



Fix & Flip

Sales Pricing Overview

Acra Lending

Learning & Development
(in collaboration with Fix & Flip)

Welcome

Training Sessions may be recorded for training purposes. If you do not wish to have your image recorded, do not activate camera. If you do not want your voice recorded, remain mute for the duration of the training session.

By continuing with the training, you acknowledge that the session may be recorded and of your options to participate.

Please be sure to:

1. Mute your microphone
2. Type your name into the CHAT for attendance
3. Hold questions until the end as this session may be recorded

Thank you and we will be starting shortly...

Objectives

- ✓ Overview of Sales Pricing for the Fix & Flip program
- ✓ Understand pricing components and steps
- ✓ Demonstrate and understanding of pricing for borrowers

S.E.T.

Simple – Efficient – Transparent

*(Sales Pricing follows to the mission of **Fix & Flip**)*

Factors for Pricing

The main factors that determine Fix & Flip Pricing are:

- **Experience (w/ prior properties)**
- **Property/Project Type**
- **Credit (FICO Score)**
- **Calculation Components**



Factors for Pricing (cont.)

Calculation Components (Terms):

1. **AIV** = As-Is-Value**
2. **ARV** = After-Repair-Value
3. **IA** = Initial Advance
4. **RBA** = Rehab Budget Amount
5. **LTC** = Loan-to-Cost
6. **LTV** = Loan-to-Value
7. **MIP** = Monthly Interest Payment
8. **PP** = Purchase Price
9. **TLA** = Total Loan Amount
10. **TPC** = Total Project Cost

****As-Is-Value** is based on stated value from Borrower until Appraisal is obtained

References – Notes

Pre-Rehab (“Day One”) LTC

- Includes the *As-Is-Value* plus the *Rehab Budget Amount* (AIV + RBA)

Post-Rehab (“Day Done”) LTC

- Includes the *After-Repair Value* plus the *Rehab Budget Amount* (ARV + RBA)

Interest Rates

- Provided by *Fix & Flip Managing Director*

References – Credit Box

(Example for training purposes only)

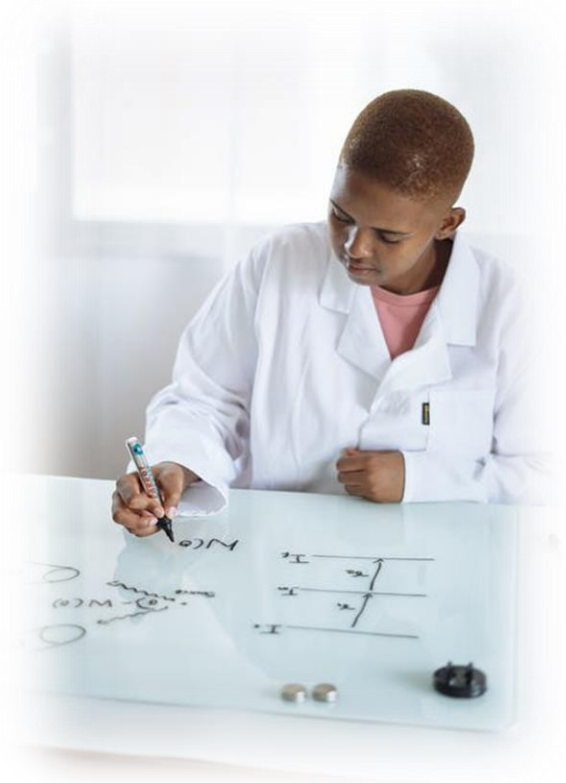
	PURCHASE	REHAB			REFINANCE			
Experience (# of Properties)	LTV	LTV	ARV	LTC	LTV	ARV	LTC	Rehab > 50% (LTV, ARV, LTC)
0-2	75%	80%	70%	80%	70%	80%	-10%	-10%
3-9	80%	90%	75%	90%	75%	90%	-5%	-5%
10+	80%	90%	80%	90%	80%	90%	-5%	-5%
FICO 600-639	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%
FICO 640-650	-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%
FICO ≥ 740	+2.5%	+2.5%	+2.5%	+2.5%	+2.5%	+2.5%	+2.5%	+2.5%

Notes:

- 90% cap on ARV, LTC, and/or LTV (additions Included)
- Rehab > 50% = Rehab is more than 50% of As-Is-Value
- Exceptions subject to management discretion

References – Formulas

- *Initial Advance* = **AIV** x **LTV%**
- *Total Loan Amount* = **IA** + **RBA**
- *Total Project Cost* = **ARV** x **ARV%** + **RBA**
- *Loan To Cost (LTC)* =
$$\frac{\text{Total Loan Amount}}{\text{Total Project Cost}}$$
- *Monthly Interest Payments* =
$$\frac{\text{Total Loan Amount} \times \text{Interest Rate}}{12 \text{ (months)}}$$



REVIEW CHECKPOINT



(Use your Workbook only if needed)

- Factors for Pricing
- Calculation Components (Terms)
- What is utilized to obtain LTV, ARV, and LTC guidelines?

Pricing Steps

Calculate the Following:

- 1. Initial Advance**
- 2. Total Loan Amount**
- 3. Total Project Cost**
- 4. Loan-to-Cost (*Does it meet the guidelines?*)**
- 5. Monthly Interest Payments**



Pricing Steps (cont.)

Remembering the Steps:

IA → TLA

TPC → LTC

Finally, MIP



Example – Let's Price This

Borrower Information:

FICO Score: 730

Experience: 4 Properties

AIV: \$500,000

LTV: 90%

RBA: \$70,000

ARV: 75%

ARV: 700,000

LTC: 90%

#1 – Initial Advance (IA)

Formula:

$$(AIV \times LTV\%)$$

$$\text{\$500,000} \times 90\%$$

$$IA = \text{\$450,000}$$

#2 – Total Loan Amount (TLA)

Formula:

(IA + RBA)

\$450,000 + RBA: \$70,000

TLA = \$520,000

#3 – Total Project Cost (TPC)

Formula:

$$(ARV \times ARV\% + RBA)$$

$$ARV: 700,000 \times ARV: 75\% + RBA: \$70,000$$

$$TPC = \$595,000$$

#4 – Loan to Cost (LTC)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{TLA}}{\text{TPC}}$$

$$\frac{\$520,000}{\$595,000}$$

$$\text{LTC} = 87\% \text{ (0.874)}$$

Does it meet the guidelines? 87% < 90% → Yes

#5 – Monthly Interest Payments (MIP)

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{TLA} \times \text{Interest Rate}}{12 \text{ (months)}}$$

$$\frac{\$457,500 \times 7.5\%}{12}$$

$$\text{MIP} = \$2,859.38$$

REVIEW CHECKPOINT



(Use your Workbook only if needed)

- Pricing Steps
- Pricing Formulas

Soft Costs

- **Soft costs = RBA portions that do not require manual labor (i.e. drawings, permits, plans, etc.)**
- **They cannot exceed 10% of RBA**
- **Example: RBA: \$75,000**

$$(\$75,000 \times 10\%) = \$7,500$$

$$\text{Soft Costs} \leq \$7,500$$

Purchase Price vs. As Is Value

If Purchase Price is higher than As-Is-Value, Borrower must pay the difference (loan is based on the AIV).

Example:

PP – \$520,000 AIV: \$510,000

$(\$520,000 - \$510,000) = \$10,000$

Borrower must pay \$10,000 upfront

Purchase Price vs. As Is Value (cont.)

Pricing depends on identifying a **PP** that is higher than **AIV**; result is **overfinancing** if not identified.

Example: PP – \$520,000 **AIV: \$510,000**

$$\text{PP} - (\text{AIV} \times \text{LTV}\%)$$

$$\$520,000 - (\$510,00 \times 90\%)$$

$$\$520,000 - \$459,00 = \text{\textcolor{red}{\$61,000}}$$

Potential Overfinancing!!!



Purchase Price vs. As Is Value (cont.)

If **PP** is lower than **AIV**:

- **PP** is utilized for pricing
- This could occur if the property is discounted (foreclosure, short sale, etc.)

If **AIV** from **Appraisal** is lower than **Borrower's stated AIV**:

- The loan gets re-priced using the **Appraisal AIV**

REVIEW CHECKPOINT



(Use your Workbook only if needed)

- Pricing Factors & Terms
- PP vs. AIV
- Soft Costs
- Pricing Steps & Formulas

Questions?



Thank you for participating!

