WARNING

This software will not work for computer experts!

It works only for individuals who read the manual and study the tutorial.

Do not make up trial data just to see what happens Inconsistent data produces inconsistent results

This is a loan accounting system. It makes extensive use of several different dates. If you do not understand exactly what these dates are and how the system uses them, you cannot produce meaningful results.

Do not attempt to enter real data or produce real loan reports without first reading the sections of the manual which explain the meaning and uses of the dates. Pay special attention to the section on setting up new and existing loans.

LOANMASTER™

Loan Accounting System

Simple Interest

Graphical Tutorial

Version 6.00

Date 01-01-2006

Copyright 2005, 06 Bottom Line Software, Inc. P.O.Box 118826 Carrollton, TX 75011-8826

972-394-4087

Table of Contents

Lesson 01 Finding Loans	
Smart Seek	
Unexpected Results	
Lesson 02 Updating Loans	13
Running the Daily Loan Update	
Interest Calculation	
Lesson 03 Posting Payments	21
Prerequisites	
Payment Allocation Code	
Posting Comments	
Posting and Printing the Receipt	31
Viewing the Receipt On Screen	33
Lesson 04 - Reversing Payments	37
Prerequisites	
Returned Check Charge	
Lesson 05 Reversing Transactions	41
Lesson 06 Viewing Loans	49
Mortgage With Origination Fees	49
Customer Tab	
Loan Tab	
Dates Tab	
Terms Tab	
Status Tab	
Misc2 Tab	
Hist Tab	
Trans Tab	
Comment Tab	
Print Tab	57
Lesson 07 Viewing Loans	59
IRS Installment Sale with Deferred Gain and Delinquent Status	
Lesson 10 Creating Customer Records 101	65
Individual Customer (Borrower)	
Set up Insurance Agency Record	
Set up Investor Record	68
Lesson 12 Editing Customers/Borrowers	69
Finding a Customer	
Editing Customer Data	70
Creating and Editing Phone Numbers	
Creating and Editing Addresses	76
Lesson 21 Creating New Loans 101	79

Lesson 22 Creating Loans 201	87
Lesson 23 Creating Loans 401	95
Lesson 27 Creating Collateral Records	07
Lesson 31 Posting Individual Transactions 11 Interest Payment 11 Late Charge Payment 11 Escrow Disbursement 11	14 15
Lesson 42 System Options 12 Introduction to all Options 12 Lender Tab 12 Servicer Tab 12 Loan Defaults Tab 1 12 Loan Defaults Tab 2 13 System Options Tab 1 13 Visual Update 13 System Options Tab 2 13 New System Setup - REQUIRED Options 14	21 23 23 32 35 38 38
Lesson 61 Loan Participations	43
Lesson 62 Creating Loan Participations	47 47
Lesson 63 Servicing Loan Participations	51
Lesson 71 Accessing Microsoft Excel Directly	

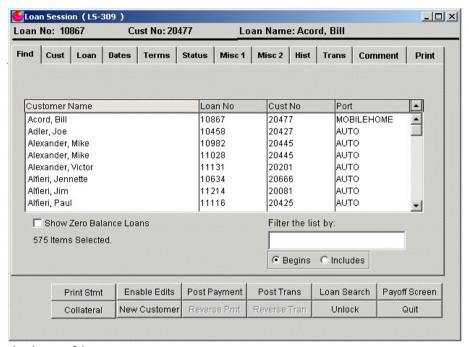
Lesson 01 Finding Loans

Prerequisite (None)

Before you can do anything with a loan, you must be able to find it. The LoanMaster system uses the "Find Tab" to find loans.

With the LoanMaster program running, select "Loans" then "View Edit Post" from the main menu.

You will see the following screen:



viewloans_01.png

This is the front door. This is where all loan servicing operations begin. The Tabs across the top of the dialog are clickable and each tab displays different data about the currently selected loan.

At the Top of the page, directly below the blue Windows title bar, you will see the loan number, customer number and name of the currently selected loan. Changing the tab will not change the currently selected loan and the top line display will remain there so you will be able to instantly determine the currently selected loan even after an interruption. (If you change your Windows desktop colors, the "blue" title bar may not be blue on your machine.)

The grid on the find tab will be referred to as the "Find Grid". The "Find Tab" has several features for helping you find the loan you need.

Note the following:

Page Heading

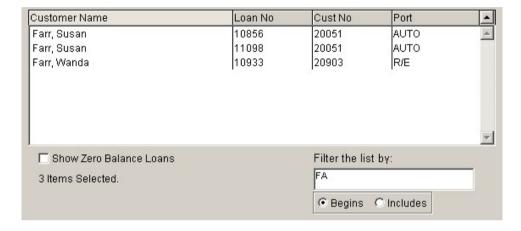
The heading across the top of the grid displays the column names, Customer Name, Loan Number, Customer Number, and Portfolio. Notice that the background of the Customer Name column is slightly lighter in color than the other headers. This means that the current sort order is set to customer name. (There is a distinction between customer name and loan name that you will learn later. This actually displays the loan name, not the customer name.)

You can change the sort order of the display be clicking on the column header. You can sort by customer name, loan number, or customer number. You cannot sort by portfolio.

Click now on each of the column headings and watch the contents of the grid change order. When you finish, set the sort order back to customer name so the following lessons will work properly.

Filter the List

With the sort order set to customer name. The customer name column heading will be slightly lighter in color. Click on the text box titled "Filter the list by:" Type the letter "F". Case does not matter. Lower case characters are automatically converted to upper case. Note that the contents of the list change. Next type an "A" so that the box contains "FA". The list now looks like this"



Filter Options

Note the two dots labeled "Begins" and "Includes". Windows calls this an options group. This options group contains only the two options.

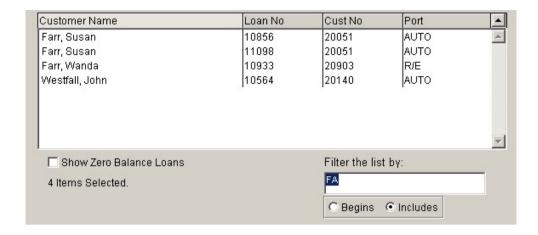
When the option "Begins" is selected. The list will display all loans that meet the following criteria.

The name begins with "FA"
The loan number begins with "FA"

The customer number begins with "FA"

Now click on the white dot beside "Includes". It's center will turn black and the other dos's center will turn white. The list contents will change again.

Note that the list now looks like:



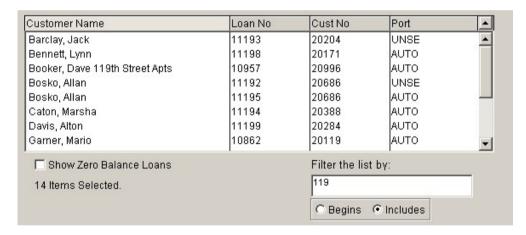
When the option "Includes" is selected. The list will display all loans that meet the following criteria.

The name includes "FA"

The loan number includes "FA"

The customer number includes with "FA"

Select all the text in the filter box and replace it by typing 119. Note that the list changes with each keystroke. After the 119 is entered, the list will look like this:



Note:

The name includes "119"
Or the loan number includes "119"
Or the customer number includes with "119"

Scroll Bar

Note the scroll bar on the right of the grid is active. This means the list contains more items than you can see.

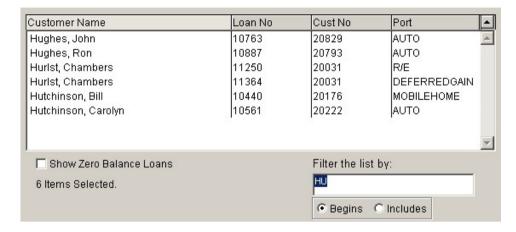
Items Selected

Note that the Items Selected counter informs you there are fourteen items that meet the filter criteria. The list only displays eight so you must use the scroll bar to see the rest of them

Zero Balance Loans

Zero balance loans are normally filtered out - not displayed. If you need to find one of them, click on the check box titled "Show Zero Balance Loans."

With the "Show Zero Balance Loans" checkbox unchecked. Type "HU" into the filter box. you will receive the following display:



Now click on and place a check mark in the Show Zero balance Loans check box. The display will change to the following:



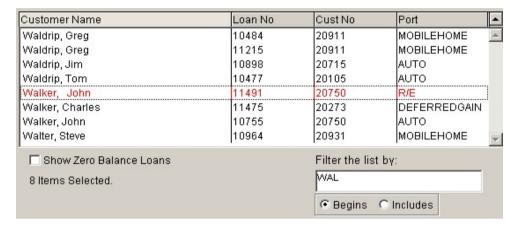
Note two things. There are now seven loans displayed instead of six and one of Carolyn Hutchinson's car loans is paid off.

Smart Seek

The grid is also capable of performing a "Smart Seek" on the customer name. If you click on the grid and type characters, it will seek those characters at the beginning of the name.

If you the "S", it will seek to Sadler, Jack. If you then the "M" It will seek to Marlow, Pat. If you type "SM in succession, it will seek to Smith, Aka.

Unexpected Results



Computers have a very annoying habit. They always do exactly what you tell them to do. Not what you THOUGHT you told them.

On the find tab, type in "WAL". You should see the above display.

Note the highlighted loan -

Walker, John 11491.

Now note two loans lower, below Walker, Charles:

Walker, John 10755

How did John sort before Charles?

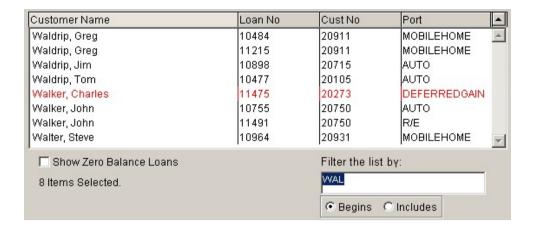
Take a look at the first John. There are three spaces after the comma. It is almost undetectable visually but the computer knows. The space sorts before any alpha or numeric character so [space][space]John sorts before [space]Charles.

If this doesn't make sense, think of it like this. Substitute "A" for [space] and it looks like this

Walker,AAAJohn Walker,ACharles Walker,AJohn

All nice and alphabetical.

You can verify this by pulling up the John Walker loan 11491, clicking on the "Loan" tab. Edit the Loan Name field to remove the extra spaces and then return to the find tab and try it again.



Lesson 02 Updating Loans

Prerequisite Lesson 01

The daily update procedure is run daily by the operator. This procedure is the key to the operation of the system. This procedure performs these functions:

Calculate late charges due

Calculate accrued interest

Calculate interest due and unpaid

Calculate principal due

Calculate escrow payment due

Calculate amortization of origination fees

Calculate amortization of credit insurance premiums

Calculate amortization of purchase discount

Calculate amortization of

Calculate days past due

Calculate date next due

Calculate number of payments matured

Calculate number of payments paid

Calculate Interest paid YTD

Calculate Late Charges Paid YTD

Calculate accrual rate for variable rate loans

Calculate number days 10,30,60,90,120 days past due

Calculate default date

Recalculate payment amount for credit card billings

Check for final maturity

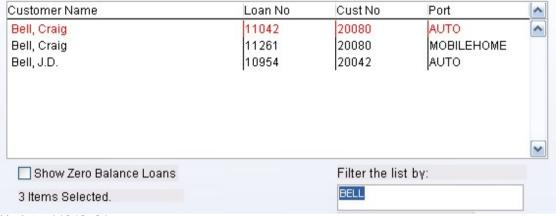
To access the daily loan update function, select "Administration / Daily Loan Update". Only the system supervisor can access this function.

These calculations are done for every calendar day of the year including Sundays and holidays.

You do not have to run the program every day to accomplish this result. When the update cycle is run, it detects if days have been skipped. If they have, it catches up automatically. The daily update is a manual process. The System Administrator must run this process manually from the menu.

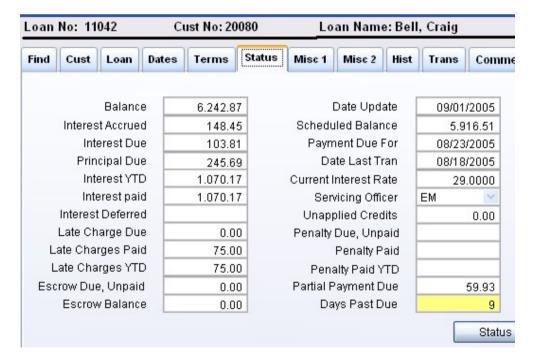
Running the Daily Loan Update

Assuming you have already done the earlier lessons on finding loans, locate Craig Bell's loan number 11042.



Update_11042_01

With loan no 11042 highlighted, click on the Status tab. You will see the following screen:

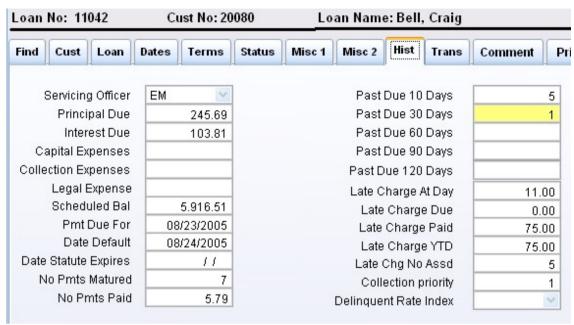


Update_11042_02.png

The status tab displays information about the current status of the loan. This loan is currently nine days past due. If you remember from a prior screen it gets a late charge at day 11 so thie loan is only two days away from a late charge.

Also note that no late charge is currently due and that \$75.00 in late charges has been paid since the loan was funded.

Next, Hist tab. You will see the following screen:

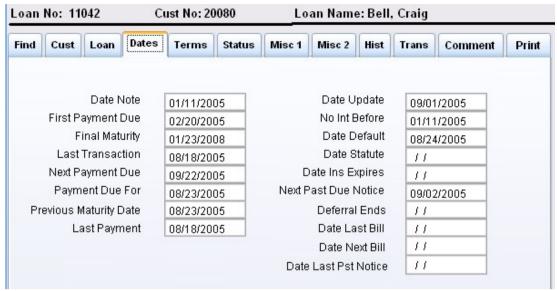


Update_11042_03

Notice that Craig has been ten days past due - five time. He has been past due 30 days once. The terms of his loan call for a 10 day grace period, so he gets a late charge at day 11. Also note that he has had 5 late charges assessed.

This screen displays a significant amount of information relating to the timeliness of the payments on the loan.

Click on the Dates tab:



Update_11042_04.png

Not in the upper right corner, the date update is 09/01/YY. This means that September first was the last time this loan was updated.

Close the Loan Session window by clicking on the Quit button. Then from the main menu, select Administration, then Daily Loan Update.

Note that the Date Loans Last Updated was 09/01/YY and that the system is assuming you want to update one day - through 09/02/YY. In this case we want to update two days because we want to see the late charge appear on this loan.

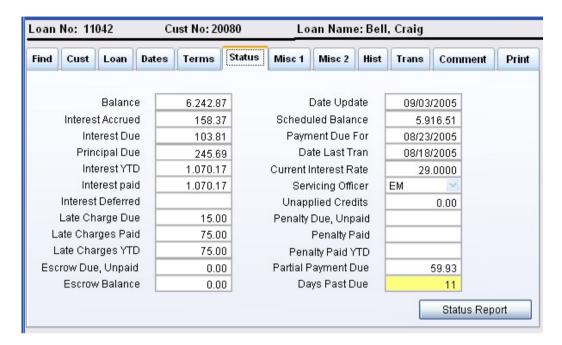
Change the Update Through This Date to 09/03/YY



Update_11042_05.png

Click on the Update All Loans button. Note the time required to complete the update. On a 1.6 GH Pentium 4 it takes less than 20 seconds. That is 1150 daily loan updates - two each for 575 loans. For greater perspective refer back to the list of that happens during the daily update. It is at the top of this lesson.

Close the Daily Update dialog and return to the Status tab for the Craig Bell Loan 11042. It should look like this:



Update_11042_06.png

Note the changes. The loan is now 11 days past due instead of 9 and a \$15.00 late charge is due.

Note the interest carefully. This one is confusing for new users.

Interest Accrued has changed from \$148.45 to \$158.37. Interest due has not changed. It is still \$103.81.

There is a significant distinction between interest due and interest accrued. When you think about interest on a loan, you usually think about interest accrued. How much interest has accrued through today. In the above case, it is 158.37. That is the total amount of interest the loan has earned since it was funded - MINUS the total amount of interest the borrower has already paid..

Interest due is a different concept. Think of an amortization schedule. If you were looking at an amortization schedule, it would show an amount of interest AS-OF the most recent payment date. That would be the amount of "interest due" as of that most recent payment date. It would be the amount of interest the borrower would be expected to pay on the most recent payment date - assuming - all prior payments were paid on time. LoanMaster is designed to keep up with loans where the payments are NOT paid on time. Interest due then, is the amount of interest the borrower would have been expected to pay on the most recent payment date - assuming - he paid the payment on that date.

Interest due is calculated like this:

On the payment date, all interest accrued is due. The amount in the interest due field is replaced by the amount in the interest accrued field. It sets there waiting for a payment to be made. If an interest payment is paid, it is subtracted from interest accrued and from interest due. If a payment is made on the due date, interest due will be zero.

Interest due in summary is the amount of interest accrued as of the most recent payment date minus any interest payments since that date. It will start over on each payment date.

Interest accrued is calculated one day at a time and has no relation to individual payment dates.

Interest Calculation

You can't see it on the status tab, but before the update, the interest accrued on this loan is \$148.4510. Accrued interest is calculated to .01 cents or .0001 dollars. You can see this number on the loan status report. The loan status report is accessible by clicking on the "Status Report" button on the Status tab.

Look on the Terms tab for the loan 11042. You will see that the interest rate "Interest Rate Current" is 29.00% and the Interest Basis is 365.

Interest on this loan is calculated like this:

Per diem = 6242.87 * 0.2900 / 365 = 4.9609

Two days = 9.920176

 Beginning interest due
 148.4510

 Per diem
 4.960088

 Interim Total
 153.4111

 Second per diem
 4.960088

 Ending accrual
 158.371188

 Rounds to
 158.3712

Status report says 158.3712

Lesson 03 Posting Payments

Prerequisites

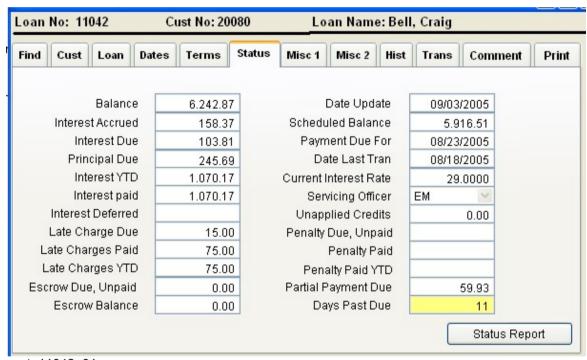
Lesson 01 Finding Loans Lesson 02 Updating

This lesson uses the same loan as lesson 2 and picks up where lesson 2 quit. If you are nor following lesson 2, in order to see the same data in the screens, you must:

Import new test data

Do the daily update described in lesson 2

Start the LoanMaster Program. Locate loan number 11042 and click on the status tab. You will see the following screen:



post_11042_01.png

Note:

Days Past Due: 11 days

Date Update: 09/03

This is the last date the loan system was updated. This is "today" for the system. In "real life", if this date is in the past, you should not be posting payments until you update the system to the current date.

Payment due for: 08/23

The payment due on 08/23 has not been paid. Today (09/03) minus (08/23) is 11 days. The loan is 11 days past due. For future reference remember:

Days past due = Date Update minus Date Payment Due For

Late Charge Due: \$15.00

Servicing Officer: EM - Edward Martinez If you have any questions about this loan, This is the person to

ask.

Interest Due: 103.81 Interest Accrued: 158.37

It is crucial that you understand the difference in these two amounts. It is described in detail in lesson 2.

Principal Due: 245.69

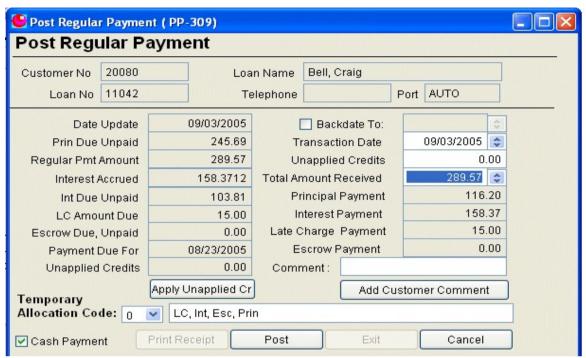
This was calculated on the most recent payment date, 08/23. It calculated just like an amortization schedule. Total Payment Amount minus Interest accrued..

On 08/23 the interest accrued was 103.81. The principal due would be: 289.57 - 103.81, or 185.76. But - the screen says 245.69? What's up?

Notice the Partial Payment Due - \$ 59.93. This amount represents partial payment amounts unpaid from all the partial payments in the past. Since it is part of past payments it is already due.

The sum of the principal due from the 08/23 payment and the partial payments due is the total principal due. \$185.76 + 59.93 = \$245.69

Click on the "Post Payment" button. There is also a "Post Trans" button. That is another lesson. The Post Payment Button will display the Post Regular Payment screen.



post_11042_02.png

This screen displays a lot of information. Everything at the top and the left hand column is there for computers with small monitors. In some cases, this screen covers up the underlying status tab so you can't see the information about the loan. Everything you would normally need to see to post a payment is repeated here.

The text boxes with grey backgrounds cannot be changed. The five at the top and the left column will always be grey. The others will change from grey to white depending on the allocation code selected for the loan.

In the right hand column, you will see the amount the system thinks you want to post. This is a "guess" based on the regular payment amount, the current status of the loan, and the payment allocation code you set for this individual loan. There are several options that influence what the program expects here. Review the Payment Allocation Option, page 124.

If the payment amounts are not allocated correctly, you can change them in any way that makes sense and remains in balance. The total of all the payment components must equal the "total Amount Received"

Payment Allocation Code

This option may be set for each individual loan.

This option allows the user to specify how a normal payment is to be allocated to interest and principal.

LOANMASTER knows the normal payment amount. It assumes the payment will be a normal payment and allocates that payment amount to interest, principal, and late charge according to your choice of several preset rules. If the loan has matured, it assumes the total amount due is received.

Payment allocation option definitions can be viewed on the screen by opening the pick list that contains the payment allocation code on any screen where it is visible. They can be viewed in more detail from the Utilities menu.

Code 0, "Late Charge, Int Accrued, Escrow, Principal ", means apply the amount received in this order, as far as it will go.

Take late charge first (If any is due). If there is not enough payment, apply it all to late charge.

Take Interest accrued next. If there is not enough payment, apply the remaining amount to interest.

Take escrow payment next. If there is not enough payment, apply the remaining amount to escrow.

If any amount is remaining, apply it to principal.

Code 2, "Interest through pmt due date, Escrow, Prin, (Ignore LC)" means apply the amount received in this order, as far as it will go.

First take interest to the nearest payment date. (If the payment is three days early, compute interest to the payment date three days later. If the payment is n days late, take the interest as of the payment date n days ago, but never past the most recent payment date. If the payment is three months late, it will use the most recent due date.

If there is not enough payment, apply the remaining amount to interest.

Take escrow payment next. If there is not enough payment, apply the remaining amount to escrow.

If any amount is remaining, apply it to principal.

Payment allocation codes apply the payment amount in the order the amounts are listed in the code description.

The payment allocation options are:

Option	Description:
0	Late Charge, Int Accrued, Escrow, Principal
1	Interest Accrued, Escrow, Principal, (Ignore LC)
2	Interest through pmt due date, Escrow, Prin, (Ignore LC)
3	Interest through pmt due date, Escrow, Prin.
8	Late Charge, Interest for one month (Period), Escrow, Prin
9	Interest for one month (Period), Escrow, Prin (Ignore LC)
12	Take escrow, then late charge, then interest accrued, then principal.
11	Chapter 11 loan. Allocate manually according to instructions from trustee.
13	Chapter 13 loan. Allocate manually according to instructions from trustee.
21	Calculate interest to nearest payment date. Take interest only.
22	Principal Only.
23	Interest only, interest accrued
31	This is a rental property. Apply the entire payment amount to the principal.
98	Allocate nothing. Wait for operator entry. Adjust principal as operator changes the other components
99	Allocate nothing. Wait for operator entry. Reject if not balanced.

In the field to the right of the "Temporary Allocation Code" label you will find a brief message describing the manner in which the current payment allocation option allocates the payment amount to interest, principal, late charge, etc. This allocation can be changed by clicking on the down pointing triangle to the right of the "Temporary Allocation Code". Changing the allocation code here, changes it ONLY for this payment. It can be permanently changed for each loan in the loan session dialog on the "Misc 1" tab.

Changing the Payment Allocation Code - Temporarily

In the above screen image, note:

Allocation code:	0
Payment Amount Received	289.50
Principal Payment	116.20
Interest Payment	158.37
Late Charge Payment	15.00

Note that the interest, principal and late charge equals the Payment Amount Received.

Now change the Temporary Allocation Code to 1

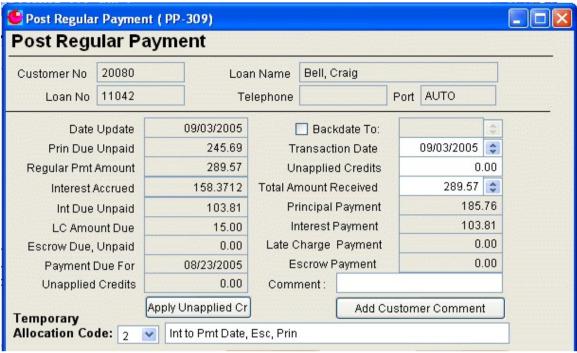


In the above screen image, note:

Allocation code:

Payment Amount Received 289.57
Principal Payment 131.20
Interest Payment 158.37
Late Charge Payment 0.00

Note that the interest, principal and late charge (0) equals the Payment Amount Received.



post_11042_04.png

Now change the allocation code to 2.

The numbers change again. In the above screen image, note:

Allocation code: 2

Payment Amount Received 289.57
Principal Payment 185.76
Interest Payment 103.81
Late Charge Payment 0.00

Notice that interest payment allocation! How can the accrued interest change on the same payment on the same loan on the same day?

The simple answer is it can't, but the amount of interest you require the borrower to pay can change depending on your company's lending policies. Compare the descriptions of the payment allocation codes.

Allocation Codes 0 and 1 allocate the amount of interest accrued. This number will change every day. In the current example that amount is 158.37. It will increase by 4.960088 (Lesson 2) every day.

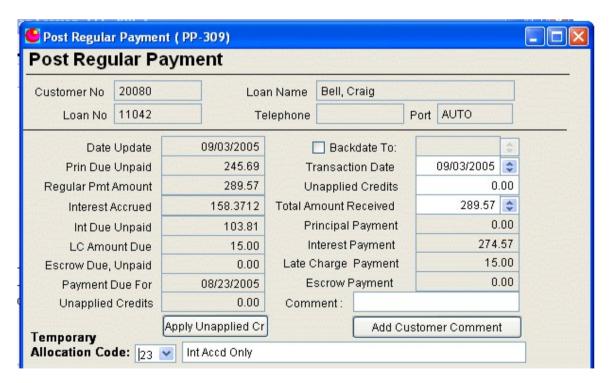
Allocation Code 2 allocates "Interest to Pmt Date". This is the interest that was accrued through 08/23. See lesson 2 for a detailed description of interest accrued and interest due.

Change the allocation code agai. This time select 22 Principal Only



post_11042_05.png

This time the entire payment allocation is allocated to principal.

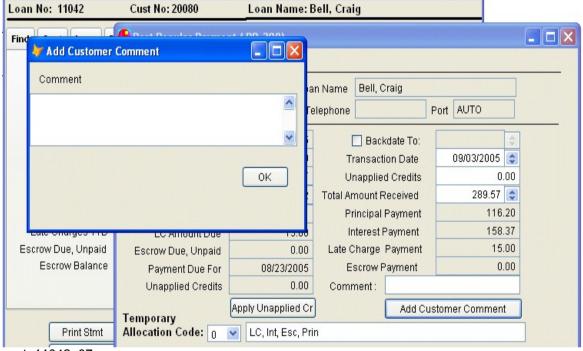


Once again, change it to 23, Interest Accrued Only Change the allocation code back to 0.

Posting Comments

Notice that at the bottom of the right hand column, there is a space for a short comment about this payment. This comment is stored with the payment transaction(s) and will be displayed anywhere the transactions are printed or displayed.

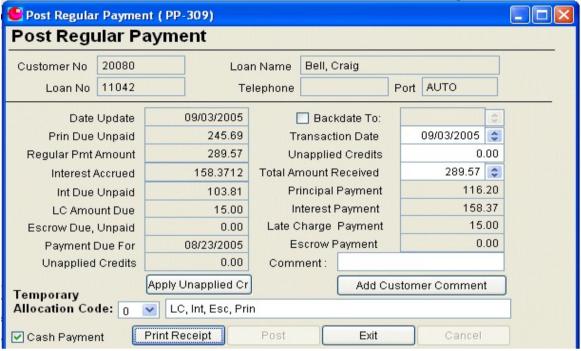
Note below this payment comment there is a button labeled Add Customer Comment. Click it, You will see the "Add Customer Comment" dialog. You can type a lengthy comment here. This comment will be appended to the bottom of the customer comment. This is the same comment that appears on the comment tab in lesson 4, Viewing Loans.



If it not already selected, set the payment allocation code to 0.

Notice that the payment is allocated like before.

Click on the "Post" button. The payment will be posted and the "Print Receipt" button will be activated.



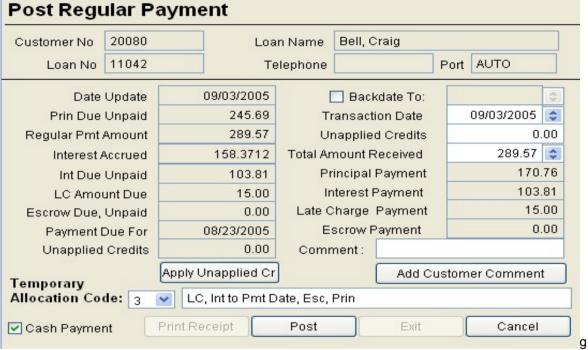
post_11042_08.png

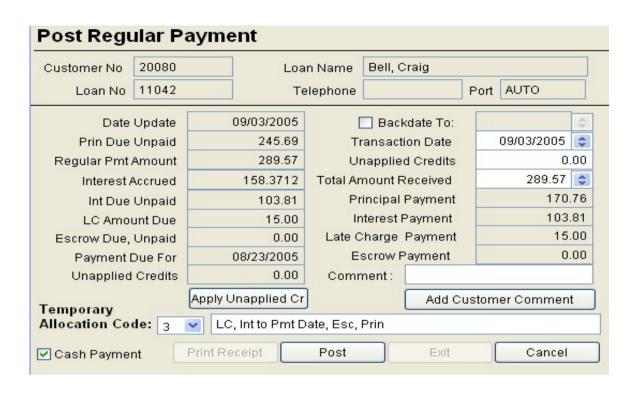
Click on the "Print Receipt" button. The receipt will be previewed on the screen in the preview menu.

Select payment allocation code 3 observe the allocation again. It will look like this:

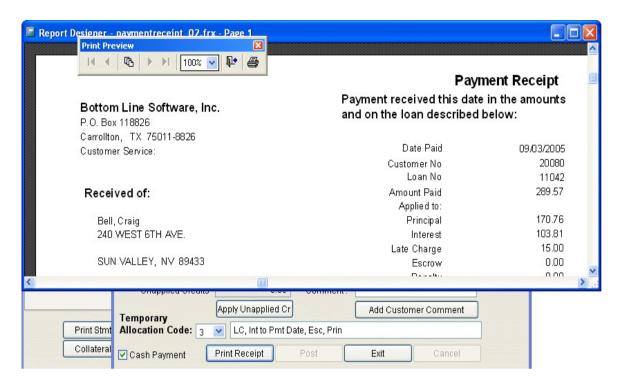
Posting and Printing the Receipt

Click on the "Post" button. The payment will be posted and the "Print Receipt" button will be activated.





Viewing the Receipt On Screen

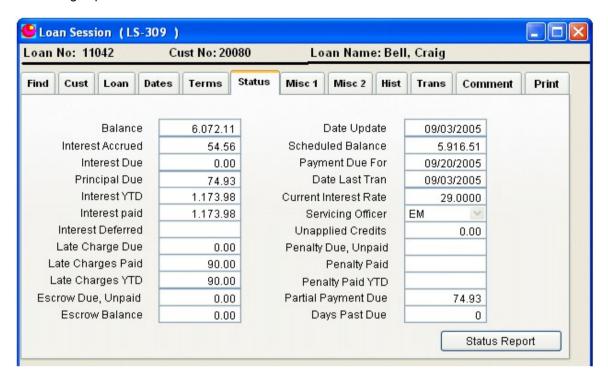


post_11042_09b.png

Using the preview window will be covered in the lesson on printing reports. For now, clicking on the door icon will close it. You can maximize it or resize it like any other window. Click on the printer icon to print the receipt. You will have to expand the window down and to the right to see as much of the receipt as is showed above.

Close the Posting screen and click on the status tab.

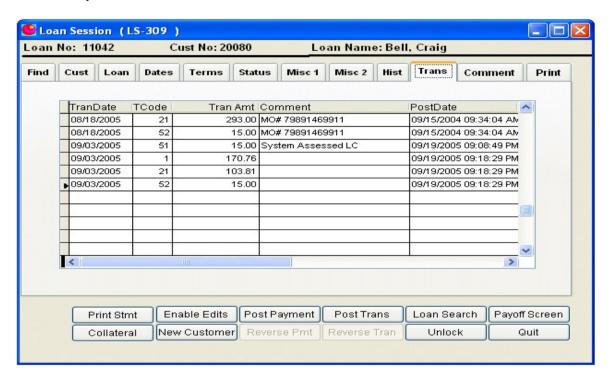
Notice the interest due is zero, the principal due is back to 77.93, the amount of the partial payment due. Late charges paid has increased from 75.00 to 90.00



post_11042_11.png

Click on the Trans tab.

The last three transactions in the list are the transactions related to the payment you just posted. Note that the date may not be 09/03/2005 but it will be 09/03/YYYY.



The left column, TranDate is the system date on which the payment was posted. The PostDate column on the right contains the actual calendar date and time the payment was posted.

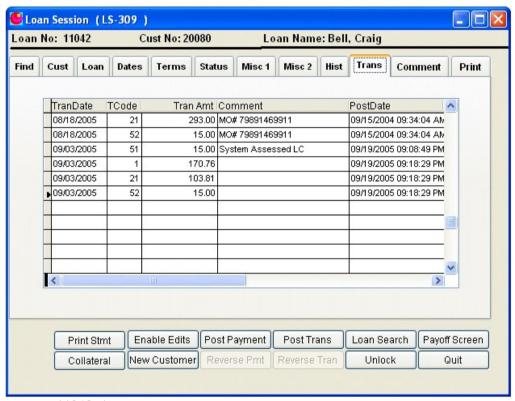
Lesson 04 - Reversing Payments

Prerequisites

Lesson 1 Lesson 3

This example uses the payment posted in lesson 3. If you have not just finished that lesson, you may need to go back and rebuild that data and repost that payment to see the same screen images as displayed in this lesson

Select Craig Bell's loan number 11042. Select the Trans tab. You should see:



reverse_11042_1.png

The payment you just posted is represented by three transactions. In this case they are the last three in the list. That is because nothing else has been done in this entire system since this payment was posted. In come cases you may have to scroll up to find the transaction to be reversed. In the extreme case that you discover you posted a payment to the wrong account six months ago, there could be as many as six to more than twenty transactions posted after the one you want to reverse.

The transactions will be sorted twice. First on the transaction date and then on the transaction code. The list will always be in order on transaction date, then transaction code.

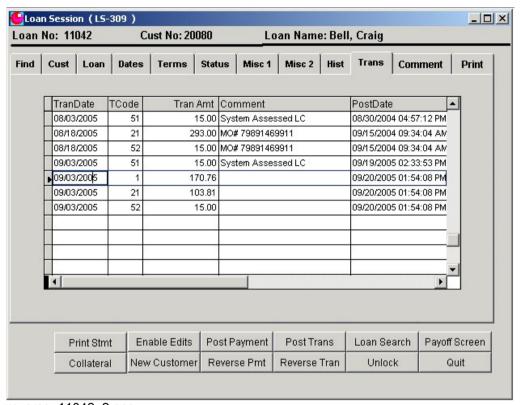
Notice that the two buttons labeled "Reverse Payment" and "Reverse Tran" are disabled, greyed out. They are not clickable.

Place your mouse pointer on the first transaction in the group of transactions you want to reverse. In this case it is the principal payment - Tran Code 1, amount 170.76.

Click anywhere on that row. In the example, the click was on the date in the left hand column. Any column is OK.

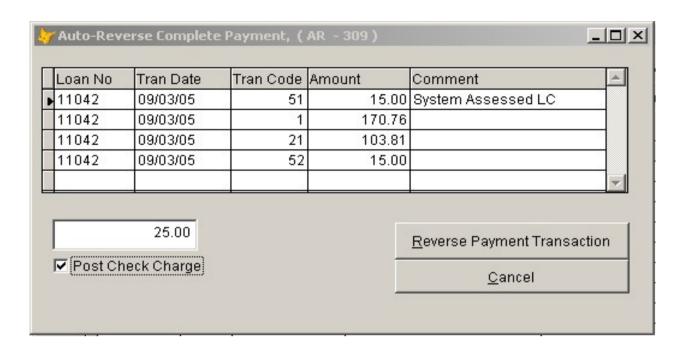
The field you clicked on will display a darker border and the little triangle pointer will appear in the left hand border of the grid to indicate that row is selected.

The two buttons, labeled "Reverse Payment" and "Reverse Tran" are now enabled. They are now clickable. For this lesson, ignore the "Reverse Tran" button, That will be another lesson.



reverse_11042_2.png

After selecting the Principal payment or any other transaction from the group that was posted on 09/03, click on the Reverse Pmt button.



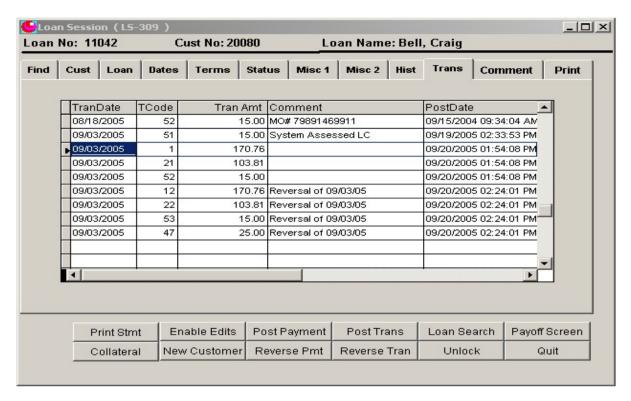
Returned Check Charge

The auto reverse function selects all the transactions posted on the date of the highlighted transaction. Every transaction in this list that is part of a payment transaction will be reversed when you click on the Reverse Payment Transaction button.

IN this case the late charge was assessed on the same day the payment was posted. The late charge assessment will not be reversed but the late charge payment will be reversed.

Since this payment is being reversed due to a bounced check, you will place a check in the "Post Check Charge" box. You can also change the amount of the check charge on this screen before you click "Reverse". The \$25.00 amount is a system default that you can change in the system defaults (another lesson)

Click on the Reverse Payment Transaction button, the "Done"



When the underlying window is displayed again, it will contain four new transactions. Each will have a comment "Reversal of 09/03/05" (Or whatever date you reversed.) The fourth transaction is the returned check charge.

Nor click on the Print Stmt button. Print the statement for this loan and notice the reversal of the transaction and the posting of the penalty assessment.

The \$25.00 check charge is assessed only. Since this is a payment reversal, we don't have any money from which to collect the charge. LoanMaster will remember it and remind you of it next time a payment is received.

Lesson 05 Reversing Transactions

Prerequisites Lesson 1

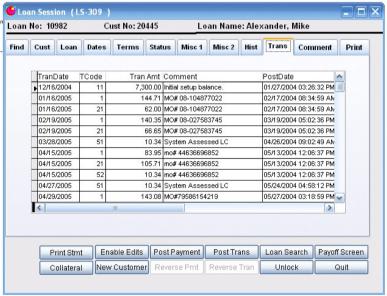
Select Loan No 10982, Mike Alexander.

Select the Status tab and make a note of the late charges paid and the current balance.

Late Charges Paid: 20.68 Balance: 6138.37

Select the Trans Tab

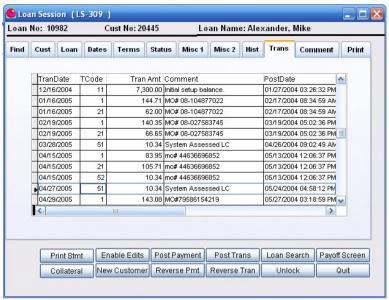
Notice that the transactions are listed by date and by transaction code within each date.



Reverse 10982 1.png

This is the list of transactions. Note that no transaction has been selected and the "Reverse Pmt" and the "Reverse Tran" buttons are disabled

We have discovered we made an error and posted his April payment late. It was our fault and he should not have been charged a late charge. On April 27, the system assessed a late charge of 10.34. The late charge assessment transaction is indicated by the small triangle marker on the left side of the following display.



Reverse 10982 2.png

Click anywhere on the line containing the transaction to be deleted. IN the case we clicked on the 51 in the Tcode column. The triangle moves to the selected row and the two "Reverse Buttons" become active.

In this case we only want to reverse the late charge assessment and the late charge payment, not the entire payment. With the transaction 51 for 04/27 selected, click on the "Reverse Tran" button.

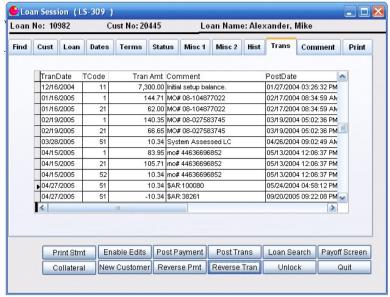
This screen will appear.



Reverse_10982_3.png

This screen displays all the details stored by the system relating to this transaction. This is for information and identification only. You cannot change anything. If you accidentally select the wrong transaction, click on the "Cancel" button. In this case we have selected the correct transaction. Click on the "Reverse this Transaction" button.

When the above screen closes, you will see the following:

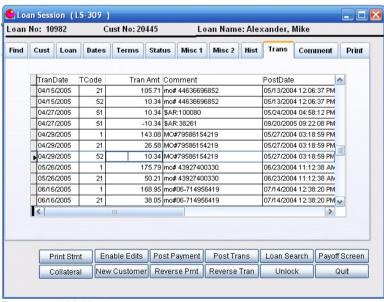


Reverse 10982 4.png

Note that the transaction is still there but the comment has been changed ro \$AR: followed by a number. That number is assigned to the system and is unique to each transaction. Each comment contains the sequence number of the other transaction so if necessary, you can trace which reversal reversed which transaction.

Next select the transaction with the Tcode 52 for April 29. This is the actual late charge. Remember, the late charge was assessed on the 27th but the payment was not posted until the 29th.

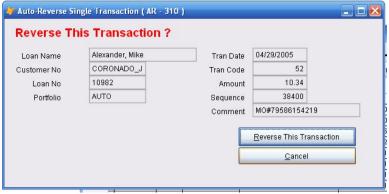
Repeat the above procedure.



Reverse_10982_5.png

Click on "Reverse Tran".

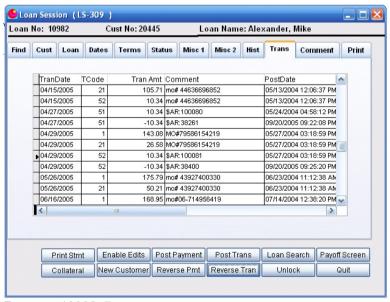
Review the following screen to verify that you have the transaction you thought you had.



Reverse_10982_6.png

Click again on "Reverse this Transaction"

When the reversal screen closes you will see the transaction listing again. Note that the same thing has happened to the 04/29 late charge transaction. This is the transaction with Tcode 52.



Reverse_10982_7.png

While this screen is displayed (Or any time later, if you like). Click on the button labeled "Print Stmt". Select the "Print Preview" check box and then click "Print"

the screen preview will look like this:



Ending Date:

09/20/05

D ate	Transaction	Comment	Amount	Balance
12/16/04	11P Adv	Initial setup balance.	7,300.00	7,300.00
01/16/05	1P Pmt	MO#08-104877022	144.71	7,155.29
01/16/05	21I Pmt	MO#08-104877022	62.00	7,155.29
02/19/05	1P Pmt	MO#08-027583745	140.35	7,014.94
02/19/05	21I Pmt	MO#08-027583745	66.65	7,014.94
03/28/05	51L Acd	System Assessed LC	10.34	7,014.94
04/15/05	1P Pmt	mo# 44636696852	83.95	6,930.99
04/15/05	21I Pmt	mo#44636696852	105.71	6,930.99
04/15/05	52LC Pmt	mo# 44636696852	10.34	6,930.99
04/29/05	1P Pmt	MO#79586154219	143.08	6,787.91
04/29/05	21I Pmt	MO#79586154219	26.58	6,787.91
05/26/05	1P Pmt	mo#43927400330	175.79	6,612.12
05/26/05	21I Pmt	mo#43927400330	50.21	6,612.12
06/16/05	1P Pmt	mo#06-714956419	168.95	6,443.17
06/16/05	21I Pmt	mo#06-714956419	38.05	6,443.17
07/27/05	1P Pmt	MO#08-110427842	137.63	6,305.54
07/27/05	21I Pmt	MO#08-110427842	72.37	6,305.54
08/26/05	1P Pmt	mo#08-094242674	167.17	6,138.37
08/26/05	21I Pmt	mo#08-094242674	51.83	6,138.37

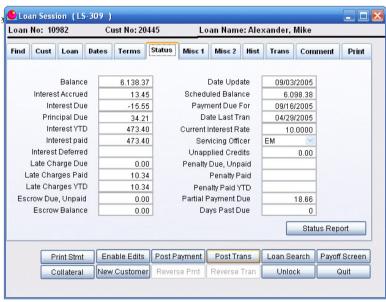
Reverse_10982_9.png

Note that the late charge assessment of 04/27 and the late charge payment of 04/29 are not there.

No go back to the Status tab. Notice two things:

First, the late charges paid has been reduced to 10.34. That is 10.34 less than the notation you made at the beginning of this lesson.

Second: The interest and balance numbers have not changed. We have removed the late charge from his record but we have not yet given him credit for it.



Reverse_10982_10.png

The system does not automatically post a credit for the late charge refunded because it cannot know how you want to apply the credit. You could apply it to:

Interest Principal Escrow Unapplied credits

Penalty or returned check charges due Collection expenses

IN this case we are going to credit it to the principal paid. (This is really another lesson so it will not be covered here in great detail)

Click on the "Post Trans Button"

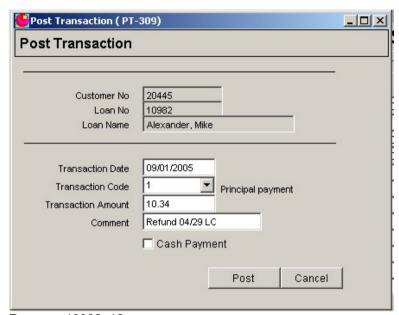


Reverse_10982_11.png

Select Transaction Code 1 from the pull down list. Windows calls this a Combo Box. Enter the amount in the Transaction Amount field. Enter a comment in the comment field.

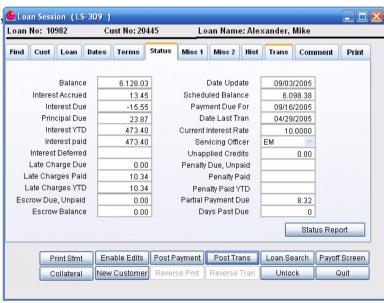
Next - NOTICE THE CASH PAYMENT CHECK BOX.

Normally a principal payment would be a cash payment. In this case it is not. We are not receiving cash for this principal payment. Uncheck the Cash Payment checkbox or the \$10.34 will be added to todays cash receipts and your cash receipts report will not balance with your actual receipts.



Reverse_10982_12.png

Click on Post and then return to the status tab. Note that the balance has been reduced by 10.24 to 6,128.03



Reverse 10982 13.png

Next check the Trans tab. You will have to scroll down to the bottom of the transaction list. Notice the final transaction will be the correction you just posted.

	TranDate	TCode	Tran Amt	Comment	PostDate	•
	06/16/2005	1	168.95	mo#06-714956419	07/14/2004 12:38:20 PM	
	06/16/2005	21	38.05	mo#06-714956419	07/14/2004 12:38:20 PM	
	07/27/2005	1	137.63	MO# 08-110427842	08/24/2004 12:09:58 PM	
	07/27/2005	21	72.37	MO# 08-110427842	08/24/2004 12:09:58 PM	
Г	08/26/2005	1	167.17	mo# 08-094242674	09/23/2004 08:36:37 AM	
	08/26/2005	21	51.83	mo# 08-094242674	09/23/2004 08:36:37 AM	
	09/01/2005	1	10.34	Refund 04/29 LC	09/22/2005 01:16:42 PM	
ŀ					<u> </u>	
t						
	30			X -7000000000000000000000000000000000000		Ţ
Ī	•				Þ	

Reverse_10982_14.png

One more thing. You have removed the late charge assessment. You have removed the late charge payment and given the borrower credit on his principal balance for the amount of his late charge but you are not competed yet.

You owe the borrower interest on \$10.34 for two days. This is a ten percent loan with a 365 day basis. In this case that comes out to \$0.00566. That is about 1/20th of one cent. In This case you would probably just ignore it. (you couldn't fix it anyway because you can't make an entry that small.)

What if the late charge had been \$50.00 and you discovered it nine months later? That would amount to \$3.75. Would you correct it? Or Ignore it? That is a policy decision and if you want to correct it that is another lesson.

Lesson 06 Viewing Loans

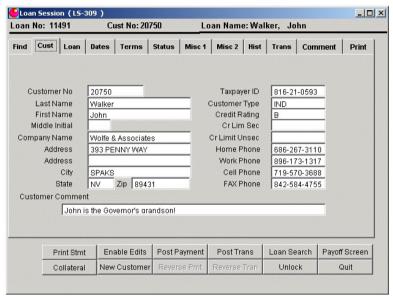
Prerequisite
01 Finding Loans

Mortgage With Origination Fees

This is the primary lesson on viewing loans. It will cover all the tabs. All following lessons will show only the tabs relevant to the features being shown.

Select the John Walker loan 11491 Click on the Cust Tab

Customer Tab



view_11491_1.png

This tab contains information about the customer / borrower. The system uses the term customer rather than borrower because not everyone you do business with is a borrower.

Items on this tab that are not immediately self explanatory are:

Customer Type.

There are several customer types and more can be added if needed.

There are types for individuals, companies, tax authorities, insurance agencies, investors, and others. To see them all, select Utilities, then View Customer Types from the main menu. You must close the View/Edit/Post dialog before you can use the main menu.

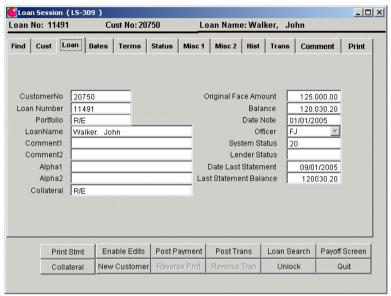
Credit Rating

This is user defined and the system doesn't use it. It means whatever you say it means. To see the defaults select Utilities, the View Credit Ratings from the main menu.

Credit Limit Secured Credit Limit Unsecured

These are not used by the system. They are for your reference only.

Loan Tab



view_11491_loan.wpg

This tab contains information about the loan. This is descriptive information to helo you identify the loan

Items on this tab that are not immediately self explanatory are:

Comment1, Comment2, Alpha1, Alpha2. These are comment fields that are user defined. Use them for whatever you like.

System Status

Normally 20. Don't mess with it. There are other uses for it but they are not tutorial level features.

Lender Status

This is your status field. The system does not use it. It means whatever you say it means.

Dates Tab



view 11491 dates.png

These are mostly self explanatory.

Payment due For

Most new users have trouble with this date.

This is the most recent date for which a payment was due but not yet made.

This is the date that keeps up with the past due or prepaid status of the loan. If this date is in the future, the loan is current or prepaid. If this date is in the past, the loan is past due.

Today is June 20. A payment was due on April 15, May 15, and June 15. The April payment was made on time. The May and June payments have not yet been made. The date due (date of payment due) is May 15. We say "The loan is due for may 15th." It is 36 days past due. (May 15th to June 20.) The date next due is July 15. Another payment is due on that date whether or not the prior payments have been made.

Today is September 5. A payment was due June, July, August, and September first. They were all made on time. The loan is "Due for Oct. 1". The date payment due is 10-01-xx. the date next due is also 10-01-xx.

Date Update

This is the date of the last update. It is the date the operator entered as the date of the last update. It may or may not be the same as the actual calendar date the update was done.

It is the latest date through which interest has been calculated and for which past due status has been checked.

It is very important to update the file before posting payments or printing past due notices or past due reports.

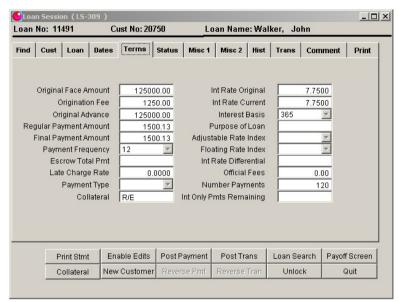
Date Statute

This is the date that the statute of limitations runs out on this loan. The system makes no attempt to enter or update this date. If you want it and want to keep up with it, you must put it in and keep it updated.

Date Deferral Ends

One of the loan statuses is Deferred. (That is another lesson and will not be covered in the tutorial) A loan in deferred status is TOTALLY ignored by the system. It does not calculate interest, late charges or anything else. It does not get notices.

Terms Tab



view 11491 terms.png

This tab needs LOTS of description. Much more than would be appropriate for t tutorial lesson. All these are covered in detail in the manual and in the help file.

For the purpose of this lesson, we are going to cover only a few of them.

Origination Fee.

The origination fee is frequently referred to as "Points" This fee is required as a condition of receiving the loan and is retained by the lender. That makes it part of the finance charge.

Interest Rate Current and Original

The current rate is the rate used to accrue interest. The original rate is for reference purposes only in the case of adjustable or variable rate loans.

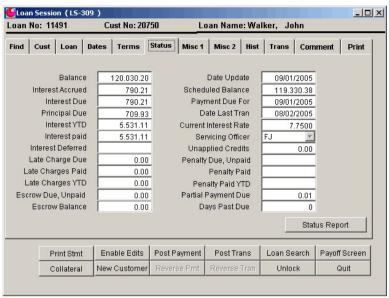
Final Payment Amount

May or may not be a balloon payment. It is largely ignored by the system. When the final maturity date arrives, the system will mature the entire loan including interest, principal, late charges etc, regardles of what number is in this field.

Payment Type

Zero, Blank, and One al mean the same thing. Normal interest and principal. To see the other options, enable edits and then open the pull down list.

Status Tab



view_11491_status.png

Interest Accrued Interest Due

These are not the same. The detailed explanation can be found in lesson 1

Scheduled Balance

If you had an amortization schedule for this loan, using the original terms, This is the balance it would show. This is used as a reference point for loans that are significantly past due or prepaid.

Payment Due For

See Dates Tab, this lesson.

Unapplied Credits

Some lenders do not accept partial payments. Partial payments are accumulated until there is an amount large enough to make a complete payment.

Partial Payment Due.

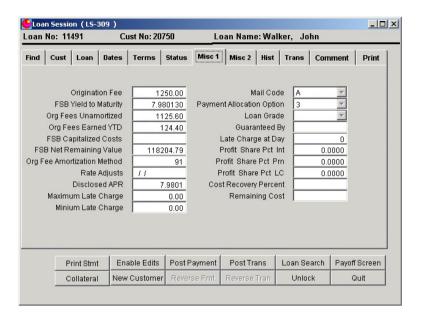
This is calculated by adding up all the payment components that have been paid and subtracting the total from the total payments that should have been paid.

Days Past Due.

Days Past Due = Date_Upd minus Date Due For.

If today is 06/21 but you haven't updated since 06/15 and the borrower missed the payment due on 06/01. Days Past Due will report 06/15 - 06/01 = 14 days past due. The loan is actually 20 days past due since the payment has not been paid. Since you have not updated the system, it doesn't know whether the payment has been paid or not so it makes no assumptions about what happened between 06/15 and 06/21.

Misc Tab



This is a very important tab for this type of loan.

Origination Fee has already been covered in this lesson.

FSB yield to maturity.

The origination fee us handled according to FSB rule 91. Since the origination fee is part of the interest, the actual yield earned on the loan is greater than the stated interest rate. This is the yield to maturity calculated by amortizing the origination fees over the expected life of the loan.

Org Fees Unamortized

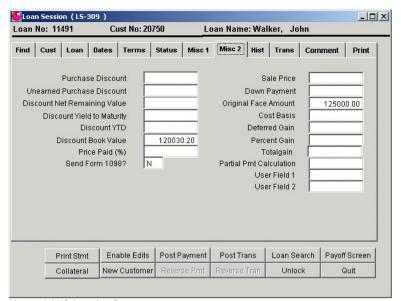
As the origination fee is amortized, the amortization amounts are deducted from this amount. It starts out at the origination fee amount and decreases to zero over the life of the loan.

Org Fees Earned YTD.

Corresponds to interest earned YTD. This is the amount of the origination fees that have been earned and are income for the lender this year. The sum of all these amounts for all loans as of 12/31 is the amount of origination fee income you should report to the IRS at the end of the year.

Everything else on this tab will provide several more lessons.

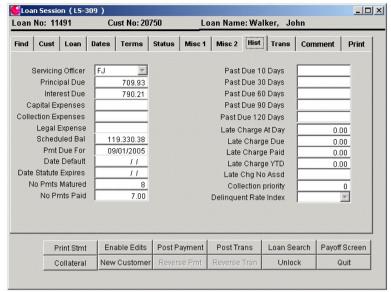
Misc2 Tab



view_11491_misc2.png

These items relate to loans purchased at a discount or IRS Installment sales and will be covered in later lessons.

Hist Tab



view_11491_hist.png

Items needing explanation:

Number of Payments Matured

Every payment date, 1.00 is added to this number.

Number of Payments Paid. Each time a payment is paid, the total paid to interest and principal, is divided by the regular payment amount and the result is added to this number. Late charges and escrow are not counted,

Late Chg No Assd.

Number of late charges assessed on this loan.

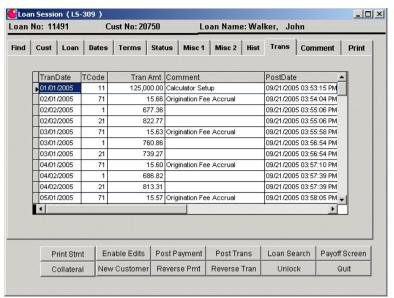
Delinquent Rate Index.

If this is set to in index, the index rate will be used to accrue interest any time the loan is past due. When the loan becomes current again it reverts back to the current rate.

Do not use this unless your notes specifically provide for it.

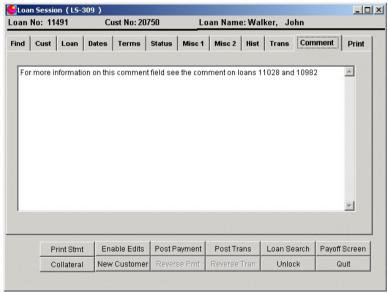
This makes it almost impossible to manually compute the interest accruals over a long period of time to check the system manually.

Trans Tab



view_11491_trans.png

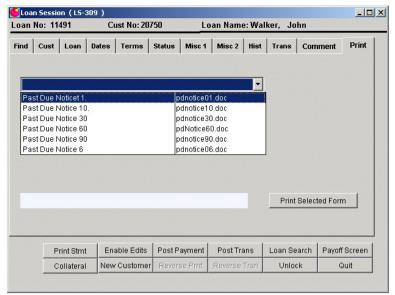
Comment Tab



view_11491_comment.png

The comment tab displays and allows editing of the customer comment. This comment relates to the customer, not to the individual loan. This comment is visible on all loans for this customer. The loans listed in the comment field above have a more extensive example.

Print Tab



view_11491_print.png

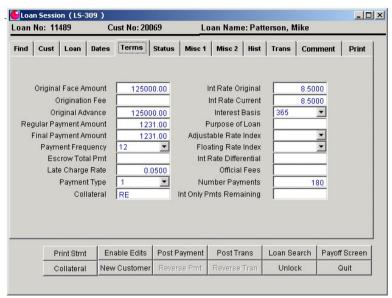
This dialog prints the selected document for the currently selected loan.

Lesson 07 Viewing Loans

Prerequisite Lesson 01

IRS Installment Sale with Deferred Gain and Delinquent Status

Select the Mike Patterson Loan 11489



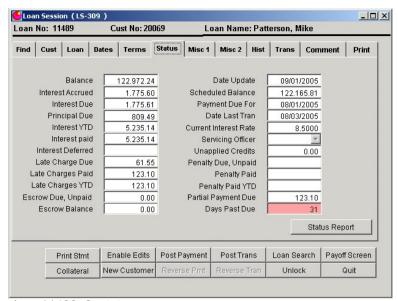
view 11489 1 terms.png

This is a loan to finance the purchase of a piece of real estate. This particular situation only occurs when the lender or investors sell the asset to the borrower and finance the purchase by accepting an installment loan.

For details of the tax treatment, contact your CPA.

This loan was funded on January first with payments due on the first of each month thereafter. The interest due on 08/01 was 887.76 (31 days at 8.5%)

That interest was not paid. Since that day, another 31 days has past and since the balance did not decrease on 08/01 like it should have, another 887.76 in interest has accrued. The interest due



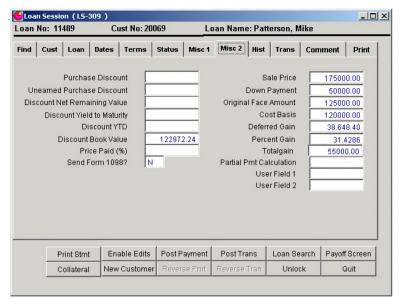
view_11489_2_status.png

Today is September first. A payment has matured and is due today but has not yet been paid. Notice the field called "Payment Due For" - 08/01. This means that the August payment has not been paid either.

The actual interest accrued is 1775.6083. You can verify that by viewing the "Statue Report" (Lesson 2). Since you can't bill fractions of a cent, the Interest Due is rounded to 1775.61.

Mike has paid two late charges totaling 123.10. Since late charges are not counted as part of the payment paid, the screen shows a partial payment due of 123.10.

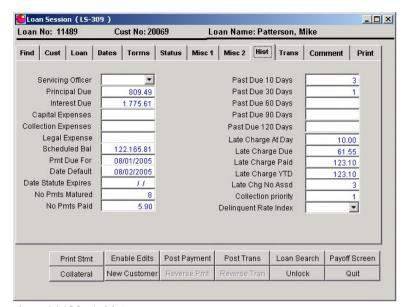
Since the loan is 30 or more days past due, the background of the Days Past Due field is highlighted to catch your attention.



view_11489_3_misc2.png

This loan was created as part of a sale of real estate to Mike. He paid 175,000 for the property and made a down payment of 50,000 leaving a not amount of 50,000.

The lenders cost basis in the property was 120,000. That means there was a profit of 55,000.00. The gain was 55,000/175,000 = 31.4286% of the sale price. This means that 31.4286% of the principal payments is taxable income. The deferred taxable income is 31.4286% of the remaining balance or 39,285.75. The screen shows 38,648.40. This is the remaining deferred gain and it declines (amortizes) every month. Note that unlike most amortizations, this one will not necessarily be neat and smoothly declining because it occurs only on payment dates and is calculated only on the actual amount of the principal payment. Since this loan has had irregular payments the amortization amounts (Tran Code 1131) will be irregular.

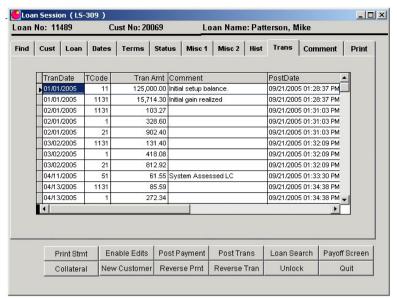


view_11489_4_hist.png

The history tab is where the performance history is gathered.

Mike has been ten days past due three times. He has been 30 days past due once. The scheduled balance is 122,165.81, The actual balance however is 122,972.24. This means that Mike is 122,974.24 minus 122,165.81 behind the amortization schedule. That includes principal only, no interest or late charges.

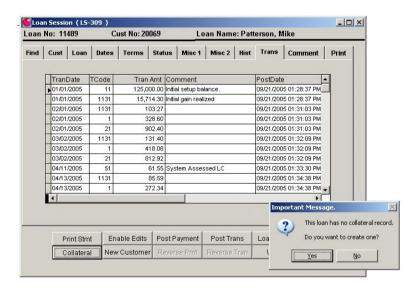
The number of payments that have matured is 8 but only 5.9 payments have been made. Actually he has made 6 payments but we deducted a 5% late charge from each one of them. That means 0.10 payment was not applied to the loan so the et number of payments actually applied to the loan is 5.9.



view_11489_5_trans.png

This is similar to the transaction tabs you have seen before but it includes tran code 1131 for the deferred gain realized. The thing to notice here is that unlike most accruals which occur on the payment due dates, This entry occurs on the actual payment dates. If a payment is missed, this accrual does not happen at all.

Collateral Button



view_11489_6_collateral.png

Click on the "Collateral" Button. Notice the message. This loan has no collateral record. Do you want to create one. Answer NO.

Since this is a real estate loan, it should have a collateral record. We will create one later in lesson 27.

Lesson 10 Creating Customer Records 101

Prerequisite lesson 1

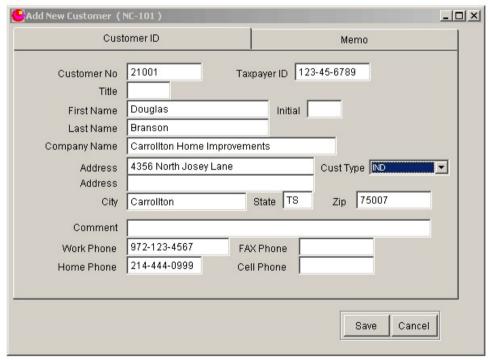
There are two ways to create customers. This lesson will cover only the quick customer setup. It does not allow you to do everything that is possible but it will give you everything you need 99% of the time with one fourth the work.

The quick customer setup dialog can be accessed two ways.

- 1 From the Main Menu Bar Customers / Customer Quick Setup.
- 1 From the View edit post screen click on the New customer button.

Individual Customer (Borrower)

This is a very simple Windows dialog - (screen).



Create 21001 1.png

Fill in the customer data for your customer. Duplicate the example customer above. Be sure to set the customer type in the Cust Type combo box to IND for individual customer.

Click on Save.

Next pull up the view customer screen. This screen will not really be covered in this lesson but you will get a glimpse of part of it.



Create_21001_2.png

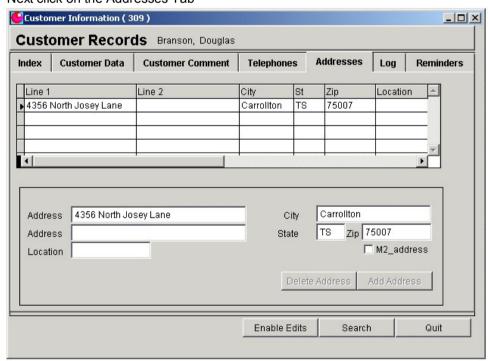
Select the Customer Number option in the Windows option box. Type the customer number into the filter text box and notice the small > on the left side of the grid. It is pointing to your new customer.

Click on the Customer Data tab.



Create_21001_3.png

Next click on the Addresses Tab



Create_21001_4.png

You will notice there is considerably more information here than appears on the Customer Quick Setup dialog.

Set up Insurance Agency Record

The setup is exactly like the example for customer 21001 above with one exception. Set the customer type to "IA"

Set up Investor Record

The setup is exactly like the example for customer 21001 above with one exception. Set the customer type to "IV"

Lesson 12 Editing Customers/Borrowers

Prerequisite (None)

First a short word about what a customer is. A customer is any person, company, organization, group, or other entity for which you need to store name and address and contact information.

A borrower is a customer.

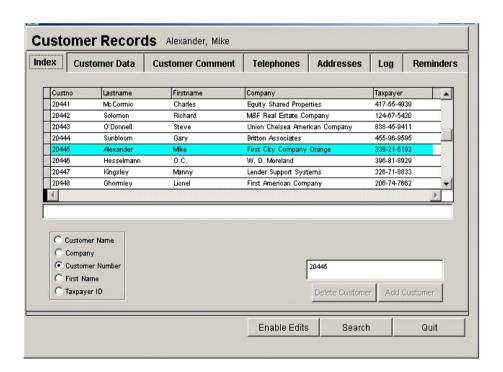
An insurance agency is a customer.

A taxing authority is a customer.

An investor is a customer.

Finding a Customer

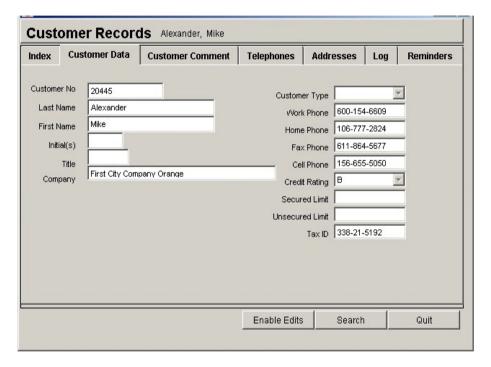
From the main menu, select Customers / View Customers



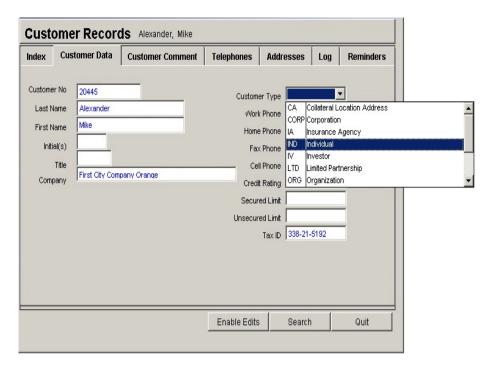
Editing Customer Data

Notice the options on the left lower part of the screen. You can search for a customer by any of these options. First click on the option button, then type the search text into the text box at the lower right just above the "Delete Customer" button (greyed out)

In this case click on the Customer Number option then type 20445 into the text box. Note that the grid will seek to the customer with the customer number 20445. Click on the line which displays the information for customer 20445 and it will turn blue to indicate it is "Selected." The customer's name will also appear at the top of the screen.



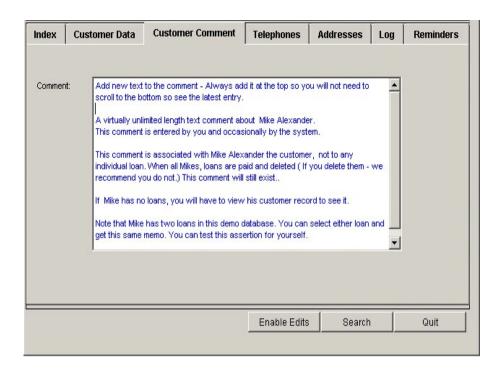
Click on the "Customer Data" tab. Notice that the text is displayed in a black font.



Next click on the "Enable Edits" button. Notice that the text font changes color to blue. The blue indicates it can be edited. (This is why we didn't use green).

Next open the combo box to the right of the "Customer Type" prompt and select type "Individual".

You have now edited the customer type from blank to "Individual" Customer type is not particularly important with individuals but it is very important for identifying investors, insurance agencies, etc.



Click on the "Customer Comment" tab. This comment can contain virtually unlimited text. Click just to the left of the text "A virtually unlimited..." to place the Windows insertion point at the beginning of the comment.

Type in some new text. As much as you like. You should always add your text to the top of the file. The insures that it is visible when you display the tab. If you add text to the bottom of the file, it will soon scroll off the bottom of the display. This is perfectly ok as far as the computer is concerned but you will not be able to see it next time you bring up this comment. Actually you will be able to see it but you will have to scroll to the bottom of the memo display to do so. You can do so by using the scroll bar or by pressing the Control-End key combination.

Creating and Editing Phone Numbers



Click on the telephones tab.

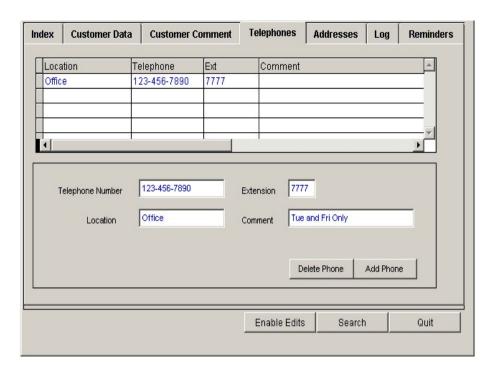
This is the "Telephone Archive" It allows you to store unlimited telephone numbers for the customer but they will not be displayed on the "normal" customer screens.

Each customer screen has a field for home, work, fax, and cell numbers. Those four numbers are considered the "normal" numbers and will be displayed on the customer's customer screens.

These numbers are for all those numbers you need to remember for reluctant payers.

Click on the "Add Phone" button.

Enter the telephone number in the text box to the right of the Telephone Number prompt in the box with the "Add Phone" button. When you press enter or tab to the next field, the telephone number will appear in the grid of phone numbers above. Since this is the first, you see only one number in the grid. As you add phone numbers, the grid will display them all. If you have more than four, you will need to scroll down to see them.



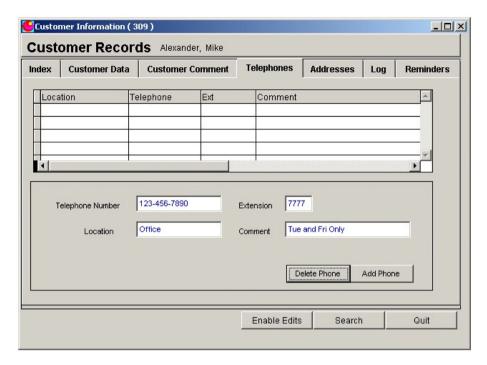
Fill in the rest of the data and watch it migrate to the grid above. Note in the above image the Comment has not yet appeared in the grid because the cursor is still in that field.



Now the record is complete.

You can edit any information for any phone number by selecting the number in the grid and changing the data in the text boxes.

The next step is to delete a number:



Click on the "Delete Phone" tab and the phone number will be deleted.

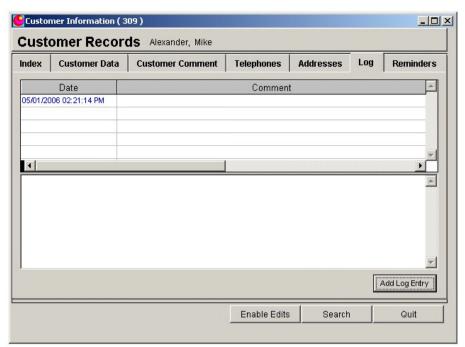
Creating and Editing Addresses

Click on the Addresses Tab.



This tab works exactly like the phone number tab. You can add as many addresses as you need to remember but notices will be sent to the address on the "Customer Tab" on the Loans / View Edit Post screen.

Click on the "Log" Tab.



The customer log is similar to the customer comment but it is much more structured. It is more useful for collection notes because it allows extraction and sorting by date.

The Detailed Report for Working Past Due Loans. Will print as much of this log as it can hold if there is a log entry for the customer. If there is no log entry, the report will strip off the top of the customer comment field.

Click on "Add Log Entry"



The date comes from the system clock. You cannot enter it or edit it. Add a Title or summary lilne directly into the grid and as much text as you like in the comment field below. - This is NOT the same comment field as the customer comment tab previously discussed. This comment is attached to the is log entry.

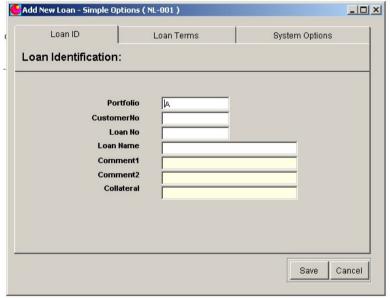
Lesson 21 Creating New Loans 101

Prerequisite Lesson 1

Loans are created from the loans menu. From the main menu, select Loan, then select New Loan Simple.

The Add New Loan - Simple Options dialog is displayed.

There are three tabs on this dialog. Loan ID, Loan Terms, and System Options. Only two of these is used to create a normal loan. The system options tab is used only when you want to do something unusual.



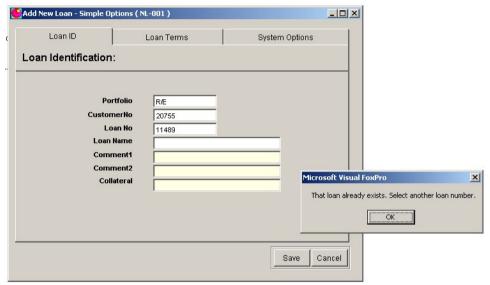
create_11492_1.png

Fill in the Loan ID tab partially. Like this:

Portfolio R/E Customer No 20755 Loan No 11489

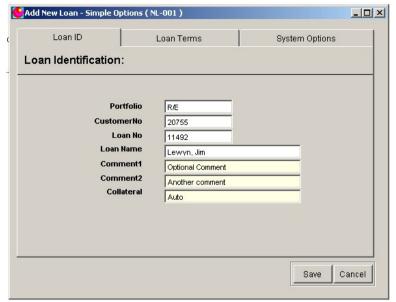
As soon as you enter the Loan Number and attempt to navigate to the Loan name Field, you will get a popup error message that informs you this loan number already exists in the system.

Reply to the error message by clicking on the OK button or by pressing the enter key.



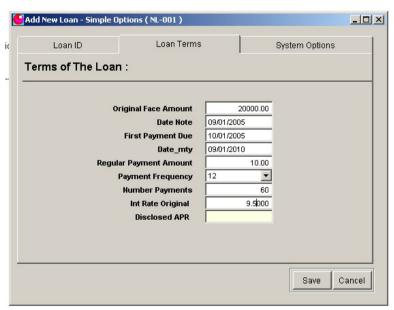
create_11492_2.png

Now enter the correct number - 11492 and finish the data on the Loan ID dialog. Notice that some of the fields have white backgrounds and others are yellow. The white fields are required and the yellow fields are optional.



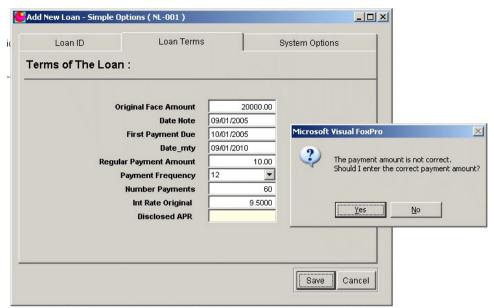
create_11492_3.png

After finishing with the Loan ID tab, click on the Loan Terms tab and enter the data as displayed below. You will immediately notice that the loan payment amount of 10.00 is not correct but enter it only. It is part of the lesson.



create_11492_4.png

When the Loan Terms Tab is completed, click on the Save tab.



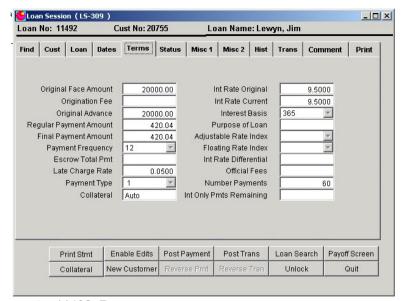
create_11492_6.png

Since the payment is not correct, you are warned. Notice the exact question. "Should I enter the correct payment amount"

If you answer "Yes", the program will calculate the correct payment amount and replace the amount you entered. If you answer "No", it will accept what ever payment amount you entered.

If you accidentally answer incorrectly, you can change the payment amount later on the View Edit Post screen.

In this case, click on Yes.

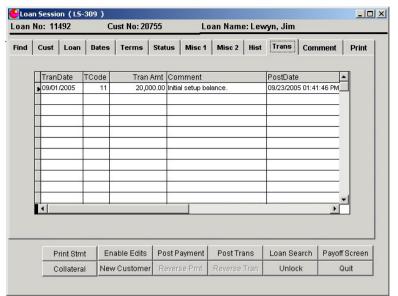


create_11492_7.png

As soon as you click on Yes, the loan is saved and the Add New Loan - Simple Options dialog is closed.

Now, from the main menu, select Loan / View-Edit-Post. Select the loan 11492 and click on the Terms tab. Note that the setup screen calculated the correct payment amount, \$420.04 and replaced your 10.00 entry.

A word about the final payment amount. This may or may not be a balloon payment amount. The point is that the final payment is never determinable at the time the loan is created. It is always a guess based on the unlikely assumption that every payment due on this loan is paid in the correct amount and on the exact due date. When the final payment date, maturity date, arrives, the system will pay no attention to this number. It will mature the entire amount due.



create_11492_8.png

Next click on the transaction tab. Note that the setup screen also entered an advance transaction - Tran code 11 to set up the original balance.

The System Options Tab

We did not use this tab in setting up the loan. In normal usage you will rarely use this tab but you need to be aware of it. Go back to the main menu and again select Loan, then select New Loan Simple.



create_11492_9.png

This tab allows you to adjust some of the system assigned defaults. This is setup information the loan requires but that the system remembers and fills in for you. In rare cases you might want to do something slightly different than normal.

The items on this screen are called loan defaults. (lesson 41).

Normally your late charge rate is 5% of the payment amount but occasionally you might want a fixed dollar amount.

If most of your loans are consumer loans, you eill have the Send Form 1098 setting set to "N" but occasionally you might finance a property that requires a 1098. On this tab, you can change these settings and the changes made here will apply only to the loan currently being created.

Lesson 22 Creating Loans 201

Prerequisite Lesson 1

IRS Installment Sale

Prerequisite Lesson 1 Lesson 21

Related Lesson 27

Lesson 21 covers creating a new loan with ths simplest features and fewest possible options. This lesson will cover a slightly more complex loan situation with more features and data to enter. This is a loan to finance the sale pr a piece of real estate we foreclosed on from a previous borrower and we now own it.

Mr. Branson is purchasing the property by giving us a down payment and a mortgage for the balance of the purchase price.

From the Main Menu, select Loan, New Loan - Installment Sale

This dialog has three tabs. They are similar to the New Loan - Simple dialog but considerably more detailed.

Note that some fields are White and others are yellow. The white fields are required fields. You cannot save a loan with an empt white field. The yellow fields are optional.



create_11493_1.png

Begin the new loan setup on the Loan ID tab.



create_11493_2.png

Enter:

Portfolio DEFERREDGAIN

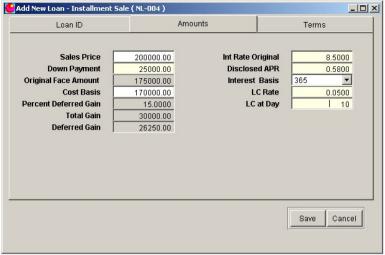
Customer No 20680

Loan Name Vaughter Investments #1
Comment 1 Purchased Foreclosure

Note that the customer, No 20680, is David Branson. His company name is Vaughter Investments

You may if you like experiment by entering other optional comments in the yellow fields.

When finished with the Loan ID tab, click on the Amounts tab. This tab is a new setup experience. Notice that it has three colors. Fields are white, grey, and yellow. You know by now what white and yellow mean. Grey means that the data is calculated by the system and displayed only. You cannot enter it or change it.



create_11493_3.png

Begin by entering the sale price - 200,000.00. Never, by the way enter the "\$" or the "," commas. The system will enter them for you. It is OK to enter the decimal point.

When you press the enter key after entering the sale price, the | (insertion point) moves to the down payment field. Enter the down payment amount - 25,000.00.

When you press the enter key after entering the down payment, the grey field Original Face Amount displays the amount \$175,000.00 and the insertion point jumps over it to the next field - Cost Basis.

After the foreclosure, your basis in this property was 170,000. Enter that in the Cost Basis field and press enter. The remaining fields in the left hand column will display the calculated results:

Deferred Gain

Percent Total Gain 15% Total Gain 30,000.00 Deferred Gain 26,250.00

Since this is a tutorial on loan setups and not IRS tax code, we will not detail how the numbers are calculated in this lesson.

In the right hand column, enter the remaining data like the display above.

Click on the Terms tab.

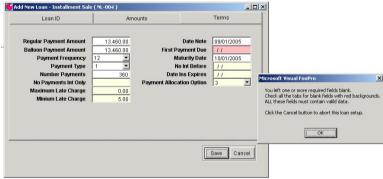


create_11493_4.png

Enter the data as per the display above. NOTE that we deliberately left the First Payment Due date blank (part of the lesson)

Click on Save.

You will see the following error message. Note that the missing field background has turned red to help you find it.

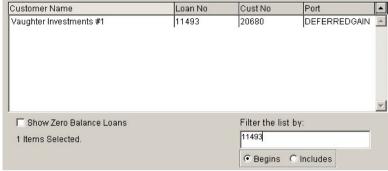


create_11493_5.png

Close the error message, enter the first payment date 10/01/YY. The example is 2005, you may be using a later year.

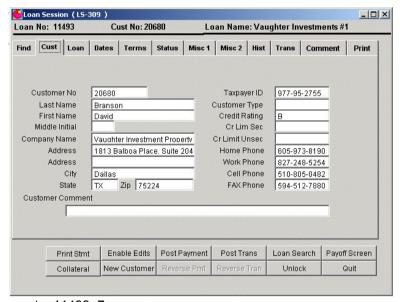
Click on save again.

Return to the Find tab and find the loan 11493



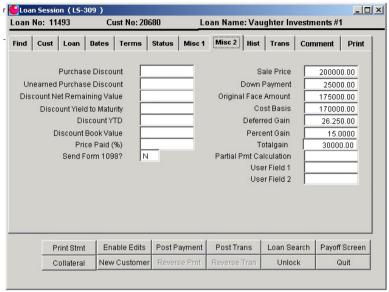
create_11493_6.png

Click on the Customer tab and review the data.



create_11493_7.png

Click on the Misc2 tab and check the date here. This is where the system displays data about deferred gains on installment sales.



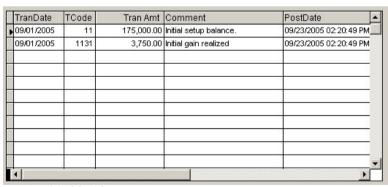
create_11493_8.png

What does this mean?

You sold the house for 200,000.00. You received a down payment of 25,000 and took a mortgage for the remaining balance of 175,000.00. Your cost basis was 170,000.00 so you had a gain of 30,000.00. Since you are selling this on installments, you realize the loan over the life of the loan. Your gain of 30,000 is 15% of the total sale price.

15% of every principal payment received is gain on the sale of the property. 15% of the down payment is gained at closing 15% times 25,000.00 is 3,750.00. That amount is already realized gain. The total gain was 30,000.00 and 3,750.00 is already realized so the unrealized - deferred - gain is 26,250.

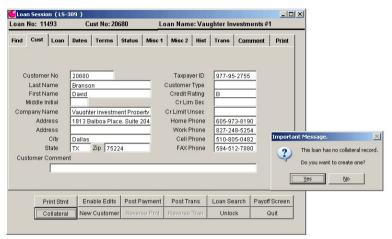
Select the Trans Tab



create_11493_10.png

The system has created two entries for this loan. The first is the tran code 11 entry for the original setup balance. The second is the deferred gain realized on the down payment.

Since this is a real estate loan you need a collateral record. Click on the Collateral tab. You are informed that no collateral record exists for this loan and asked if you want to create one. Normally you would answer Yes but that would make the lesson too long. If you want to continue with the collateral recore, see lesson 27. It is not for this loan but it will teach you how to do it.



create_11493_9.png

Lesson 23 Creating Loans 401

Prerequisites Lesson 1 Lesson 21

Lesson 22

Related Lesson 27

Lesson 31

Construction Loan - Multiple Draws

LoanMaster allows a great number of options when creating a loan record. No loan will use them all. Some are mutually exclusive, others are for special interests.

This lesson will cover the creation of a relatively complex loan.

Mr. Branson is purchasing another foreclosed property but this time it is not from us and there will be no deferred gain for us to keep up with. The property was bought at the foreclosure sale by Mr Branson. For a small sum. He paid cash because the property was in bad shape and there were few bidders.

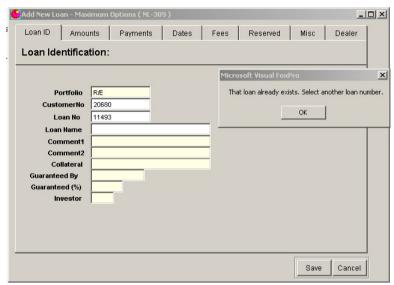
Since the property was severely neglected, it will need some significant improvement. Approximately 200.000.00

From the Main menu, select Loan, then New Loan - All Options.

Enter the portfolio R/E. Remember that portfolios are defined by you. R/E is the name of rhe realestate portfolio in the demo data. You can call yours anything you like. (Lesson 44, Creating New Portfolios) Enter Mr Branson's customer number, 20680

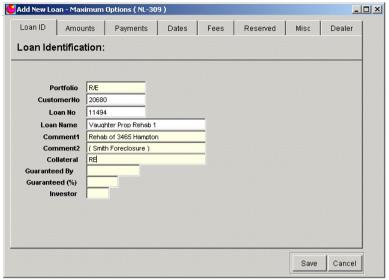
Enter the loan number 11493.

The system will immediately complain that the number you entered has already been used. Click on OK and change the loan number to 11494



create_11494_1.png

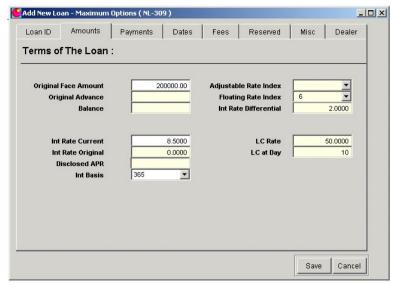
Continue with the information on the Loan ID tab. To be consistent with future examples and lessons, it is a good idea to enter the description exactly like shown because many example loans will be used in other lessons.



create_11494_2.png

Continue to the Amounts Tab.

Enter the following data:



create_11494_3.png

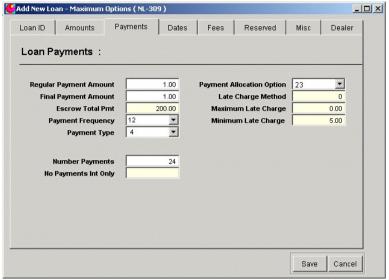
This is a floating rate construction loan. We don't know what the final amount will be, just that it can't exceed 200,000.00. We will not advance actual funds until after work has been done and inspected so the original balance is zero.

The rate is New York Prime as reported in the Wall Street Journal plus 2.00%. The current value of prime is 6.50 so the initial rate is 8.5%. You can check the floating rate indexes by selecting Administration, System Data Maintenance, Variable Rate indexes. You cannot do it now however. It will not be available while the new loan is being created. We will not cover indexes in this lesson. They are covered in detail in the manual.

Set the Floating Rate index to 6.

Since this is not a regular consumer type installment loan and the payment amount is indeterminate at this time, we will set a flat fee late charge of \$50.00 at day10.

Continue to the Payments Tab



create_11494_4.png

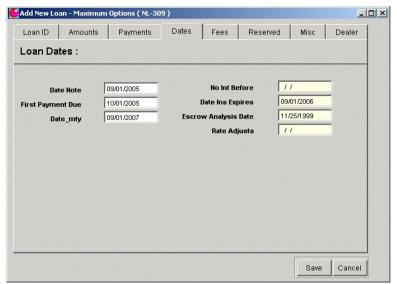
Construction Loan - Interest Only

This loan will be interest only until maturity. Since we don't know what the balance will be or for that matter what the interest rate will be, we can't have any idea at this time what the payment amount will be. Enter 1.00 since the field is a required field.

We do need to be sure the taxes are paid on the property and we are allowing two years for the improvement phase so we will require an escrow payment of 200.00 per month.

Payments are interest only, monthly. Set the Payment frequency to 12 and the payment type to 4. When you open these combo boxes, you will see a description of what the codes mean. Set the payment allocation option to 23 - all interest accrued to the posting date. Payment allocation code 21 is also interest due but it collects interest as of the payment due date. Which to use is a policy issue. Either is fine. If you don't use 23, any future lessons using this example will not agree with what your system shows.

Continue to the Dates Tab and enter the following dates:



create_11494_5.png

The Escrow analysis date is a system default that you can change or not as you like. The system does not use it. It is there for your reference only. Since this is only a two year loan, you will probably never do an escrow analysis.

Continue to the Fees Tab and enter the Official Fees.



create_11494_6.png

This amount represents amounts you charged to the borrower but which you did not keep. Every cent of this money was paid out to another entity and is not included in the finance charge. Examples would be

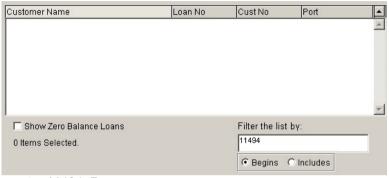
Title company fees for

Title Policy Document preparation Recording Fees

Nothing on the remaining tabs pertains to this loan so we will skip them.

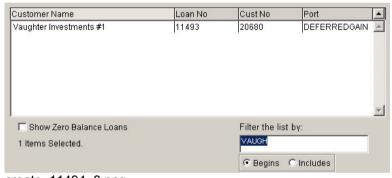
Click on Save. Return to the Find tab and enter the loan number 11494 into the filter box.

Ooops. Where is it. You know you saved it but it isn't there



create_11494_7.png

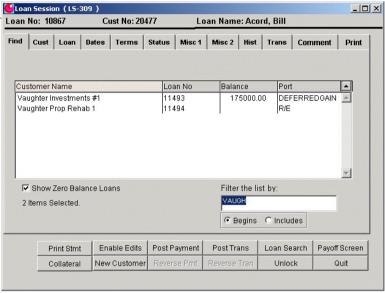
Enter the first few characters of the loan name into the filter box - "Vaugh". The borrower is there, but the only loan visible is loan number 11493. That was lesson 22.



create_11494_8.png

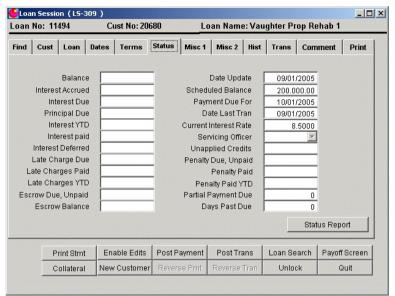
Do you remember that we did not enter a beginning balance for this loan? We did not and this loan has a zero balance. Since we are normally not interested in loans with zero balances because they are paid off, the system ignores them and does not display them.

Check the check box Show Zero Balance Loans and the new loan 11494 will appear in the list. Now you can select it.



create_11494_9.png

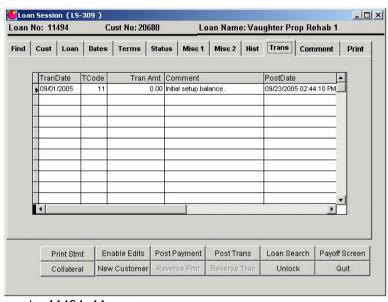
Select the new loan 11494 and display the Status tab



create_11494_10.png

Note the balance due is zero.

Next click on the Trans Tab

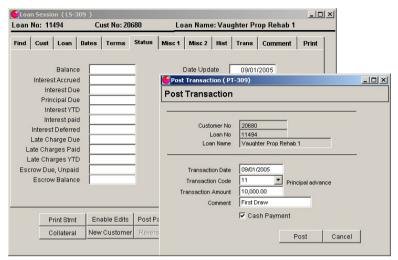


create_11494_11.png

The tran code 11 for the initial setup balance is there but the amount is zero. This transaction is stored for future reference to show that you set it up like that deliberately

Click on the Post Trans button.

This is really lesson 31 but just in case you skip it we will cover setting up the initial advance here.



create_11494_13.png

Enter the transaction date. This date should be the current system date. In the example data, the system date is 09/01/YY so set the transaction date to 09/01/YY. In real life this would be a few weeks after the loan date but the system date would have been advanced by daily system updates.

Select tran code 11 from the Transaction Code combo box. When you open the combo box list, you will see descriptions of the codes so you don't have to memorize them.

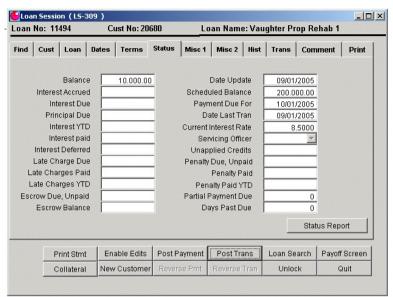
Enter the advance amount. In this case 10,000

Enter a comment - optional.

Note the Cash Payment check box. In this case, you are actually advancing cash so this box should be checked.

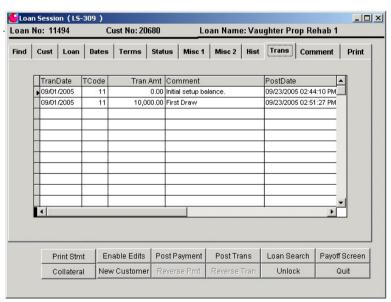
Click on Post

Return to the status ab and note that the balance is now 10,000.00



create_11494_14.png

Select the Trans tab and notice the first advance transaction.



create_11494_15.png

Lesson 27 Creating Collateral Records

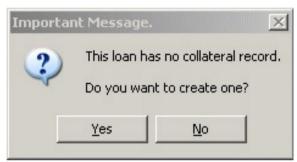
Prerequisites Lesson 1

Collateral records are attached to but are not part of the loan record. If you do not create it, it does not exist and does not use any disk space

Find and display loan number 11491. You can click on any tab you like, or none. You Must however click on the loan in the find grid.

Click on the Collateral button.

You will receive this message:



Create_11491_01.png

Answer Yes.

Customer Name Loan No Cust No Port Walker, John 11491 20750 R/E **COLLATERAL** COLLATERAL 11491 Loan No Collateral Code 41001 01/01/2006 Insurance Exp Date Collateral Location Show Zero Bala 1.500.000 31777 Collateral Value: Ins Agent No 1 Items Selected. 150,000 License: Insurance Amt 2004 Yr Taxes Paid Key Number: 2004 VIN or S/N Yr Tax Receipt on File Print Stmt Title Received Collateral Select Description Options: Rent House on Auburn Trail. This is the house he bought from us after we forclosed Description on it on the Jackson loan C Legal John Walker (Rental 1) Collateral Location 4345 Auburn Trail C Borrower Address Spaks, NV 77005 C Insurance Agency

The Collateral record screen will appear. It will be blank. Fill it in like the following example:

Create 11491 02.png

Note the option blocks to the left of the two large display boxes at the bottom of the screen.

The top box will display either a description of the collateral or a legal description depending on what information you actually entered and on which of the option buttons is selected (black dot).

Print

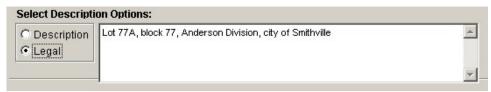
Quit

The bottom box will display address information for either the collateral location, the borrower's address, or the address of the insurance agent.

Look back to the fields at the top of the dialog. The second field on the page is called "Collateral Location". This field contains a "Customer Number" and the address displayed will be the address stored in the customer information under that customer number. If the Borrower's address and the collateral address are the same, simply place the borrower's customer number in this box. If they are different addresses, create a new customer record for the location of the collateral, You can use the same name as the customer's regular customer record. When you create this record, be sure to set the customer type to 'CA" (Collateral Location)

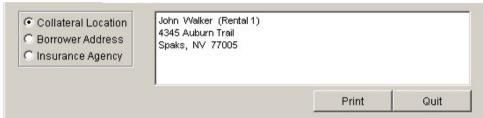
In the right column, note the field "Insurance Agent No" It works the same way. Set up your insurance agencies as customers in the customer records. When you do, be sure to set the customer type to "IA" (Insurance Agency)

This is a real estate loan. If it were an auto loan, your would have license numbers, vins, ignition key numbers, but no legal description.



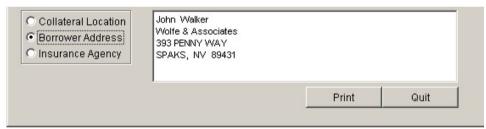
Create_11491_03.png

Next select the "Legal" option button and fill in the legal description.



Create_11491_04.png

Click on the Collateral Location



Create_11491_05.png

Click on the Borrower Address



Create_11491_06.png

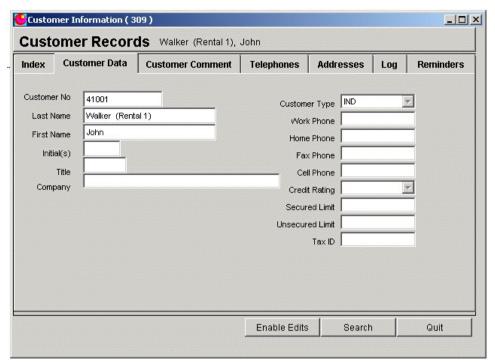
Click on the Insurance Agency

Close the Collateral dialog and pull up the customer record for customer number 31777. Not this is the insurance agency. This is a customer record just like any other customer record except the customer type is set to IA. That is important so the program will be able to pick out the insurance agencies from the borrowers and investors, etc.

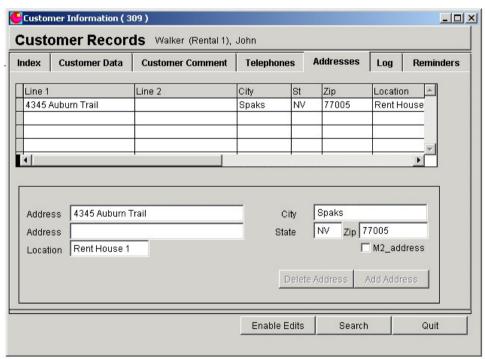


Create_11491_07.png

Now pull up the Customer Record for customer number 41001. This is the collateral address for the loan 11491.



Create_11491_08.png



Create_11491_08.png

Lesson 31 Posting Individual Transactions

Pre requisite Lesson 1

Related

Lesson 3

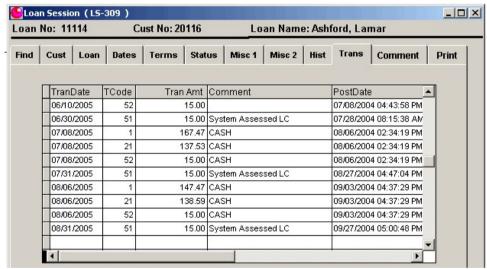
Lesson 5

Lesson 23

In lesson 3 you learned how to post multiple parts of a complete payment on a single screen. Servicing loans involves many events. Many of them call for posting a transaction that may have nothing to do with an actual payment.

In this lesson, you will learn how to post these individual transactions that may or may not be related to a payment and may or may not be related to each other.

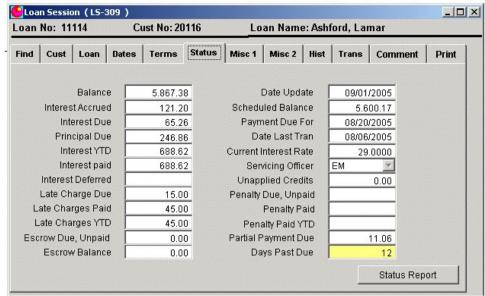
Pull up the loan record for Lamar Ashford. Loan Number 11114 and display the transactions. Note that Lamar has been having considerable trouble meeting his payments.



post_tran_11114_1.png

Lamar has called and informed you that he simply cannot make the entire payment this month but If you will accept it, he can pay the interest and late charge.

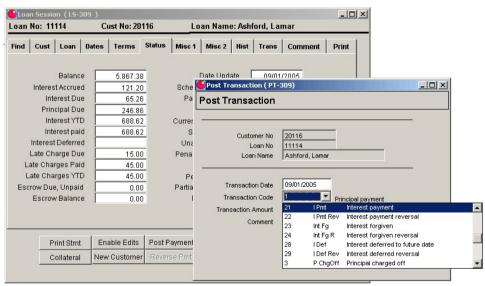
You view the status tab and not that the interest due is 65.25 and the late charge due is 15.00.



post tran 11114 2.png

You have agreed to take the amount offered and have the check in hand. With the status tab displayed so you can see the amounts. Click on the "Post Trans" button. The Post Transaction dialog (PT 309) will appear. Move it to the right so you can see the left column of the status tab.

Interest Payment

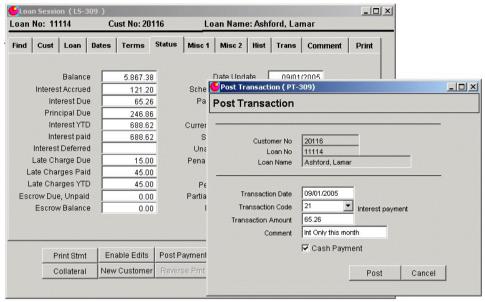


post_tran_11114_3.png

From the Transaction Code combo box, select tran code 21. This box has a smart seek feature and if you press 21 it will seek to tran code 21. Note the brief description IPmt. This is the description that appears

on printed reports when it is necessary to describe the transaction. The complete description is Interest Payment. Also note that the complete description is displayed to the right of the tran code after the list is closed so you can reassure yourself you have the correct code selected..

Next enter the transaction amount, 65.26. - Remember. Never enter the \$ or the commas. When entering dollar amounts.

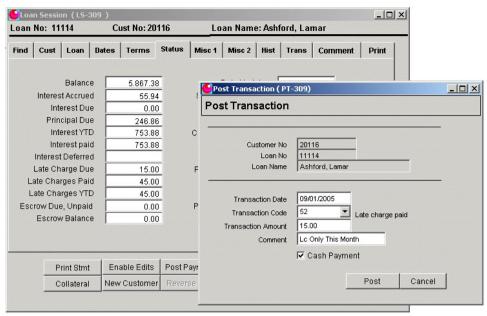


post_tran_11114_4.png

When the fields are all completed, including the optional note. Click on the Post button. You should always enter a comment when you post a transaction that is in any way out of the norm.

Late Charge Payment

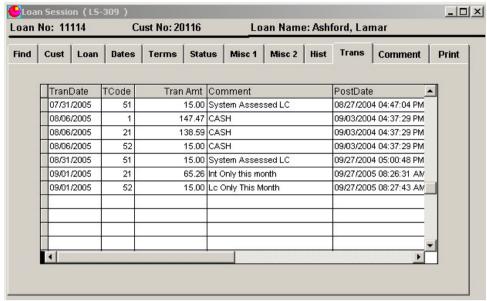
When the Post Transaction dialog closes, click on the Post Trans button again to post the late charge amount. Not in the following image that the Interest due field has already been set to zero. That happened when you clicked the post button on the interest payment transaction



post_tran_11114_5.png

Next post the late charge payment. Your transaction dialog should look like the above example. When you are ready click on the Post button.

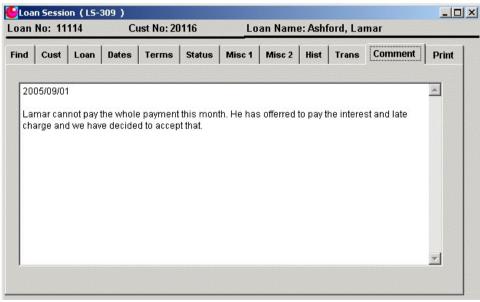
When the Post Transaction dialog closes, display the transactions. This loan has many transactions so you must use the scroll bar to scroll to the bottom of the list. They are sorted in date order.



post_tran_11114_6.png

Note the final two transactions in the list are the two you just posted.

Select the Comment tab, click on the Enable Edits button and enter a comment explaining what you did and why.



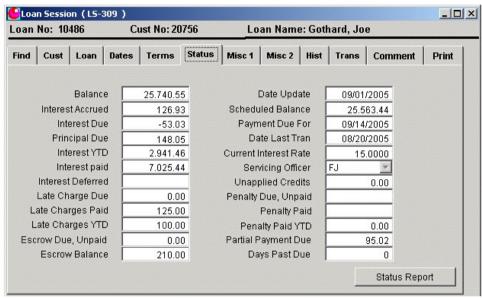
post_tran_11114_7.png

Take a careful look at the comment in the above comment box. It has a minor flaw. It is not complete. Think about it. Can you see what it is? (*)

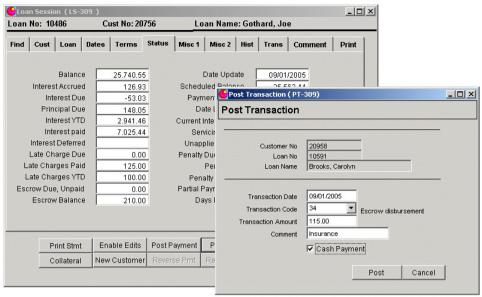
Escrow Disbursement

Select the Joe Gothard 10486. This loan is secured by a mobile home and has an escrow account. Normally, you post escrow payments received from the borrower on the Post Payment tab but it is time to pay the quarterly installment on the mobile home insurance policy.

Display the status tab just in case you need to refer to it then click on the Post Trans button.

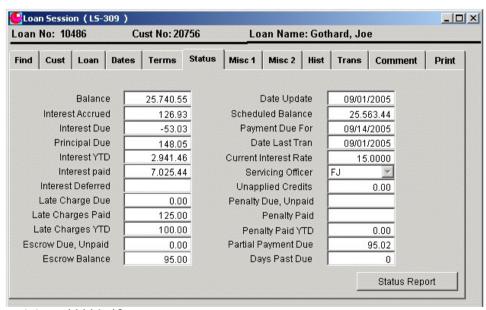


post tran 11114 8.png



post_tran_11114_9.png

The status tab indicates that there is \$210.00 available in the escrow account. The amount due to the insurance agency is \$115.00. Select the transaction code 34 for Escrow Disbursement.



post_tran_11114_10.png

(*)
Lamar has two loans. The comment does not identify which loan. Remember this is a customer comment, not a loan comment.

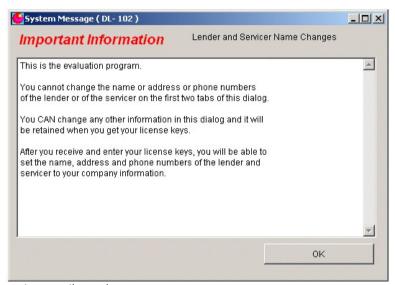
Lesson 42 System Options

Prerequisite None.

Introduction to all Options

From the Main Menu, select Administration, Current System Options

Demo Options Message

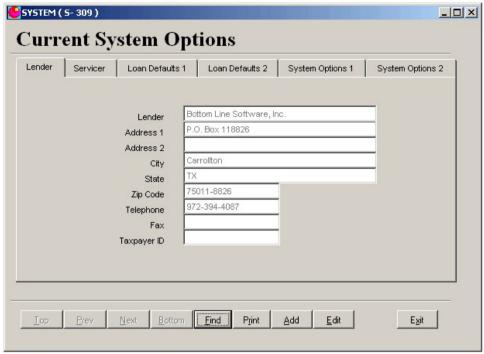


system_options_1.png

If you are still evaluating the DEMO, you will see this message before the actual system options dialog is displayed. This message simply informs you that until you purchase the system, you will not be able to change the return address information on the first two tabs of the System Options dialog.

Once the key codes are entered on the System Options Tab 2, this message will no longer be displayed and the changes you make on the first two tabs will be saved when you close the dialog. The key codes will be mailed, or emailed to you when your payment is received.

Lender Tab



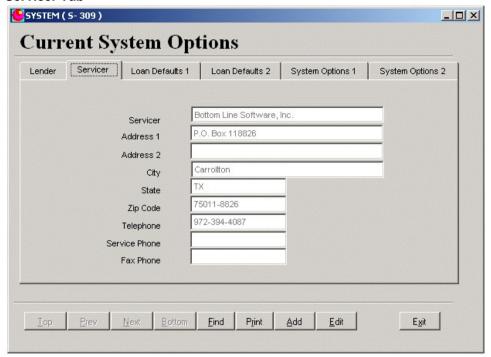
system_options_2.png

The lender is the person or company that owns the loans. This information is used for reporting purposes if the lender name and address is needed. This is NOT the name and address that appears on statements or bills sent to the customer.

System ID Lender Name Address 1 Address 2 City State Zip (Postal) Code Telephone Fax

Taxpayer ID

Servicer Tab



system_options_3.png

The Servicer is the person or company that services the loans. The servicer is responsible for the accounting and the collection of the loans. This information is used for reporting purposes if the servicer name and address is needed.

This is the name and address that appears on statements or bills sent to the customer.

It is the servicer "service phone" number that appears on notices to the borrowers.

Servicer Name

Address 1

Address 2

City

State

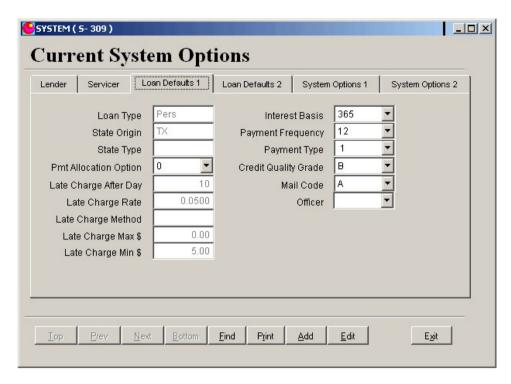
Postal Code

Telephone

Service Phone (This number appears on notices.)

Fax

Loan Defaults Tab 1



system_options_4.png

Loan Type

Loan types are optional and user defined.

State of Origin

State of origin is optional. Its intended use is for lenders who have offices in or make loans in more than one state to keep up with the state in which the loan was originated (and in which it is, or may be, regulated).

State Type

(See State of Origin)

These two fields are used together. If the loan is of a type regulated by the state in which it was originated, the lender may need to be able to report on these loans separately.

Payment Allocation Option

This option may be set for each individual loan. The setting in the parameter file will be used as a default when a new loan is created.

This option allows the user to specify how a normal payment is to be allocated to interest and principal.

LOANMASTER knows the normal payment amount. It assume the payment will be a normal payment and allocates that payment amount to interest, principal, and late charge according to your choice of several preset rules. If the loan has matured, it assumes the total amount due is received.

Payment allocation option definitions can be viewed on the screen by opening the pick list that contains the payment allocation code on any screen where it is visible. They can be viewed in more detail from the Utilities menu.

Code 0, "Late Charge, Int Accrued, Escrow, Principal ", means apply the amount received in this order, as far as it will go.

Take late charge first (If any is due). If there is not enough payment, apply it all to late charge.

Take Interest accrued next. If there is not enough payment, apply the remaining amount to interest.

Take escrow payment next. If there is not enough payment, apply the remaining amount to escrow.

If any amount is remaining, apply it to principal.

Code 2, "Interest through pmt due date, Escrow, Prin, (Ignore LC)" means apply the amount received in this order, as far as it will go.

First take interest to the nearest payment date. (If the payment is three days early, compute interest to the payment date three days later. If the payment is n days late, take the interest as of the payment date n days ago, but never past the most recent payment date. If the payment is three months late, it will use the most recent due date.

If there is not enough payment, apply the remaining amount to interest.

Take escrow payment next. If there is not enough payment, apply the remaining amount to escrow.

If any amount is remaining, apply it to principal.

Payment allocation codes apply the payment amount in the order the amounts are listed in the code description.

Note:

The payment allocation options are:

Option	Description:
0	Late Charge, Int Accrued, Escrow, Principal
1	Interest Accrued, Escrow, Principal, (Ignore LC)
2	Interest through pmt due date, Escrow, Prin, (Ignore LC)

3	Interest through pmt due date, Escrow, Prin.
3	Late Charge, Interest for one month (Period), Escrow, Prin
9	Interest for one month (Period), Escrow, Prin (Ignore LC)
12	Take escrow, then late charge, then interest accrued, then principal.
11	Chapter 11 loan. Allocate manually according to instructions from trustee.
13	Chapter 13 loan. Allocate manually according to instructions from trustee.
21	Calculate interest to nearest payment date. Take interest only.
22	Principal Only.
23	Interest only, interest accrued
31	This is a rental property. Apply the entire payment amount to the principal.
98	Allocate nothing. Wait for operator entry. Adjust principal as operator changes the other components
99	Allocate nothing. Wait for operator entry. Reject if not balanced.

Late Charge Options

LOANMASTER allows many options for calculating late charges. The default setup options are:

Charge Late Charge on Day : 10.
Late Charge Rate \$ or % : 0.0500
Minimum Late Charge (\$) : 1.00
Maximum Late Charge (\$) : 5.00
Calculation Method : 0.0

Late Charge After Day

If a loan becomes this number of days past due, charge a late charge. The late charge amount is calculated according the settings of the other options listed immediately below.

Late Charge Rate

This option is used to calculate the amount of the late charge. It can mean two different things. If the number you enter in this option is 1.00 or more, it is interpreted as an absolute dollar amount. If it is 0.99 or less, it is interpreted as a decimal fraction which will be multiplied by the payment amount to calculate the late charge.

Examples:

Payment Amount	Late Charge Rate	Late Charge Amount
100	0.05	\$5.00
100	1	\$1.00
100	2.5	\$2.50
100	0.01	\$1.00
1000	1	\$1.00
1000	0.025	\$25.00

Late Charge Method

The only currently valid method is 0. (Zero)

The default calculation method is zero. This calculation is as follows:

If a late charge is due today...

Do this...

If the calculation method is zero...

If the late charge rate is greater than or equal to 1.00, the late charge is equal to the late charge rate.

If the late charge rate is less than 1.00, the late charge amount is the late charge rate multiplied by the payment amount. The rate is interpreted as a decimal fraction.

If the late charge amount is less than the minimum amount, change it to the minimum amount.

If the late charge is greater than the maximum amount, change it to the maximum amount.

If the calculation method is not zero...

Do something else.

Late Charge Minimum Dollar Amount

Regardless of the amount calculated, do not charge a late charge of less than this dollar amount. If the calculated amount is less than this amount, charge this amount instead.

Late Charge Maximum Dollar Amount

Regardless of the amount calculated, do not charge a late charge of more than this dollar amount. If the calculated amount is more than this amount charge this amount instead.

Interest Calculation Basis

This is the basis by which the interest is computed. The update always computes interest every calendar day during the life of the loan, one day at a time.

Each day the interest formula is computed for every loan. This is the formula:

The basis can be either 360 or 365. Most banks use 360. This practice increases your interest income by 1.3889%.

Basis 12:

For monthly amortizing loans. Interest on these loans is calculated as if every payment was made on time regardless of when the payments are actually made. Requires TRACKAM. When using basis 12, late payments will not increase the interest accrual and early payments will not reduce it. Loans that are prepaid enough to warrant credit for early payment must be manually adjusted.

WARNING:

If you do not know what you are doing, using the 360 day basis can cause you to run afoul of regulation Z and some state usury laws.

We recommend you always use the 365 day basis.

Payment Frequency

For loans with a structured repayment schedule, this is the number of payments per year.

NOTE

Only commonly used schedules are supported. The data entry screen will display a pick list if an invalid number is entered.

Valid options are:

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 13, 26, 52

Payment Type

How are payments applied to the loan.

The payment type is a numeric code that gives the program information about how the payment amount is processed. Valid payment codes are:

- 1 Normal amortization, take all interest first, apply remainder of payment amount to principle.
- 4 Interest Only. (Don't forget to set the proper payment allocation code.)
- 6 Credit card billing. Adjust the payment monthly to an amount equal to a percentage of the outstanding balance. (See Minimum Payment Percent)
- 7 Credit card billing. Adjust the payment amount each month to the amount required to amortize the balance in a specified number of months. (See Months to Amortize)
- 31 Rent. This is a rental property. Set the Payment Allocation Code to 31 also.

Credit Quality Grade

Credit ratings are optional and user defined. The following are predefined but may be changed. If you plan to change them, do so before you start assigning them or you will have meaningless results.

Predefined credit ratings:

A No discernable risk

You would expect to get paid even if the borrower filed chapter 11 and the US Government failed.

B Less than average risk

Something disastrous might cause this customer to default on a loan.

C Average risk

80% of your customers are (should be) in this class. You feel comfortable with them but normal daily occurrences will result in losses of three to five percent of these customer's loans.

D More than average risk

You are not really comfortable with this customer. There is a significant probability (Greater than 50/50) that you will have to foreclose and sell the collateral to resolve any loans extended to this customer.

E High risk

You are decidedly uncomfortable with this customer. You are almost certain his loans will be delinquent on most payments and you are sure you will have to work very hard to collect any amounts advanced. The likelihood is that you will have 25% or greater losses on these customers.

F Unacceptable risk

User defined. Do not under any circumstances advance funds to customers with this rating.

User Defined Loan Status

The User Defined loan status is optional and user defined, There are no predefined status codes.

System Loan Status

This status code defines how the system treats loans. These status codes are predefined.

Status Code	Meaning
0	Incomplete setup
20	Funded and Accruing
40	Deferred indefinitely. Do not update
42	Bankruptcy Hold
80	Charged Off
90	Paid Off
97	Ready for Deletion
99	Delete Immediately

Mail Code

This code controls the mailing of notices and bills. See user options for more information.

Mail Code	Meaning
0	No restrictions. Print any notice that is due
. 1	Print will be due notices. Do not print Past due notices
2	Print past due notices. Do not print will be due notices.
3	Print no notices.

The mail code field is a four character field. It may contain any legal ASCII character codes. This field is only partially defined by LOANMASTER.

Predefined Mail Codes:

- indicates a blank space.
- ---- No restrictions on mailing
- P--- Mail past due notices only

W--- Mail billing (will be due) notices

N--- Mail no notices

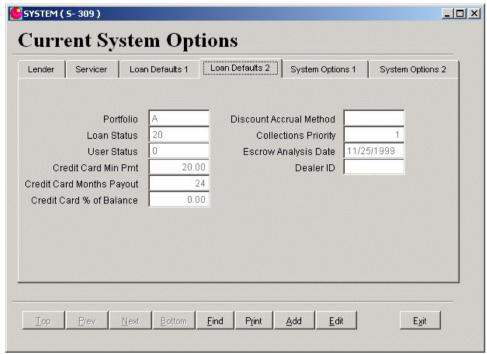
If the mail code for a loan is set to P. When past due notices are printed, if it is past due, it will receive a notice. It will not receive a notice when billing notices are printed. The following table details the possibilities:

Mail Code Print Bills	Print P	ast Due
(Blank)	Υ	Υ
P	N	Υ
W	Υ	N
N—	N	Ν

Officer

Officer codes identify the employee of the lender who is responsible for the day to day servicing of the loan and normal contacts with the customer. Officer codes are optional and user defined.

Loan Defaults Tab 2



system_options_5.png

Portfolio

The portfolio code you enter here will ab automatically assigned to each new loan when you create it. Before you same it, you will have an opportunity to change it. If most of your loans are created in a specific portfolio and only a few in other portfolios, set this default to your most common portfolio code. If your loans are evenly distributed among several portfolios, just leave it blank.

A portfolio is a group of loan that share one common, important, distinguishing characteristic.

They all belong to company "A"

They all belong to company "B"

They are all home equity lines

They are all in California

Example:

The Acme Company is a holding company. It owns the Acme Used Car Company, the Acme Home Improvement Company, and the Acme Lawn Sprinkler Company.

The Acme Used Car Company sells and finances only the very finest and most exclusive pre-owned automobiles. The Acme Lawn Sprinkler Company installs the very latest, state of the art sprinkler systems. These systems are very expensive because they sprinkle your lawn with only the purest mountain spring water. The Acme Home Improvement Company Beautifies the most elegant homes in the country. This is accomplished by encasing the home in the most amazing, brand new, state of the art, cutting edge, space age material. It is a metallic substance that is so advanced, we can't even disclose its name.

All the Acme Companies offer financing to their clients. The accounting for these finance plans is done by the holding company. The Acme LOANMASTER system uses the portfolio system to identify the owner of each contract. This is accomplished by assigning the following portfolio identifiers:

Portfolio ID	Owner of Contract
UCC	Acme Used Car Company, Inc
HIPC	Acme Home Improvement Company, Inc
LSC	Acme Lawn Sprinkler Company, Inc

The Accountant responsible for the maintenance of the loan portfolios has only one single system with one single database to manage. Through the use of the portfolio system, the accountant can produce accounting reports for any individual subsidiary company or aggregate reports for the holding company.

NOTE:

Several reports are available for a range of portfolios. These range selections will not be meaningful unless your portfolio codes are sequential.

User Status

This field is user defined. It is not used by the system.

Credit Card Minimum Payment

If the payment amount calculated for this billing cycle is less than the minimum payment, Charge the minimum payment amount.

Credit Card Months to Payout

Calculate the payment amount necessary to amortize the current balance in this many months. Observes the minimum payment amount.

Credit Card Percent of Principal Balance

Calculate the payment amount by multiplying the current balance by this percentage. Observe the minimum payment amount.

Discount Amortization Method

The method used to amortize (accrue) purchase discount.

Currently only FASB91 is supported. Set value to 0. (Zero)

Collections Priority

Not currently used

Escrow Analysis Date

Not currently supported.

You can assign the date but the system does not yet perform the analysis.

Dealer ID

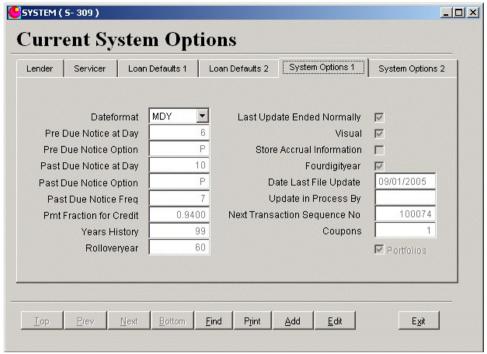
The dealer id of the dealer from which this loan was purchased. Dealer ID's are optional and user defined. If you want name address information for your dealers, set each dealer up as a customer then assign the dealer customer number as the dealer id.

Example:

Dealer = ABC Appliances, Inc

Dealer Customer No. = ABCI Dealer Code = ABCI

System Options Tab 1



system_options_6.png

Date Format

Current Date Formats are:

MDY	MMDDYY	MMDDYYYY
DMY	DDMMYY	DDMMYYYY
YMD	YYMMDD	YYYYMMDD
SHORT	Windows defined	I short date format.

The number of digits in the year display is controlled by the four digit year option.

Four Digit Year

If this field is set to True, "T", all data entry fields requesting dates will require the entry of a four digit year. e.g.

06-15-2001

LOANMASTER now assumes that any two digit year less than 60 is in the next century. If you enter a two digit year of 12, e.g. 07-01-12, LOANMASTER assumes this is July first, 2012. If you want to be certain you can see all four digits by setting this option to "T".

Pre-Due Notice at Day

This field holds the number of days prior to the payment date at which the loan should receive a will be due notice.

If this field is set to 7, a loan with a payment due on the 20th, will receive a will be due notice on the 13th.

Do not set this limit very high. If a notice is received more than about 7 to 10 days early, it will be forgotten before the due date.

Past-Due Notice at Day

This is number of days past the due date that a loan will be marked to produce a past due notice. If this field is set to 10 (days), the loan will receive a past due notice when it becomes ten days past due.

Past Due Notice Frequency

Days. Send a new past due notice after this number of days.

Payment Fraction For Credit

Occasionally a borrower will pay the wrong amount. Perhaps the payment is late but the late charge is not included.

If the borrower pays 99% of the payment amount due, should the loan be considered past due or current?

This fraction tells the computer to credit the loan with a full payment if the payment amount posted is greater than or equal to this payment fraction. This does not mean to decrease the balance by more than was actually received. It does mean to consider the current monthly payment requirement to be met and to advance the calendar to show the next payment due next month.

If this fraction is set to 0.98, and the loan payment is \$100.00, a payment of \$98.00 will advance the maturity indicator to show the note to be paid current. A payment of \$97.99 or less will leave the loan status unpaid for this month.

Years History

Keep the year end history information for this number of years. Defaults to 99 years.

Rollover Year

If date years are entered as two digits. Assume numbers greater than this number refer to the twentieth century and numbers smaller than this number refer to the twenty first century.

The rollover year is set to 60. This is not optional.

Example:

Roll over year = 60

01/01/00	means	01/01/2000
01/01/01	means	01/01/2001
01/01/50	means	01/01/2050
01/01/59	means	01/01/2059
01/01/60	means	01/01/1960
01/01/99	means	01/01/1999

Coupons

The coupons option controls the creation of coupons. Creation of coupons does not mean printing of coupons. When a coupons is created, a record of the payment is added to a data file that records coupons. It is not printed until you request the system to print coupons.

Once printed, the coupon is retained in the coupons file until you purge the file. They can be reprinted an unlimited number of times until you purge them. Purging eliminates them forever. Purged coupons cannot be recovered. New coupons can be created for past payment dates.

Coupons Options

- 0 Never create coupons.
- 1 Create coupons for every new loan
- 2 Ask before creating coupons.

Visual Update

Many of the functions which read and update the files, have visual indicators which can be displayed on the screen. These indicators give the status of and track the progress of the update. These visual updates do slow the update process, and may be turned off.

Setting this flag to True, "T" means the visual screens will be displayed. If the flag is set to False, "F" they will not be displayed.

Date Last File Update

All loans in the system have been updated through this date.

If this is a past date, loans entered into the system after this date, which have note dates prior to this date, have not been updated at all.

Update in Process By

This field will contain a UserID. This user is currently updating the files and no one else can use them. This applies only to the daily loan file update procedure. It is not affected by normal daily posting and maintenance. You should never see any data in this field because it is only populated during the update procedure and you cannot access this file during the update procedure.

If you find a UserID in this field, the most recent update crashed and did not finish.

Next Transaction Sequence

All transactions are assigned a serial (sequence) number. This is the number that will be assigned next. You can (but should not normally) change the number.

Portfolios

If portfolio identifiers are not used. Un-checking this option will remove the field from loan forms and simplify data entry.

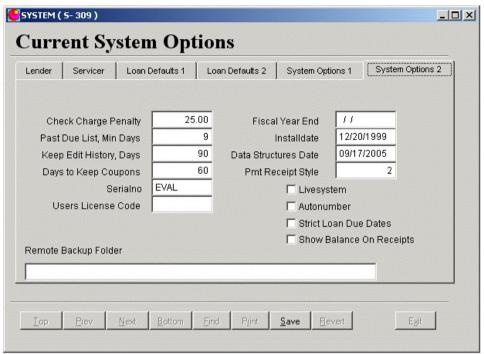
Checked Observe and require the use of the portfolio identifier in each loans.

Un-Checked Ignore the portfolio ID

Visual Update

Print the updated amounts on the update screen during the daily update procedure. This function is interesting to new users but is rarely used by "experts".

System Options Tab 2



system_options_7.png

Live System

A live system is a system that contains information about real loans that the user is actually using. This is information that should be protected against loss. Declaring a system "Live" removes the opportunity to do mass deletes and several other dangerous functions.

The opposite of a live system is a demo system which contains data that would cause no damage if it were lost.

Check Charge Penalty Amount

The dollar amount to be charged for returned check charges.

Days to Keep Data Edits

Automatically delete all records of data edits older than this number of days.

Days to Keep Coupons

Automatically delete all loan payment coupons older than this number of days. (Whether they have been printed or not.)

Check Charge Penalty

The dollar amount charged as a penalty for returned checks. This amount can be automatically posted by the payment reversal screen.

Past Due List Minimum Number of Days

Do not show loans on the past due report unless they are at least this many days past due. Defaults to 9.

Auto-Number New Loans

Automatically assign a loan number from the Loan Numbers database each time a new loan is created. If this check box is checked, the system will assign loan numbers. If it is not checked, the user must manually assign a loan number when each new loan record is created. See page 140 for more information about Auto-Number.

Serial Number

Must be entered by the user. This number unlocks the expiration date set by the Evaluation feature of the program.

Date Installed

Must be entered by the user. Enter only the date you received when you received your codes to unlock the Evaluation Mode.

Fiscal Year End

Close out on this fiscal year end date instead of 12/31.

Payment Receipt Style

Select the payment receipt style. Print all styles to see which you prefer.

Strict Loan Dates

This option controls the way payment due dates are advanced. If this option is turned on, a payment will be due next month, every month, even if the borrower pays two or more payments this month.

If this option is turned off, payment of two payments will advance the payment due date by two months.

New System Setup - REQUIRED Options

Lender Tab

Name and address is required, rest is optional.

Servicer Tab

This is where the return address information for all correspondence will be retrieved. If you want it to appear on your notices and customer correspondence, it must be present on this tab.

Loan Defaults Tab 1

Everything on this tab is optional. The defaults work find for most lenders.

Loan Defaults Tab 2

If you are using portfolios, you might want to change the default portfolio from "A" to whatever the code is for your most used portfolio. If you do not use portfolios, blank it out.

System Options Tab 1

The defaults work fine for most lenders.

Date Last File Update

You MUST change this date to your system starting date BEFORE you do your first daily update with live data. Failure to do so will totally trash your data.

System Options Tab 2

You must make several changes on this tab.

Enter your serial number.

Enter your Install date (this is the date assigned by Bottom Line Software, Inc. when they send you your key codes.

Check the Live System check box. This disables the evaluation feature that allows you to import and reimport new test data and delete all the loan and customer data.

All other items on this tab will default to values that are suitable for most small lenders.

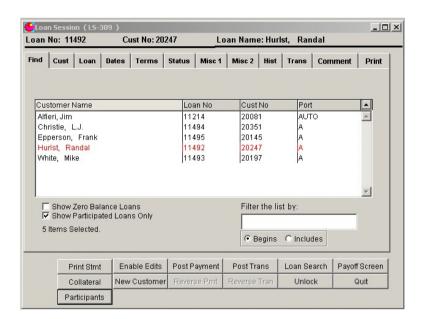
Lesson 61 Loan Participations

Prerequisite Lesson 1, 2, 3, 10,31

Finding Participation Loans

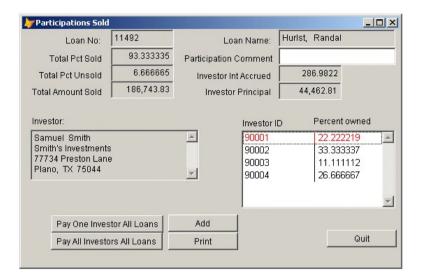
If you know the loan name or number, you can find a participation loan just like any other loan. See lesson 1 for details on finding loans.

If you do not know the name of number of a participation loan, you can see a list of all participation loans by checking the check box "Show Participated Loans Only"



Viewing Loan Participation Information

After selecting a participated loan, Click on the participants tab.



This dialog displays information on all participations sold in the currently selected loan.

The dialog displays:

Loan Number

The loan number of the currently selected loan. (Selected in the find grid on the Find tab before clicking on the Participants button...) You cannot change the selected loan from this dialog.

Total Pct Sold.

This is the total percentage of the loan that is sold to all investors. It is the sum of the percentages in the "Percent Owned" column in the list box on the right side of the dialog.

Total Pct Unsold.

This is the percentage of the loan still owned by the lead lender - your company. Total Pct Sold plus Total Pct Unsold will always be 100.00%

Total Amount Sold.

This is the dollar amount sold to all the investors listed in the list box on the right side of the dialog. If yo do the math, Total Pct sold is calculated from the Total Amount Sold then rounded to six decimal places. You will occasionally find rounding errors if you multiply Total Pct Sold times the current balance. Rounding errors are always charged to the lead lender and never to the participants.

You sell a participant a dollar amount of the loan, not a percentage of the loan. When payments are posted, you pay the investor a dollar amount. There will never be rounding errors in the investor's balance but his percentage owned may change minutely as payments are collected.

Investor Interest Accrued

This is the amount of interest the investor has accrued on his balance. Rounding is handled exactly like it is handled on your unsold balance. Every day the investor accrues one day's interest rounded to four decimal places. If his balance is 100,000.00 and the rate is 7% the daily accrual will be 100000 * .07 / 365 or 19.1780821917. That will be rounded to 19.1781 and added to the investors prior accrued interest. Two day's interest is 38.3561643835 but due to rounding this investor's accrued interest will show 38.3562.

Investor Principal

This is the dollar amount of the loan owned by the investor. Again this is not calculated using the percentage sold. The percentage sold is calculated using the Investor Principal. This is the Original amount sold to the investor minus any principal payments received.

Interest and Principal Payments.

This is where the percentage owned is used to calculate dollar amounts. When a payment is received from the borrower, the interest and principal payments are allocated to the various investors according to their percentages owned. Again, all rounding differences are charged to the lead lender so they will not show up in the investor's account. Due to rounding, an investor's percentage owned may change minutely after a payment is posted. See loan

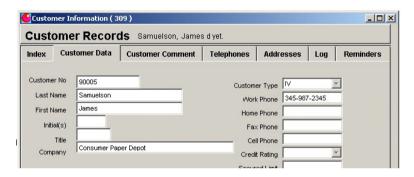
Lesson 62 Creating Loan Participations

Prerequisite Lesson 1, 2, 3, 10,31, 61

Creating a New Participation

Before you can create a participation, you must have an investor. There are several investors in the demo data. Their customer numbers are 90001, 90002, 90003, 90004, and 90005. To create an investor, create a new customer record and set the customer type to IV.

Creating Investors

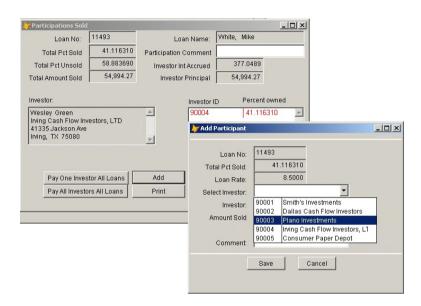


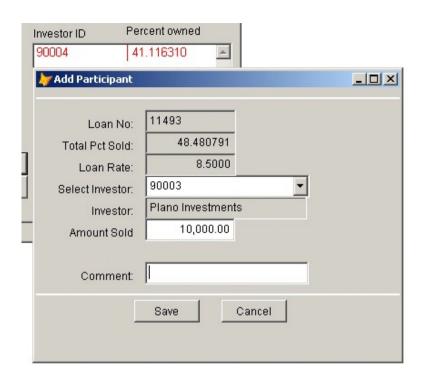
See lesson 10 for details of creating new customers.

It is not necessary to have an assigned range of loan numbers for investors but it is recommended. The computer doesn't care because it can't read but a system will help you.

Creating New Participations

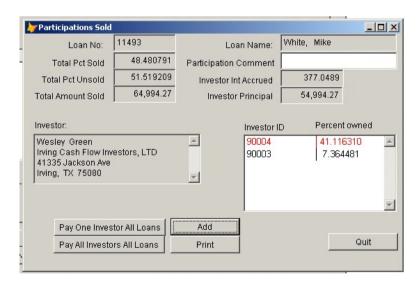
You can create a participation for any loan. There are no special requirements for the loan. Select the loan in which you want to create a participation on the Find Tab. Then click on the Participants button. For this example, we select the loan number 11493. The click on the Add button. Select a participant from the Select Investor list box.





Enter the dollar amount and an optional comment if necessary.

Click Save.



Note that the original investor is selected (Red in the list box)

Click on the new investor in the list box and the dialog will change to display the new investors data.

Lesson 63 Servicing Loan Participations

Prerequisite Lesson 1, 2, 3, 31, 61

Updating Participation Loans

What do you have to do different to update investor interest and principal on loan participations sold?

Nothing!

See lesson 2 for information about updating the entire system. This procedure updates the loan participation interest and principal accrued and due automatically.

See lesson 61 for information about viewing participation data.

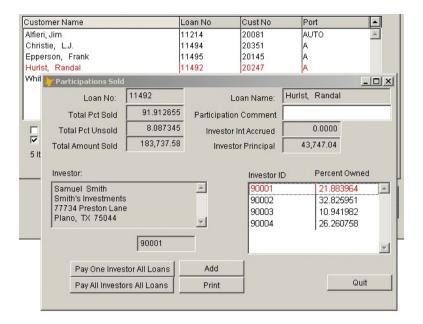
Paying Participants / Investors

You will have some agreement with your investors about how and when they are to be paid. LoanMaster makes no assumptions about when to pay investors. You can pay one or all investors whenever you need to. This process is run by the operator whenever necessary. You can pay a single investor everything you owe or all investors all you owe.

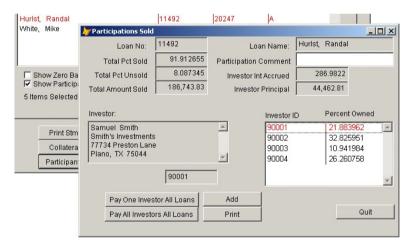
You cannot make partial payments.

Start with fresh demo data. The loans are updated and payments are due on all the participation loans. Select loan number 11492 and click on the Post Payment Tab. Post the payment - lesson 3.

After the payment is posted and the payment dialog is closed, click on the Participants button.



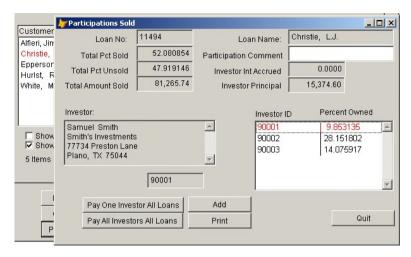
Before the payment was posted, it looked like this:



Note the small changes in percentages owned. These occur due to the rounding of the payment amounts allocated to each participant. This insures that no participant will will see rounding errors in his balance and his balance will always be 0.00 when the loan is paid off.

Next post the payment on the loan 11494, L. J. Christie. Investor 9001 also owns a participation in this loan.

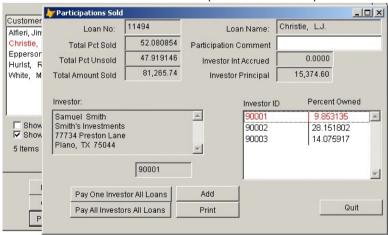
Click on the Participants button to return to the participants dialog



This dialog displays the status of investor 90001's interest in the loan 11494.

You have now collected and posted two payments on 90001's loans and it is time to cut him (Mr Smith) a check.

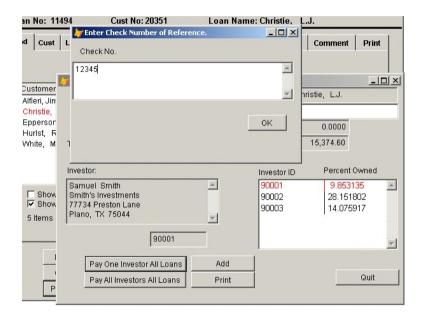
You should be back to this screen. (same as before.)

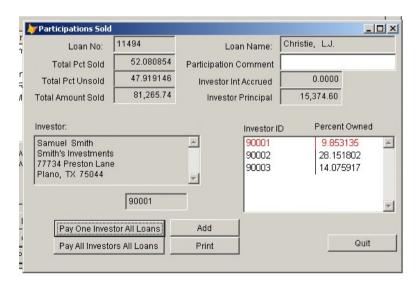


Get your check book and find the check number of the check you will issue to this investor, in this case it is 12345.

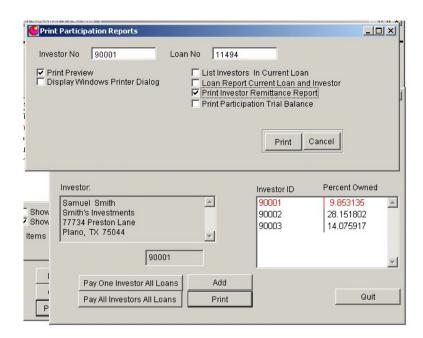
Click on the "Pay One Investor All Loans" button.

You will be asked for the check number. Then transactions for the amounts doe to the selected investor will be generated and added to the participations transaction records. DO NOT FORGET THE CHECK NUMBER. You will need it to get the remittance report.

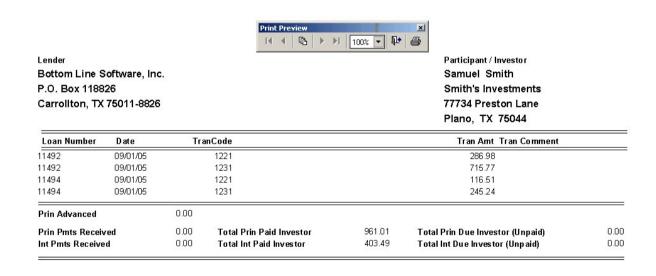




Click the Print button again and select the "Print Investor Remittance Report" check box then click on "Print"



Again you will be asked for the check number. The following report will be printed and previewed on the screen depending on which print options you selected.



Notice that tool bar. Windows places it at random. Most of the time it is very easy to find but some times when you have a lot of windows open on the screen, Windows will try to hide it from yuo.

When this report is printed, the amounts will be marked as paid in the participation records so do not forget to mail the check.

Lesson 71 Accessing Microsoft Excel Directly

Prerequisite Lesson N/A

Exporting Directly to Excel

Excel can be accessed directly from the Administrators menu - Administrator / Loan Data Procedures / Excel Query.

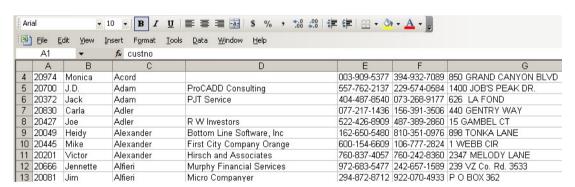


There are several provided Excel queries. These queries have a file type of ".dqy" and are stored in the usercode folder. In a default installation of the demo, they will be located at "C:\program files\loanmaster\usercode".

You can use Excel to create your own queries and store them at this location for easy access.

When you see the above display, select the "Customer List" query and click on "Open".

In a few seconds Excel will open and display the following customer data.



When you reach this point, Windows has opened Microsoft Excel and Excel and Windows are in charge. You can return to LoanMaster but LoanMaster has no control over Excel. If you want to format the data, save the spread sheet or close Excel, you must handle those details yourself.

Note: You must have Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Query installed to use this feature.

Microsoft Query is part of Microsoft Excel but if you do a minimal installation of Excel or Office, you will not get it. It is possible to have Excel installed but not MS Query.