debt expense ÷ gross monthly income) x 100

Example: Borrower with monthly income of \$5,000 (60,000 annually \div 12) and total monthly debt payments of \$2,000. This borrower's back-end ratio, then, is 40% ($2,000 \div$ $5,000 = 0.4 \times 100 = 40\%$).

Back-end ratio standards and guidelines vary. Farm Credit typically recommends that the ideal back-end ratio should be 45% or lower. Depending on your credit score, savings and down payment, your lender may accept a higher back-end ratio.

ation Proposed Plan

Financing (continued)

Be prepared to provide:

Personal Information

- Signed, completed application
- Borrower's Authorization Form to release information
- Valid photo identification
- Income verification
 - · Pay stubs for a one month period within 60 days of application
 - · W-2s or Federal Tax Returns for the last two years
 - Self-employment or commission-based jobs may require additional documentation
 - Verification of significant assets for funds needed to cover closing costs or debts not on your credit report

Property Information

- Final signed construction contract, including building plans and specifications
- Legal description of property
- Survey (if applicable)
- · Name, address and phone number of seller or land contract holder
- Copy of signed sales agreement (if purchasing land or if land is not already owned)

4 Appraisal

An appraisal is required prior to loan closing to ensure the completed home is worth the value of the loan. Appraisals are standard practice for lenders to ensure the value of the loan's collateral (in this case, your new home). Farm Credit will order an appraisal to estimate the future value of the home once the project blueprints and building specs are finalized.

Items Needed for Appraisal

- Final signed construction contract
- Dwelling specifications provides the intricate details of the home construction
- · Property information legal description, survey and/or deed
- Complete plans front, rear and side elevations



5 Closing / Draw Process

After credit review and approval of both appraisal and title work, Farm Credit will schedule a closing date. You will need to provide evidence of Builder's Risk Insurance to cover the construction period prior to closing. Insurance protects you against theft, fire, weather damage or vandalism of materials on your property.

After closing, Farm Credit will help manage disbursements with your contractor and perform on-site inspections as needed. Fast disbursements and personal knowledge of the project help ensure construction is completed on time.

Foundation Draw	Site preparation, excavation, footings, foundation walls, and satisfactory waterproofing.	20%
Framing Draw	To include outside/inside wall framing, roof framing, roof sheathing/felt and roof shingles.	20%
Windows/Doors Draw	To include installation of all windows, exterior doors and skylights.	10%
Drywall Draw	To include basement/slab concrete, rough-in plumbing, rough-in electric/wiring, rough-in HVAC, exterior siding complete, outside wall insulation, drywall hung, drywall finished/ceiling textured, well, and septic.	25%
Trim Draw	To include interior doors, interior trim, cabinets installed, and counter tops installed.	15%
Finals Draw	Upon completion of the home according to the construction contract, including but not limited to, seeding, grading, driveway, carpeting, resilient flooring, and final approval from all inspecting authorities of County. Must have a Certificate of Occupancy.	10%

Draw Schedule*

*Modular Draw Schedule also available



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