

CONSUMER GUIDE TO **Closing Escrow**

After October 3, 2015

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) created the TILA-RESPA Integrated Disclosure (TRID) Rule to improve mortgage disclosure forms to make it easier for consumers to understand the terms of their loans and closing costs. In order to ensure a timely closing, it is more important than ever that you communicate with your lender, real estate agent and escrow officer.

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- CFPB and Seller Financing
- CFPB Closing Checklist
- Closing Disclosure Explainer
- Loan Estimate Explainer
- Owning a Home
- Privacy and Identity
- What Consumers Need to Know



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TOP 10 THINGS Consumers Should Know About the Closing Process

1) Time is of the Essence

- To avoid delays or a postponement of your closing, be sure to respond to lender and escrow officer requests immediately.
- Work closely with your lender, real estate agent and escrow officer to avoid delays.

2) You Have a Choice

- When it comes to service providers associated with your closing, you have a choice. This includes the company that will close your transaction and most inspectors, just to name a few. In certain areas, the seller will pay for some closing costs and thus will be entitled to select the vendor(s).
- Talk to your lender, real estate agent and escrow officer to obtain additional information about the various service providers and fees.

3) Protecting your Information – Secured Emails

- As an additional security measure to protect your non-public personal information, you may receive secured emails from your lender and escrow officer.
- You will need to follow the instructions for retrieving that information (which will likely require you to create an account) and make sure that you return any information through the secured email system.

4) Loan Estimate (LE)

- The Loan Estimate (LE) will be sent to you within three days of your loan application. You may receive multiple copies of the LE if there are any changes in circumstance(s).
- The terms provided on the LE will also appear on the Closing Disclosure (CD). Lenders are required to explain any changes in fees on the CD.

5) Preparing for Closing

- Approximately 10 – 14 days before you are scheduled to sign your documents you should be prepared to communicate with your lender, real estate agent and escrow officer. It will be important for you to provide your hazard insurance information.
- NOTE: Wiring instructions will be subject to strict verifications to prevent fraud. Discuss this with your closing professionals well in advance.

6) Closing Disclosure (CD)

- A closing statement called the Closing Disclosure (CD) will be used for most loan applications taken on and after October 3, 2015. The CD will be sent directly to you (buyer/consumer) and not your real estate agent.
- The CD is designed to make it easy for you to understand the terms of your loan.

7) Three-Day Review Period

- The Closing Disclosure (CD) must be delivered to you (buyer/consumer) at least three business days prior to signing the documents.
- If the CD is delivered via email it is important to acknowledge receipt to avoid additional delays.
- The CD may also be mailed seven days in advance and does not require proof of receipt.
- This time allows you to share it with your agent, attorney and/or financial advisor and ask questions or get clarification from your lender about the terms and conditions of your loan.

8) Lenders Title Insurance Policy

- Lenders typically require their borrowers to purchase a Lender's Policy of Title Insurance for the purchase loan(s).
- The fees are usually based on the amount of the loan(s).
- **A lender's policy protects only the lender's interests** should a problem with the title arise.

9) Owner's Title Insurance Policy

- Research the value and importance of an Owner's Title Insurance Policy early on in the process of obtaining a loan and closing on the purchase of your home.
- Homebuyers often assume that the Lender's Title Insurance Policy protects them from challenges to their ownership rights in the property being acquired. This is not the case. Instead, the **homebuyer's interests are protected by an Owner's Title Insurance Policy**. This insurance coverage typically protects against adverse matters such as ownership challenges, errors and omissions in deeds, forgery, and undisclosed heirs, among other things. It also provides coverage for the attorney's fees that arise where legal challenges to your property's ownership occur. Its cost is typically based on the home's total purchase price, and is a one-time fee paid at closing.

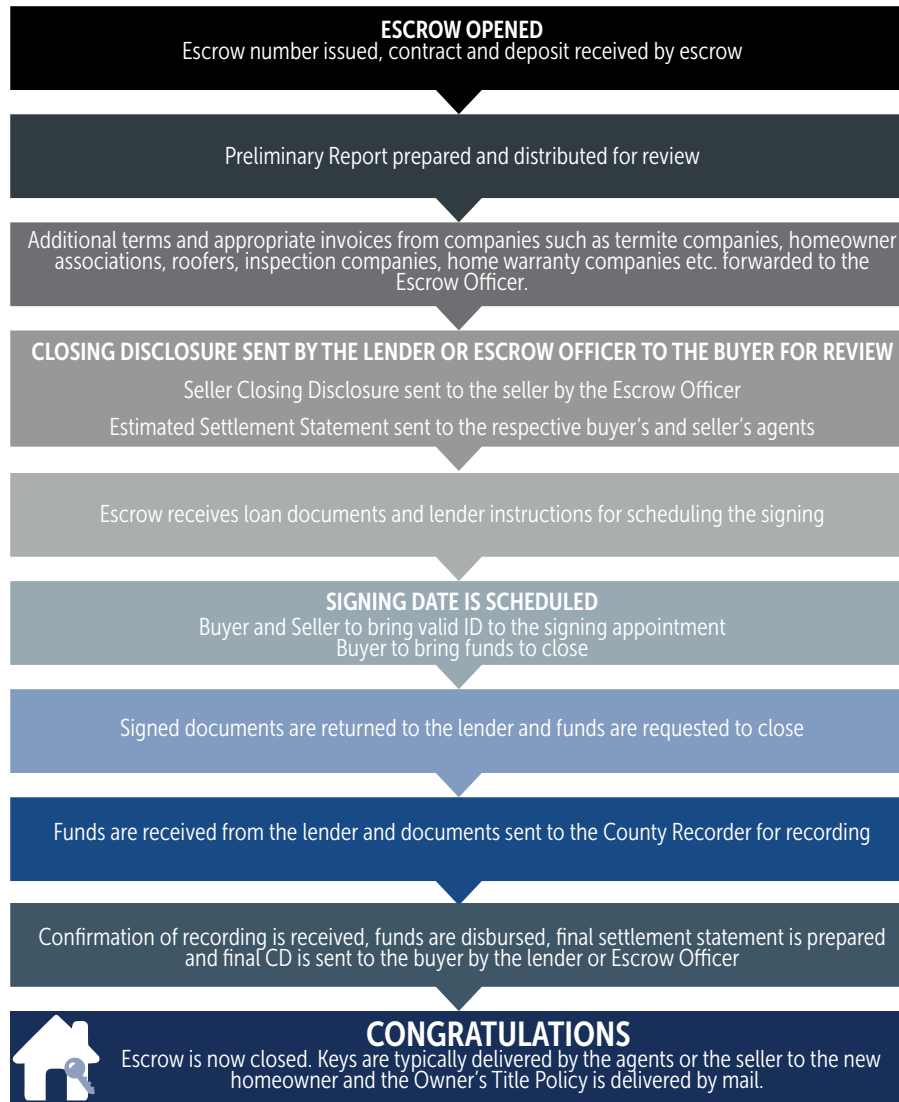
10) Ask Questions

- This is one of the most important purchases of your life. Do not be afraid to ask questions of your lender, real estate agent and escrow officer.

Consumers are given **more time** to consider their options because the **closing disclosure form is now provided three days before the closing**



The Escrow Process



TRID Terms

Closing Disclosure – The five-page Closing Disclosure, also referred to as CD, must be provided to the consumer three business days before they close on the loan. The Closing Disclosure details all of the costs associated with their mortgage transaction.

Consummation – Consummation is not the same thing as closing or settlement. Consummation occurs when the consumer becomes legally obligated to the creditor on the loan, not, for example, when the consumer becomes contractually obligated to a seller on a real estate transaction.

Loan Estimate – A three-page Loan Estimate (also called LE) must be provided to the consumer no later than three business days after they submit a loan application for most mortgages. The Loan Estimate provides information about key features, costs and risks of the mortgage loan for which the consumer is applying.

Redisclosure – For covered transactions under the TILA-RESPA Integrated Disclosure (TRID) Rule and under very specific circumstances, the Loan Estimate and/or the Closing Disclosure may be revised and delivered to the consumer.

Three Day Review Period – For covered transactions under the TRID Rule the creditor is generally required to ensure that the consumer (borrower) receives the Closing Disclosure no later than three business days prior to the consummation of the loan.



Is an Owner's Policy Worth the Investment?

Title Insurance is based on loss prevention. A typical title search involves searching public records as well as our own Title Plant. No other insurance does this level of due diligence before issuing a policy.

When there is a claim against the title policy it is often due to a title defect that was undetected during the title search. The most common problems are FRAUD and FORGERY. When there is a loss it is usually significant and oftentimes in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Some of the Risks Covered By Title Insurance Policy

The following are risks covered by a Homeowner's form of title insurance policy (subject to insuring provisions, exclusions, exceptions and the conditions and stipulations):

- Someone else claims to have rights affecting your title arising out of forgery, fraud or impersonation.
- Someone else owns an interest in your title or has a recorded lien or encumbrance on your title.
- Someone else has rights affecting your title arising out of leases, contracts or options.
- Someone else has an easement on the land or recorded right to limit your use of the land.
- You are forced to correct or remove an existing violation of any covenant, condition or restriction affecting the land.
- Because of an existing violation of a subdivision law or regulation affecting the land:
 - You are unable to obtain a building permit.
 - You are forced to correct or remove the violation.
 - Someone else has a legal right to, and does, refuse to perform a contract to purchase the land, lease it or make a mortgage loan on it.
- You are forced to remove or remedy your existing structures, or any part of them, because any portion was built without obtaining a building permit or because they violate existing zoning law or zoning regulation.
- Your existing improvements made after the policy date, including lawns, shrubbery or trees, are damaged because of the future exercise of a right to use the surface of the land for the extraction development of minerals, water or any other substance.
- Someone else tried to enforce a discriminatory covenant, condition or restriction which is based upon race, color, religion, gender, handicap, familial status or national origin.
- A document upon which your title is based is invalid because it was not properly signed, sealed, acknowledged, delivered or recorded.
- The residence with the address shown is not located on the land.

Effective: 2.13.15

Old Republic is providing this information as a free customer service and makes no warranties or representations as to its accuracy.

Old Republic strongly recommends that consumers confer with their title insurer as underwriting requirements vary among companies and further, obtain guidance and advice from qualified professionals, including attorneys specializing in Real Property, Trusts and/or Title Insurance to get more detailed, and current, information as to any particular situation affecting them.