

## PAYING POINTS...

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### What are points?

Points are up-front mortgage interest fees paid on a loan to reduce the initial interest rate. For example, a one point loan will always have a lower interest rate than a zero point loan. Therefore, paying points is a trade off between paying money now versus paying money later.

### When You Should Pay Points?

Generally speaking, you should only pay points if you plan on keeping the loan for at least 4+ years. Because points are prepaid interest, you need to be sure you will keep the loan long enough to recoup these costs through lower monthly mortgage payments.

If there is a chance you may move within a four year period or if the general interest rate market is declining, you should consider a no point loan. If you plan on keeping the property for an extended period and the interest rate market is increasing, you should consider paying a point. Of course each case is different. It is recommended to seek the assistance of a mortgage planner to make the right decision.

### Tax Issues

The tax treatment of points depends on what the loan is being used for. If you are purchasing a home, points are generally entirely deductible in the year you buy. This is true even if the seller is paying for your points in the form of a NRCC credit.

In a refinance transaction, points must be amortized over the life of the loan. For example, on a 30 year loan, you can deduct 1/30th of the points paid each year. If you refinance for a second time, however, you can deduct the remaining unamortized points in the year you refinance the loan. Consult your CPA, tax planner or attorney for more info on this subject.

### Example

**Loan Amount:** \$400,000

Loan Program	Rate	Points (Cost)	Payment	Savings per Month	Breakeven Point
7 Year Fixed	6.25	0	\$2462/month		
7 Year Fixed	5.75	1 (\$4000)	\$2334/month	\$128/month	31 months or 2.6 years

**Note:** Above rates provided only for educational purposes. Rates and fees subject to change without notice.