3-2-1 BUYDOWN

## What is the 3-2-1 Buydown?

| What? | Concession to give a temporary reduction in interest rate |
| :---: | :--- |
| Who <br> pays? | The seller, the lender, or the agents can contribute to the cost |
| FYI | Conventional = Primary or 2nd Home purchase <br> FHA/VA = Primary home purchase ONLY |



- Help Sellers get a property sold without affecting the sales price. With the rising interest rate environment, sellers love this product.
- A great way for borrowers to use any excess seller concessions that often times go unutilized
- A lower interest rate for the first 1-3 years allowing the borrower to have a lower monthly payment
- In a high interest rate environment, borrowers will more than likely be able to refinance to a lower rate than the one they will adjust to after the 1-3 years. **Not recommended to use this as a selling point
- Easier transition from a borrower who is renting to buying and want to ease into their mortgage with a lower payment.


# HOW DOES IT WORK? 

## 3-2-1 Buydown

Year 1-3\% lower than the note rate
Year 2-2\% lower than the note rate
Year 3-1\% lower than the note rate
Year 4 - Full note rate

## 2-1 Buydown

Year 1-2\% lower than the note rate Year 2-1\% lower than the note rate Year 3 - Full note rate

1-1 Buydown
Year 1-1\% lower than the note rate Year 2 -1\% lower than the note rate Year 3 - Full note rate

## 1-0 Buydown

Year 1-1\% lower than the note rate Year 2 - Full note rate


## Calculation example



## Cost to the Seller



## IMPORTANT

## 3-2-1 Buydown

Year 1-3\% lower than the note rate Year 2-2\% lower than the note rate Year 3-1\% lower than the note rate Year 4 - Full note rate

## 2-1 Buydown

Year 1-2\% lower than the note rate
Year 2-1\% lower than the note rate Year 3 - Full note rate

1-1 Buydown
Year 1-1\% lower than the note rate
Year 2-1\% lower than the note rate
Year 3 - Full note rate
1-0 Buydown
Year 1-1\% lower than the note rate Year 2 - Full note rate


AS YOU SCALE DOWN IN BUYDOWN PRODUCT OPTIONS, THE COST TO THE SELLER DECREASES

## More Calculation Examples

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| YEAR | INTEREST <br> RATE | PAYMENT | MONTHLY <br> DIFFERENCE |
| 1 | $3 \%(5 \%-2 \%)$ | $\$ 1,476$ | $\$ 1,879-\$ 1,476=\$ 403$ |

## 1-1 Buydown

1-1 EXAMPLE
YEAR INTEREST RATE PAYMENT MONTHLY DIFFERENCE ANNUAL SAVINGS

## 1-0 Buydown

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{l|c|c|c|c}\text { YEAR } & \begin{array}{c}\text { INTEREST } \\
\text { RATE }\end{array} & \text { PAYMENT }\end{array}
$$ \begin{array}{c}MONTHLY <br>

DIFFERENCE\end{array}\right)\)| ANNUAL |
| :---: |
| SAVINGS |

## SIMPLY PUT:

The buyer is having interest prepaid by the seller, lender, or agent.
They cannot pay any of the cost, otherwise they would be pre-paying their own interest, which defeats the purpose of this program

## Considerations

We do have a calculator to estimate seller cost. However, we recommend that you have the lender calculate it for you

The seller no longer has to pick up 100\% of the cost. The lender can contribute to the remaining cost using a lender credit. However, they offset that lender credit typically with a little bit higher rate

Standard seller concession limits apply

## Borrower Questions

## Why doesn't my loan estimate show my lower payment and reduced rate?

The lender is obligated to you for the note rate. Every document you receive in the loan process will have your actual fixed locked rate. There will be a supplemental document called a Temporary Buydown
 Agreement that outlines the temporary payment and rate arragements

# What happens if I sell my home or refinance during the temporary rate period? 

The seller's credit towards the buydown is physically placed in a separate escrow account with the lender.

Each month the borrower makes their mortgage payment, the portion of seller credit that applies for that month is also applied. If the borrower sells or refinances and there is still credit leftover, that remaining credit is applied to the overall balance left on the mortgage when they go to pay it off. They do not lose any of the credit for selling or refinancing.

## How to sell

it to a seller or seller's agent


| Makes the payment more affordable |
| :--- | :--- |
| for buyers in the market $=$ less |
| days on the market |

Stabilizes the market as a whole, because it encourages sellers to not do purchase price reductions

This concession could be less cost in the long run than what a purchase price reduction would be to attract buyers

## How do you write it up in the contract?

You can write the verbiage specifically for a rate
You can choose to write the verbiage in the contract like you would any other seller concession. This allows the buyer to determine if they want to use the concession for the buydown or for other closing costs. buydown, but be generic. You have no way of knowing the exact cost until the buyer locks in their rate, sets their loan amount, and chooses their buydown option. Get this estimate from the loan officer. If the actual cost is less than the concession, typically the buyer gives it up if it is
le: (Seller to provide buyer \$x in seller credit towards closing costs and prepaids)
le: (Seller to provide credit not to exceed
\$ x for buyer's interest rate buydown)

## QUESTIONS? ASK US!



