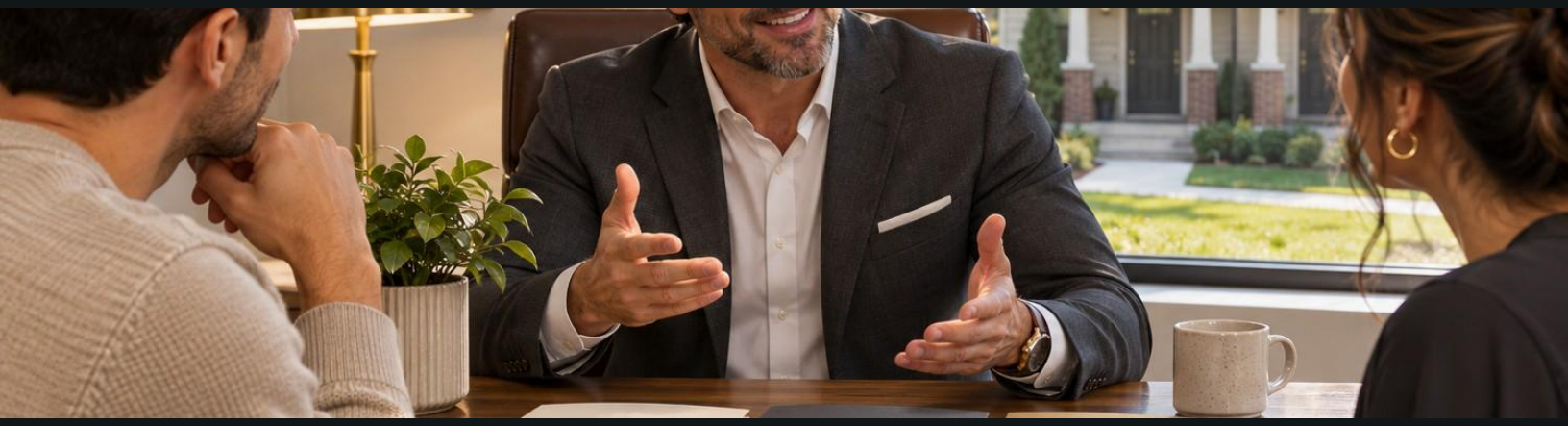


First Rental Advantage

Start your first rental with a complete operating plan.

FIRST-TIME INVESTORS | 640 INDICATED SCREEN

Who it is for

Borrowers buying an initial rental property who need a financing route that considers first-time-investor eligibility. The selected rental series controls the remaining requirements; first-time eligibility alone does not establish leverage or approval.

Ideal properties and transactions

A first rental with understandable operating costs, a realistic management plan and rent supported by the local market. Include vacancy, routine maintenance and a reserve for major repairs, even if the underwriting calculation does not deduct every one of those expenses.

Credit, experience and liquidity

The flyer lists an indicated credit screen of 640. Capacity and leverage are tailored, and the selected rental series controls qualification. No universal down payment, reserve requirement or DSCR threshold is stated in the source. Discuss your ownership and management history and cash remaining after closing. The flyer does not establish a universal experience or reserve requirement. Prepare a closing-funds reconciliation that separates the down payment, transaction costs, required reserves and your own operating cushion. Explain any partner capital or borrowed funds and the other properties supported by the same liquidity. Ask which funds must be verified before closing and which must remain available afterward.

BRING THE COMPLETE RENTAL SCENARIO

Property + rent + value + requested loan + ownership strategy

Subject to underwriting. Not a commitment to lend. Images are AI-generated and illustrative.

First Rental Advantage | Planning guide

Leverage and valuation framework

LTV compares the proposed loan with the lender's accepted property value. A purchase, rate-and-term refinance and cash-out transaction can have different limits. Ask which value basis and seasoning rule apply; improvements or an anticipated appraisal do not automatically increase eligible proceeds. Cash to close also includes fees, escrows and any required reserves. For a refinance, subtract existing liens and closing costs to estimate net proceeds. Keep headline capacity, credit screens and maximum leverage separate: the approved combination depends on the entire file.

Rental income and coverage

A projected rent is a starting assumption rather than collected cash. Explain when the property will be available, how it will be marketed and who will manage it. A property can pass a simplified financing ratio and still produce weak operating cash flow.

Loan structure, repairs and closing

Confirm the property condition required at closing and whether any repair escrow is permitted. Renovation funding and repair escrows require review under the selected loan structure. If substantial work or lease-up is needed, ask whether separate renovation or bridge financing must precede a rental takeout; a later refinance requires its own approval. Request the rate structure, amortization, maturity, any interest-only period, escrow treatment and prepayment provisions together. Compare total ownership cost and the payment after any reset, not only the initial monthly payment.

Property and location considerations

Confirm that the property is an eligible rental rather than a future primary residence. Identify tenant rights, current occupancy and any work needed before leasing. Local licensing, inspections or association restrictions can affect the ability to place a tenant.

Holding period, exits and stress tests

Set a holding period and compare the loan term, prepayment schedule and any planned sale or refinance. Model lower rent, higher insurance or taxes, a vacancy and a major repair. For illustration only, $2,500 qualifying monthly rent divided by $2,000 qualifying debt expense gives 1.25 coverage; the lender's actual formula and accepted income may differ. This simplified ratio is not net operating profit. A future refinance depends on then-current value, income and program eligibility and is not guaranteed.

Documentation to prepare

Start with the address, legal unit count, transaction purpose, purchase price or estimated value, requested loan amount, monthly rent and current occupancy. Add the purchase contract or existing debt information, leases and rent roll, operating history, insurance and tax figures, ownership/entity records and evidence of available funds. Explain any unusual property use, lease-up, credit event or closing deadline. Provide account statements and identity information through the secure process Karpata specifies rather than in a public inquiry. A complete first package makes it easier to identify the correct lane. Prepare a simple annual operating budget, your management plan, available reserves and a summary of relevant experience. First-time landlords should identify who will handle maintenance calls, leasing and tenant turnover.

Limitations and questions to resolve

All published screens remain subject to borrower, property and program approval and may not apply together. Confirm current state availability, eligible loan purpose, pricing, fees, reserves, guarantees and conditions in a written quote. No minimum DSCR does not mean no underwriting. A business-purpose investment loan is not a consumer home mortgage. Confirm any requirement not specified here before committing funds or relying on a closing date. Final approved documents govern the transaction.

LET'S REVIEW YOUR NEXT RENTAL PROPERTY

Request a quote | KarpataFinance.com | 480-846-1001

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