

SALES ASSOCIATE COURSE

CHAPTER 14

Real Estate Related Computations and Closing of Transactions



Title Closing -General-

- A few weeks after entering into a purchase and sale agreement
- The executory sales contract becomes executed
- The buyer pays the seller, and the seller delivers a deed to the buyer
- Handled by the closing agent, usually an attorney or title company
- Closing is the responsibility of the broker so they must check for errors

- Summarizes the transaction
- Tells both the buyer and the seller, as of the day of the closing, how much money the seller will "take from" closing; how much the buyer has to "bring to" closing.

Closing Statement



- Property survey
- Title search
- Release of existing liens and encroachments
- Home inspection including Wood Destroying Organisms (WDO)
- All necessary legal documents
- Homeowners or hazard insurance
- Final walk-through inspection
- Deed and other closing documents





Page 1

Summary of the buyer's loan and transaction

Page 2

Expenses payable to 3rd parties (single line entries - debits only)

Page 3

Prorations for amounts between the parties (double line entries – debits and credits

Page 4

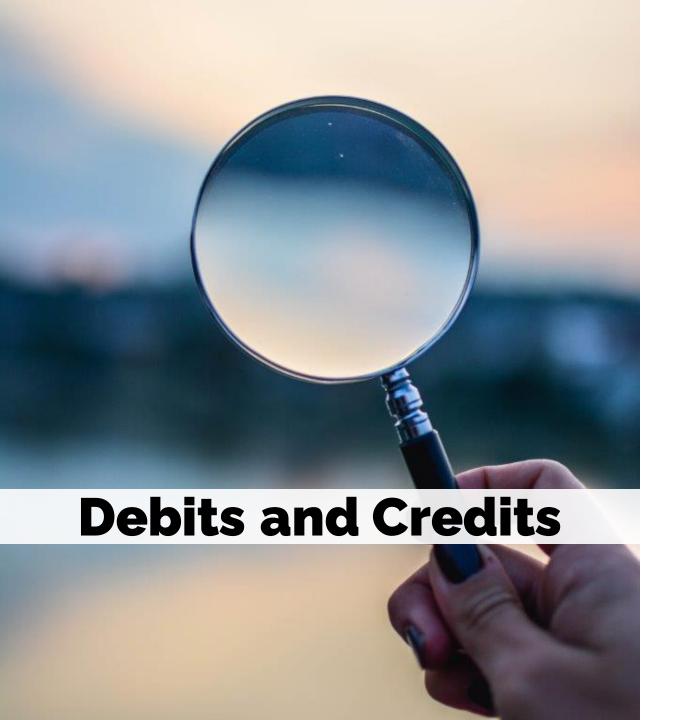
Additional information about the loan

Page 5

Definitions and lender information



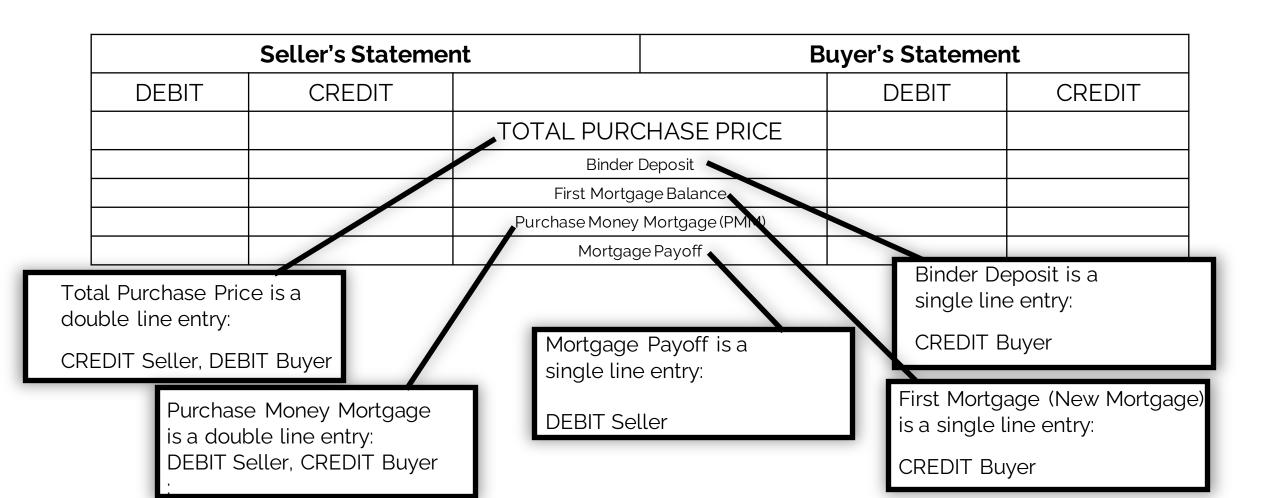
Closing Disclosure



 Debit – second letter of debit is "e" which stands for expense. This is money you owe at closing.

 Credit- second letter of credit is "r" which stands for receipt. This is money you will receive at closing

Section 1 - Total Purchase Price



Section 2 - Prorations and Prepayments

Seller's Statement			Buyer's Statement		
DEBIT	CREDIT	PRORATIONS & PREPAYMENTS		DEBIT	CREDIT
		Rent			
		Interest First Mortgage			
		Prepayment – Purchase Money Mortgage			
		Sales Concessions			
		HOA Fees			
		Taxes - City			
		Taxes - Country			



All Prorations & Prepayments are double line entries.

A Debit to the Seller is a Credit to the Buyer, & vice versa.

Section 3 - Expenses

Seller's Statement			Buyer's Statement		
DEBIT	CREDIT	Expenses		DEBIT	CREDIT
		Abstract: Continuation			
		Attorney's Fee			
		Documentary Stamps			
		State Tax: Deed			
		State Tax: Mortgage			
		Intangible Tax Mortgage			
		Recording: Mortgage			
		Recording: Deed			
		Title Insurance			
		Brokerage Fee			
		Miscellaneous			



Expenses are DEBITS only

Section 4 - Total: Debits and Credits

Seller's Statement			Buyer's Statement			
DEBIT	CREDIT			DEBIT	CREDIT	
		Total: Debits	and Credits			
Balance Due						
		To Seller	From Buyer			
		Grand Totals				

Seller's Credits are usually more than Debits - Equals cash received at closing

Buyer's Debits are usually more than Credits - Amount Buyer brings to closing

Section 5 - Broker's Statement

Brokers Statement				
	Receipts	Disbursements		
Binder Deposit				
Balance due from buyer at closing				
Brokerage Fee				
Balance due seller at closing				
Seller's expenses, less brokerage				
Buyer's expense				
New Mortgage Loan				
Mortgage Loan Payoff				
Grand Total				

Closing Worksheet

Section 1

Total Purchase Price

Section 2

Prorations and Prepayments

Section 5

Broker's Statement

Brokers Statement				
	Receipts	Disbursements		
Binder Deposit				
Balance due from buyer at closing				
Brokerage Fee				
Balance due seller at closing				
Seller's expenses, less brokerage				
Buyer's expense				
Other (New Mortgages)				
Grand Total				

Section 3

Expenses

Section 4

Total: Debits and Credits

Seller's Statement			Buyer's Statement		
DEBIT	CREDIT			DEBIT	CREDIT
		TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE			
		Binder Deposit			
		First Mortga	age Balance		
		Purchase Moi	ney Mortgage		
		Mortgag	je Payoff		
		Prorations &	Prepayments		
		Re	nt		
		Interest: Firs	t Mortgage		
		Interest:: Seco	nd Mortgage		
		Prepaym	ent: PMM		
		HOA	Dues		
		Taxes: (Cit			
		Sales Co	ncessions		
1		Ехре	nses		
		Abstract: C			
		Attorne			
		StateTa			
	$-\mathbf{V}$		Mortgage		V
		Intangii 			
		Recording:			
	 	Recording: Deed			
-		Title Insurance			
		Brokerage Fee Miscellaneous			
		Total: Debits & Credits			
 		Balance Due			
		To Seller From Buyer			
		Grand			
		Grand	Totals		

Title Closing

Calculating Prorations

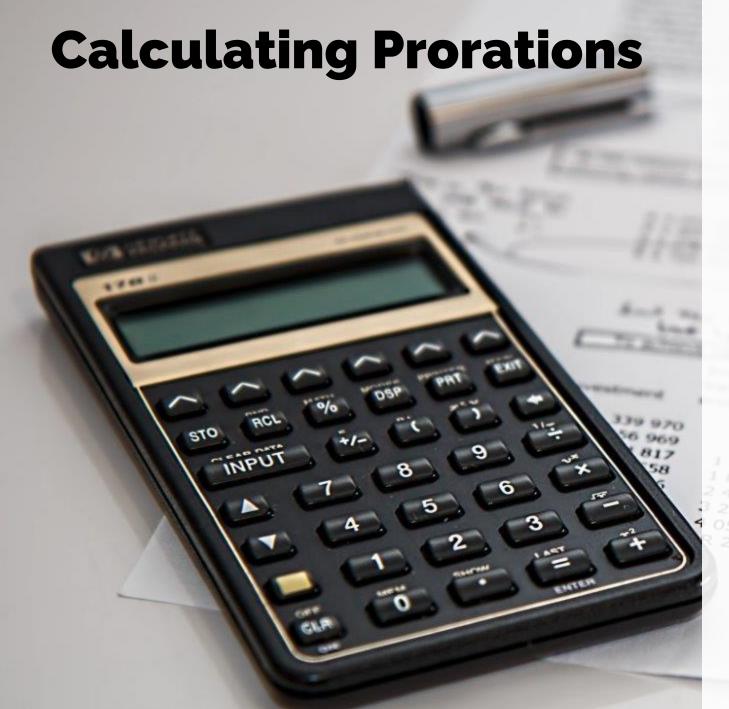
Time Line Method (who paid it, who will pay it or who has it)

Used to calculate your used or unused days



- FAR/BAR & CRSP Sale and Purchase Contracts read:
 - Prorations "The following recurring items will be made current (if applicable) and prorated as of the day prior to Closing Date....." (Buyer is charged with the day of closing)
- Problem may state that "day of closing belongs to Seller" then seller pays expenses & receives income for the day of closing.





- Mortgage interest
 - Monthly
 - Arrears
- Real estate taxes
 - Annual
 - Arrears
- Rent
 - Monthly
 - Advance

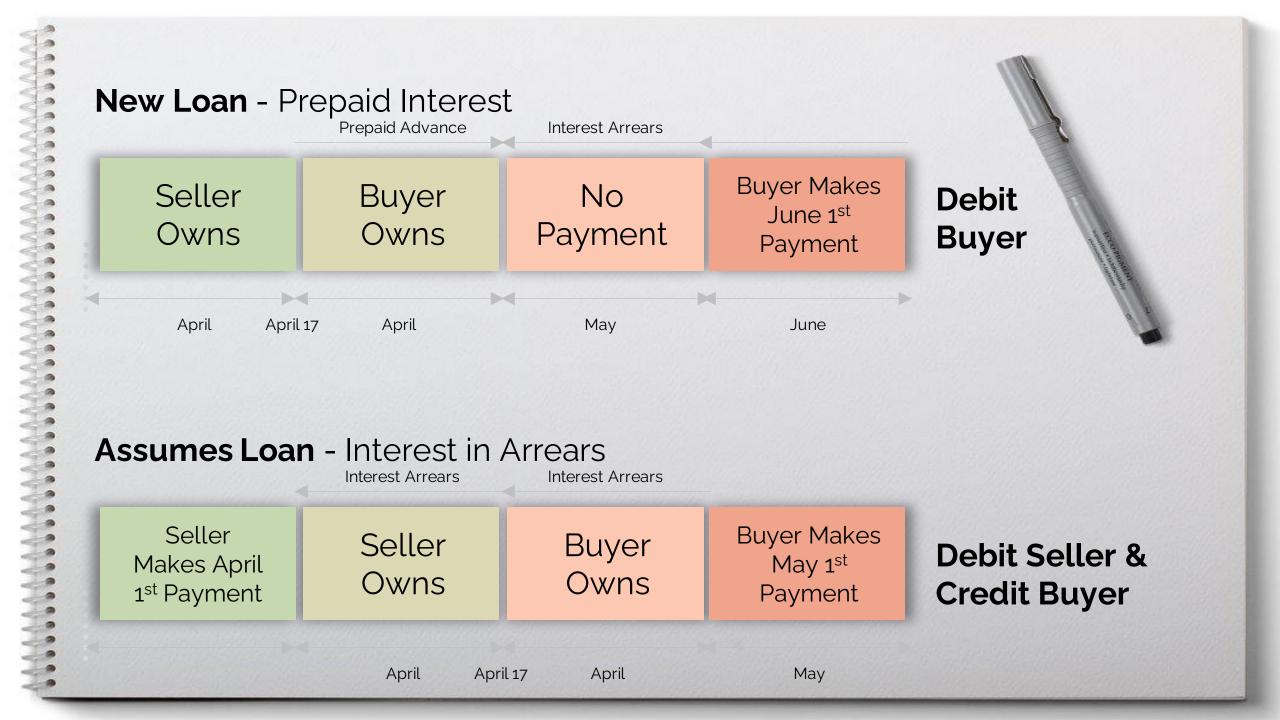
Closing

Calculating Prorations: Rent (Prepaid)

Rent for April is \$1000. Day of closing is April 17 and is allocated to the buyer. What is the amount of proration since April has 30 days?



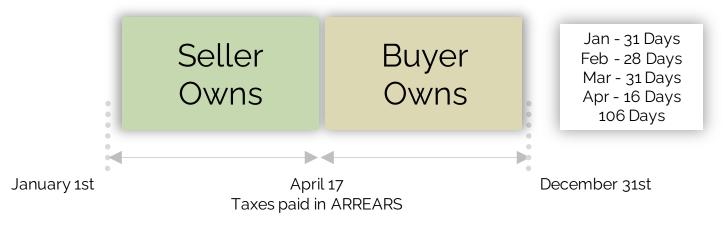
\$1,000/30 Days x 14 Days = \$466.67Debit Seller & Credit Buyer



Closing

Calculating Prorations: Property Taxes (Arrears)

Annual property taxes are \$5200. Day of closing is April 17 and is allocated to the buyer. What is the amount of tax proration using the 365-day method?

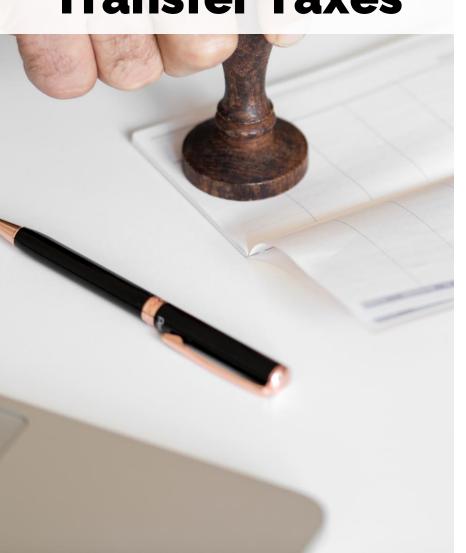


\$5,200/365 x 106 Days = \$1,510.14Debit Seller & Credit Buyer

- History of Title
- Assures marketable title
- Buyer usually pays for title insurance (negotiable)
- Seller cannot require use of particular title company unless seller pays









Not on "Subject to" mortgages

- Seller responsible to provide marketable (clear) title
- Buyer usually pays for title insurance (negotiable)
- Seller cannot require use of particular title company unless seller pays
- Title insurance not a legal requirement
- Buyers lender requires title insurance to protect lenders interest



