

WASHINGTON



HOME BUYERS & SELLERS HANDBOOK

For more information, please contact your local Old Republic Title representative, or visit our website at oldrepublictitle.com.

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A

OLD REPUBLIC TITLE

Success on Your Terms

Old Republic Title Company* and its underwriter Old Republic National Title Insurance Company, herein “Old Republic” provides title and escrow products and services for individuals, businesses and governments. Our services are highly comprehensive and flexible to respond to changing market environments and to ensure your transaction is settled according to the most current industry standards. We’re committed to expediting the timely close of your real estate transaction by underwriting and managing each transaction with the highest levels of technical skill, client services and professional integrity.

Certainty Matters

When real estate ownership is transferred, the stakes are high and reputations are on the line. Our products and services protect our clients from judgments and liens, forged transfers, inconsistencies within a property’s title or misapplication of fiduciary funds. This is what makes title examination and insurance policies – like those provided by Old Republic – invaluable.



Reputation at Work

Old Republic is a subsidiary of Old Republic International Corporation, a multi-lined insurance corporation, which is one of America's 50 largest shareholder-owned insurance businesses. The Old Republic Title Insurance Group** of companies have been issuing title insurance and providing peace of mind to its customers for over a century. We offer residential and commercial title insurance products as well as a variety of other title insurance related services through a national network of branch offices, subsidiaries and over 8,300 independent policy-issuing agents.

(*) ORTIG underwriters are: Old Republic National Title Insurance Company and American Guaranty Title Insurance Company.

(**) Includes, but is not limited to Old Republic Title Company, Old Republic Title Insurance Agency, Inc., Old Republic Title of Nevada, Old Republic Title, Ltd., Old Republic Title & Escrow of Hawaii, Ltd., Old Republic Title of Oregon.

B

GETTING STARTED - BUYERS



BUYERS

Home ownership is the American Dream and you are about to embark on an exciting process. Your home will be one of your largest assets and most likely will appreciate in value over the life of your ownership.

There are a lot of decisions ahead of you. Please use this handbook as a guide to help you throughout this process.

COMMON WAYS TO HOLD TITLE

Title to real property may be held by a single individual or entity, known as Sole and/or Separate Ownership, or by two or more individuals and/or entities known as Co-Ownership. Following is a brief list of common ways to hold title. Ownership and tenure of title varies by state. Remember, it is important to distinguish the proper way to hold title to your property. You may want to consult with your Attorney or Tax Advisor for what form suits your particular circumstance and needs.

Sole Ownership - Sole ownership may be defined as ownership by an individual person or an individual entity that is capable of acquiring title (see below). Examples of common ways of vesting title in a sole ownership are:

1. A Single Person: A person who is not married or in a registered domestic partnership may be identified on the deed as a single man, single woman or single person. For example: "Bruce Buyer, a single man."
2. A married person or registered domestic partner as a separate estate: A married person or registered domestic partner who wishes to acquire title in his or her name alone may be identified on the deed as receiving title as his or her separate estate. Example: "Betty Buyer, a married woman, as her separate estate."

Note: The title company insuring the title of a married person or registered domestic partner as a "separate estate" will require the spouse/partner of the party acquiring title to specifically disclaim or relinquish (usually by quit claim deed) any right, title or interest in the property. This establishes that both spouses or both domestic partners want title to the property to be conveyed to one spouse/partner as that person's sole and separate property.

Co-Ownership - Co-ownership is defined as ownership by two or more persons, two or more entities capable of acquiring title, or a combination of persons and entities. Examples of co-ownership are:

1. Community Property: Washington is one of 9 community property states. Property vested as community property is property owned together by married persons or domestic partners. In Washington, real property conveyed to a married person or a person in a registered domestic partnership is legally presumed to be community property. Exceptions to the rule include properties acquired as separate property by gift, bequest or by agreement (see Sole Ownership example 2 above). Property vested as community property is owned equally by the spouses or domestic partners. Both parties must sign all agreements and documents transferring the property or using it as security for a loan. Upon the death of a spouse/partner, the deceased's 1/2 share of the community property can be transferred by will. If the deceased dies without a will (intestate) the deceased's 1/2 share transfers by intestate succession to the surviving spouse/partner.

The deed by which title is vested as community property will commonly identify the parties as a married couple or as registered domestic partners. Examples: "Sally Smith and Jane Smith, a marital community;" or "Bruce Buyer and Barbara Buyer, husband and wife."

2. Tenancy in Common: Tenancy in common is a form of vesting title to property in which two or more persons or entities or a combination of persons and entities hold fractional ownership interests in the title to the whole property. The fractional interests may be unequal and may arise at different times. Each co-tenant may mortgage, sell, lease or bequeath his/her share of the property with no effect on the interest of the other co-tenants. Examples: "Bruce Buyer, a single person, as to a 1/4 interest and Investment, LLC, a Washington limited liability company, as to a 3/4 interest;" or "Sally Smith, a single person, as to a 70% interest and Bruce Buyer and Barbara Buyer, husband and wife, as to a 20% interest, and Penny Purchaser, a registered domestic partner as her separate estate, as to a 10% interest."

3. Joint Tenancy with Right of Survivorship: A much less prevalent form of co-ownership is joint tenancy with right of survivorship. Joint tenancy is a form of vesting title in which the property is owned in

equal shares by two or more persons (joint tenants), who may or may not be married. It provides that, on the death of a joint tenant, the deceased's interest is automatically transferred to the surviving joint tenant(s). The creation of a joint tenancy with this "right of survivorship" requires that title be acquired in equal shares, at the same time, by the same conveyance instrument that must include an express declaration of the intention to create a joint tenancy. A sole owner may convey to himself/herself and others to create a joint tenancy. A joint tenant's interest may be sold, but the purchaser does not acquire the interest of the seller as a joint tenant. Instead, the purchaser will only have title to a fractional interest as a tenant in common. Example: "Bruce Buyer, a single person, and George Buyer, a single person, as joint tenants, with right of survivorship, and not as tenants in common."

Note: If a married person or a registered domestic partner enters into a joint tenancy that does not include their spouse/partner, the title company insuring title may require the excluded spouse/partner to specifically consent to the joint tenancy.

4. Tenancy in Common: A form of vesting title to property owned by any two or more individuals in undivided fractional interests. These fractional interests may be unequal in quantity or duration and may arise at different times. Each tenant in common owns a share of the property, is entitled to a comparable portion of the income from the property and must bear an equivalent share of expenses. Each co-tenant may sell, lease or will to his/her heir that share of the property belonging to him/her. For example: Bruce Buyer, a single man, as to an undivided 3/4 interest and Penny Purchaser, a single woman, as to an undivided 1/4 interest, as tenants in common.

Common Entities That May Acquire Title to Real Property:

- A Corporation*: A corporation is a legal entity, created under state law, consisting of one or more shareholders but regarded under law as having an existence and personality separate from such shareholders.
- A Partnership*: A partnership is an association of two or more persons who can carry on business as co-owners, as governed by various state laws. A partnership may hold title to real property in the name of the partnership.
- Trustees of a Trust*: A Trust is an arrangement whereby legal title to property is transferred by the grantor to a person called a trustee, to be held and managed by that person for the benefit of the people specified in the trust agreement, called the beneficiaries. A trust is generally not an entity that can hold title in its own name. Instead title is often vested in the trustee of the trust. For example: Bruce Buyer trustee of the Buyer Family Trust.
- Limited Liability Companies (LLC)*: This form of ownership is a legal entity and is similar to both the corporation and the partnership. The operating agreement will determine how the LLC functions and is taxed. Like the corporation its existence is separate from its owners.

*In cases of corporate, partnership, trust ownership or LLC - required documents may include corporate articles and bylaws, partnership agreements, LLC operating agreements and trust agreements and/or certificates.





COMMON WAYS OF HOLDING TITLE (CHART)

	COMMUNITY PROPERTY	JOINT TENANCY	TENANCY IN COMMON
PARTIES	Only married couples or registered domestic partners	Two or more persons or entities	Two or more persons
DIVISION	Ownership interests are equal	Equal or unequal shares in the entire property	Undivided equal shares in the entire property
TITLE	Title is in the "community" - each interest is equal	Each co-owner has title to his, her or its undivided interest	Title is to the entire property
POSSESSION	Equal right to possession	Equal right to possession unless there is an agreement to the contrary.	Equal right to possession
CONVEYANCE	Both parties must convey together except each party may bequeath his/her interest by will.	Each co-owner's interest may be conveyed separately without consent.	Co-owner's interest may be conveyed without consent but conveyance by any co-owner terminates the joint tenancy as to that interest.
PURCHASER'S STATUS	Purchaser acquires title held by the community	Purchaser acquires grantor(s) interest	Purchaser acquires grantor(s) interest. If only one co-owner's interest remains unconveyed, joint tenancy is terminated and becomes tenancy in common. If more than one co-owner's interest remains unconveyed, those parties remain joint tenants with each other and purchaser becomes a tenant in common.
TRANSFER UPON DEATH	Each party may bequeath his/her interest by will. Surviving spouse/ partner inherits if no will.	On co-owner's death his or her interest passes by will or intestate succession.	On co-owner's death the entire tenancy belongs to the survivor(s).
SUCCESSOR'S STATUS	Devises by will are tenants in common with surviving spouse. Without will (intestacy) surviving spouse becomes sole owner.	Heirs or devisees are tenants in common with other co-owners	Last survivor owns property
CREDITOR'S RIGHTS	Co-owner's interest may be sold at execution sale to satisfy creditor. Purchaser becomes tenant in common.	Co-owner's interest may be sold at execution sale to satisfy creditor. Purchaser becomes tenant in common.	Co-owner's interest may be sold at execution sale to satisfy creditor. Joint tenancy is broken as to that interest. Purchaser becomes tenant in common.

C

ESCROW AND CLOSING



OPENING THE ESCROW

After the buyer and seller agree to terms of a sale in writing, the transaction goes into escrow, which can take several weeks (30-45 days or more) to reach closing. Escrow can be opened by the buyer or the seller's real estate agent. The escrow agent and their company act as a neutral third party for serving as custodian for funds and documents, providing a clearing house for payment of demands and performing clerical details for the closing.

Opening the Escrow - When the escrow is opened, an order for a commitment is placed with the title company, which shows ownership of a parcel of land and recorded matters that are relative to the property. At this time, you will normally be advised of the amount of money you will need to deposit, commonly referred to as the earnest money deposit. Then a plan is set for the necessary action and documents required, such as demands for satisfaction of liens, instructions for recording documents and other requirements of the new lender.

Escrow Instructions and Your Closing - Your escrow officer or real estate agent will contact both the buyer and seller for an appointment to sign escrow instructions and supporting documents. At this time, you should have been advised of the amount of money you will need to provide at closing.

Bring a legal form of identification with you, such as a current driver's license, passport or ID card (military or state) and closing funds, if applicable.

When the instructions from all parties have been executed, escrow is ready to close. At that time all required funds have been receipted into escrow, the documents are recorded, funds disbursed and the policy of the title insurance is issued.

You will be informed about the disbursement of keys to your new home by the real estate agent.

ESCROW PROCESS

Buyer/consumer must receive the Closing Disclosure (CD) at least three business days prior to the date the buyer/consumer is scheduled to sign the loan documents.

ESCROW OPENED Escrow number issued, contract and deposit received by escrow
Title Commitment prepared and distributed for review
Additional terms and appropriate invoices from companies such as termite companies, homeowner associations, roofers, inspection companies, home warranty companies etc. forwarded to the Escrow Officer.
CLOSING DISCLOSURE SENT BY THE LENDER OR ESCROW OFFICER TO THE BUYER FOR REVIEW Seller Closing Disclosure sent to the seller by the Escrow Officer. Estimated Settlement Statement sent to the respective buyer's and seller's agents
Escrow receives loan documents and lender instructions for scheduling the signing
SIGNING DATE IS SCHEDULED Buyer and Seller to bring valid ID to the signing appointment. Buyer to bring funds to close
Signed documents are returned to the lender and funds are requested to close
Funds are received from the lender and documents sent to the County Recorder for recording
Confirmation of recording is received, funds are disbursed, final settlement statement is prepared and final CD is sent to the buyer by the lender or Escrow Officer
CONGRATULATIONS Escrow is now closed. Keys are typically delivered by the agents or the seller to the new homeowner and the Owner's Title Policy is delivered by mail.

TERMS

Closing Disclosure: The five-page Closing Disclosure, also referred to as CD, must be provided to the consumer three business days before they sign their loan documents. 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-RE-SPA 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.



TOP 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. In certain areas, the seller will pay for some closing costs.

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 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 business 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 anticipate receiving closing instructions from your lender, real estate agent and escrow officer. It will be important for you to provide your hazard (homeowners) insurance information.
- NOTE: Wiring instructions will be subject to strict verifications to prevent fraud. Wire instructions rarely change over the course of a transaction. Discuss this with your closing professionals well in advance.



6. Closing Disclosure (CD)

- The CD is designed to make it easy for you to understand the terms of your loan.
- The Closing Disclosure (CD) must be delivered to you (buyer/consumer) at least three business days prior to signing the final 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.

7. Lender's 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.

8. 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.
- Home buyers 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 home buyer'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.

9. 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.



D TITLE COMMITMENTS

TITLE COMMITMENTS - SOME BASICS

After months of searching, you've finally found it, your perfect dream home. But is it perfect? Will you be purchasing more than just a beautiful home? Will you also be acquiring liens placed on the property by prior owners? Have documents been recorded that will restrict your use of the property?

The Title Commitment will provide you with the opportunity, prior to purchase, to review matters affecting your property which will be excluded from coverage under your title insurance policy unless removed or eliminated before your purchase. To help you better understand this often bewildering subject, the below are answers to some of the questions most commonly asked about title commitment.

What is a Title Commitment?

A title commitment is a report prepared prior to issuing a policy of title insurance that shows the ownership of a specific parcel of land, together with the liens and encumbrances thereon which will not be covered under a subsequent title insurance policy.

What role does a Title Commitment play in the real estate process?

A title commitment contains the conditions under which the title company will issue a particular type of title insurance policy.

The commitment lists, in advance of purchase, title defects, liens and encumbrances which would be excluded from coverage if the requested title insurance policy were to be

issued as of the date of the commitment. The report may then be reviewed and discussed by the parties to a real estate transaction and their agents.

Thus, a commitment provides the opportunity to seek the removal of items referenced in the report which are objectionable to the buyer prior to purchase.

When and how is the Title Commitment produced?

Shortly after escrow is opened, an order will be placed with Old Republic Title which will then begin the process involved in producing the report.

This process calls for the assembly and review of certain recorded matters relative to both the property and the parties to the transaction. Examples of recorded matters include a deed of trust recorded against the property or a lien recorded against the buyer or seller for an unpaid court award or unpaid taxes.

These recorded matters are listed numerically as "exceptions" in the commitment. They will remain exceptions from title insurance coverage unless eliminated or released prior to the transfer of title.

What should I look for when reading my Title Commitment?

A. You will be interested, primarily, in the extent of your ownership rights. This means you will want to review the ownership interest in the property you will be buying and the description of the property, as well as any claims, restrictions or interests of other people involving the property.

The commitment will note in a statement of vesting the degree, quantity, nature and extent of the owner's interest



in the real property. The most common form of interest is "fee simple" or "fee" which is the highest type of interest an owner can have in land.

Liens, restrictions and interests of others which are being excluded from coverage will be listed numerically as "exceptions" in the commitment. These may be claims by creditors who have liens or liens for payment of taxes or assessments. There may also be recorded restrictions which have been placed in a prior deed or contained in what are termed CC&Rs--covenants, conditions and restrictions. Finally, interests of third parties are not uncommon and may include easements given by a prior owner which limit your use of the property. When you buy property you may not wish to have these claims or restrictions on your property. Instead, you may want to clear the unwanted items prior to purchase.

In addition to the limitations noted above, a printed list of standard exceptions and exclusions listing items not covered by your title insurance policy may be attached as an exhibit item to your report. Unlike the numbered exclusions, which are specific to the property you are buying, these are standard exceptions and exclusions appearing in title insurance policies. The review of this section is important, as it sets forth matters which will not be covered under your title insurance policy, but which you may wish to investigate, such as governmental laws or regulations governing building and zoning.

Will the Commitment disclose the complete condition of the title to a property?

No. It is important to note that the commitment is not a written representation as to the condition of title and may

not list all liens, defects, and encumbrances affecting title to the land, but merely report the current ownership and matters that the title company will exclude from coverage if a title insurance policy should later be issued.

Is a Commitment the same thing as title insurance?

Definitely not. A commitment is an offer to insure, it is not a report of a complete history of recorded documents relating to the property. A commitment is a statement of terms and conditions of the offer to issue a title insurance policy, not a representation as to the condition of title. These distinctions are important for the following reasons: first, no contract or liability exists until the title insurance policy is issued; second, the title insurance policy is issued to a particular insured person and others cannot claim the benefit of the policy.

How do I go about clearing unwanted liens and encumbrances

You will wish to carefully review the commitment. Should the title to the property be clouded, you and your agents will work with the seller and the seller's agents to clear the unwanted liens and encumbrances prior to taking title.



E

TITLE INSURANCE

WHAT IS TITLE INSURANCE?

Title insurance is an agreement to indemnify against damage or loss from a defect in title as evidenced by a policy of title insurance to a specific parcel or real property. Following a search and examination of public records and in exchange for a premium paid, title insurance companies will assume the risk that title to a parcel of real property is as stated to be in the policy of title insurance.

TYPES OF TITLE INSURANCES (POLICIES)

Owner's Policy: Insures an owner of any type of real property against loss by reason of those matters covered under the policy of insurance for as long as they own the property. There are several versions of each policy. Consult with your Real Estate Professional to determine which policy is best for you.

Lender's Policy: Insures the priority of the lender's security interest over claims that others may have in the property.

TITLE COMPANIES - WHAT THEY HANDLE

Title companies provide services to buyers, sellers, real estate developers, builders, mortgage lenders and others who have an interest in the real estate transaction. Title companies provide assurances that the transfer of title takes place efficiently and that your interests as an insured are protected under the terms and conditions of the policy.

Title insurance is different from many other types of insurances (casualty, auto, etc.). These other types of insurances assume risks by providing financial protection for losses arising from an unforeseen future event such as a fire, theft or accident. With title insurance, risks are examined and mitigated before the property changes hands.

REFINANCING: WHY LENDERS REQUIRE TITLE INSURANCE

Your lender will want to insure that your new loan is protected by title insurance, just as the original lender required. Even if you already purchased a lender's policy, the policy remains in force only during the life of the loan that was insured. So, if you refinance, the old loan is paid off and a new loan is issued with a new title insurance policy. You will not need to purchase a new owner's policy of title insurance.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT TITLE INSURANCE

Q: WHAT DOES TITLE INSURANCE INSURE?

A: Title Insurance offers protection against claims resulting from various defects (as set out in the policy) which may exist in the title to a specific parcel of real property effective on the issue date of the policy. For example, a person might claim to have a deed or lease giving them ownership or

the right to possess your property. Another person could claim to hold an easement giving them a right of access across your land. Yet another person may claim that they have a lien on your property securing the repayment of a debt. That property may be an empty lot or it may hold a 50-story office tower. Title companies work with all types of real property.

Q: HOW MUCH CAN I EXPECT TO PAY FOR TITLE INSURANCE?

A: This point is often misunderstood. Although the title company or escrow office usually serves as a meeting ground for closing the sale, only a small percentage of total closing fees are actually for title insurance protection. Your title insurance premium may actually amount to less than one percent of the purchase price of your home and less than ten percent of your total closing costs. The title policy is good for as long as you and your heirs own the property with the payment of only one premium.

Q: WHO WILL PAY FOR TITLE INSURANCE CHARGES, THE BUYER OR SELLER?

A: Surprisingly, “who pays” is not uniform. In some areas the buyer will pay while in others the seller will pay. In some places, the seller will pay for the owner’s title policy and the buyer will pay for the lender’s policy. But in every case, the question of who pays closing costs is a matter of agreement between the buyer and seller. Usually this agreement is based on the customary practice in your area.

Q: WHY ARE SEPARATE OWNER’S AND LENDER’S TITLE INSURANCE POLICIES:

A: Both you and your lender will want the security offered by title insurance. As the owner, you will want assurances that the home is yours and that you are protected against certain title defects. Your lender will likely want title insurance in order to protect its loan security interest, and may even be required to have a lender’s policy in place in order to sell the loan to secondary market investors.

Q: WHY ARE MY CHANCES OF EVER USING MY TITLE POLICY:

A: In essence, by acquiring your policy, you derive the important knowledge that recorded matters have been searched and examined so that title insurance covering your property can be issued.

Because title insurance companies are risk eliminators, the probability of exercising your right to make a claim is very low. However, claims against your property may not be valid, making the continuous protection of the policy all the more important.

When a title company provides a legal defense against claims covered by your title insurance policy the savings to you for that legal defense alone will greatly exceed the one-time premium.



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.

WHAT IF I AM BUYING PROPERTY FROM SOMEONE I KNOW?

You may not know the owner as well as you think you do. People undergo changes in their personal lives that may affect title to their property. People get divorced, change their wills and engage in transactions that limit the use of the property and have liens and judgments placed against them personally for various reasons.

There may also be matters affecting the property that are not obvious or known, even by the existing owner, which a title search and examination seeks to uncover as part of the process leading up to the issuance of the title policy.

Just as you wouldn't make an investment based on a phone call, you shouldn't buy real property without assurances as to your title. Title insurance provides these assurances.

The process of risk identification and elimination performed by the title companies, prior to the issuance of a title policy, benefits all parties in the property transaction.

Title Insurance minimizes the chances that adverse claims might be raised, and by doing so reduces the number of claims that need to be defended or satisfied. This process keeps costs and expenses down for the title company and maintains the traditional low cost of title insurance.





F

CLOSING COSTS & TAXES

The buyer and seller will pay “closing” or settlement costs, an accumulation of separate charges paid to different entities for the professional services associated with the buying and selling of property.

Some closing costs might include real estate commissions, appraisal fees, loan fees, escrow charges, advance payments like property taxes (city and county), hazard insurance, title insurance, pest inspections, etc.

Keep in mind that your closing funds should be wired or provided in the form of a cashier’s check made payable to Old Republic Title.

EXAMPLES OF ADDITIONAL CLOSING COSTS

Any number of title issues may arise, even after the most meticulous search of public records. These hidden defects are dangerous because you might not learn about them for months, or even years, after purchase. Some common examples of risks covered by your Owner’s Policy include defects in title caused by:

- Title insurance premiums
- Escrow and notary fees
- Documentation preparation fee
- Recording charges for all documents in buyer’s name
- Interest on new loan from date of funding to 30 days prior to first payment
- Inspection fees (property, roof, geological)
- All new loan charges (except those required by lender for seller to pay)
- Tax proration from date of acquisition
- Assumption/change of record fees for take over of existing loan
- Beneficiary statement fee for assumption of existing loan
- Homeowners association transfer fee
- Home warranty (according to contract)
- Any city transfer tax/conveyance tax (per custom)*
- Real estate commission
- Documentation preparation fee for transferred deed
- Fire insurance premium for first year impounds, if applicable
- Payoff of all loans in seller’s name (or existing loan balance if being assumed by buyer)
- Interest accrued to lender being paid off, statement fees, reconveyance fees and any prepayment penalties
- Termite work (according to contract)
- Natural hazard disclosure report
- Any judgments, delinquent taxes, tax liens, etc. against seller
- Tax proration (for any unpaid taxes)
- Recording charges to clear all documents of record against seller
- Any bonds or assessments
- Any unpaid homeowner’s dues, homeowner’s document and demand fees
- Documentary transfer tax

(*Based on City/County of where property is located. Check with your Real Estate Professional.)

COMMON PROPERTY TAXES

City Transfer Tax - Tax paid to the local government as a percentage of the property's value. The amount of the tax is usually based on a percentage of the property's selling price, but the exact amount is determined by the city where the property is located.

County Transfer Tax - Tax paid to the county or local government as a percentage of the property's value. The amount of the tax is usually based on a percentage of the property's selling price, but the exact amount is determined by the county where the property is located.





G

REAL ESTATE DICTIONARY

Old Republic Title offers this dictionary as a reference tool for individuals and organizations in the real estate community. We hope you find useful its brief definitions of real estate-related terminology. We welcome the opportunity to be of service to you. Old Republic Title - your single source for answers to today's title insurance questions.

A

Abstract of Title: A condensed history or summary of all transactions affecting a particular tract of land.

Access: The legal right to enter and leave a tract of land from a public way. Can include the right to enter and leave over the land of another.

Accretion: The slow buildup of land by natural forces such as wind or water.

Adjustable Rate Mortgage (ARM): A residential mortgage that has an interest rate that is subject to change. The times of adjustment are agreed upon at the inception of the loan.

Administrator: A person appointed by a probate court to settle the affairs of an individual dying without a will. The term is "administratrix" if such a person is a woman. Also see "Personal Representative."

Adverse Possession: A claim made against the land of another by virtue of open and notorious possession of said land by the claimant.

Affidavit: A sworn statement in writing.

Agent: A person or company that has the power to act on behalf of another or to transact business for another, e.g., a title agent under contract with Old Republic Title is an agent solely for the purpose of issuing policies of title insurance and other title insurance products.

Air Rights: The right to ownership of everything above the physical surface of the land.

ALTA: American Land Title Association, a national association of title insurance companies, abstractors and attorneys specializing in real property law. Its headquarters are in Washington, D.C.

Annual Percentage Rate (APR): An expression of the percentage relationship of the total finance charges to the total amount to be financed as required under the federal Truth-in-Lending Act.

Appraisal: A written opinion of market value based upon a factual analysis of relevant local market information.

Appurtenance: Anything so annexed to land or used with it that it will pass with the conveyance of the land.

ARM: Adjustable Rate Mortgage.

- Also see "Variable Rate Mortgage."

Assessment: The imposition of a tax, charge or levy, usually according to established rates.

Assessor: A public official who evaluates property for the purpose of taxation.

Assignee: One to whom a transfer of interest is made. For example, the assignee of a mortgage or contract.

Assignor: One who makes an assignment. For example, the assignor of a mortgage or contract.

Assumable Mortgage: A mortgage which, by its terms, allows a new owner to take over its obligations.

Attachment: Legal seizure of property to force payment of a debt.

Attorney in Fact: One who holds a power of attorney from

another, allowing him or her to execute legal documents such as deeds, mortgages, etc., on behalf of the grantor of the power.

B

Balloon Mortgage: A mortgage that is amortized over a specific period of years, but requires a lump-sum payment in full at an earlier date.

Bankruptcy: A federal court proceeding in which debtors may be relieved of liability for their debts after surrender of their nonexempt assets to a court-appointed trustee.

Bureau of Land Management: The branch of government in charge of surveying and managing public land.

C

CC&R's: Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions. Also see "Conditions and Restrictions."

Changed Circumstance: In accordance with the TRID Rule, events which allow a creditor to revise a Loan Estimate or a Closing Disclosure include: (i) an extraordinary event beyond the control of any interested party or other unexpected event specific to the consumer or transaction; (ii) information specific to the consumer or transaction that the creditor relied upon when providing the Loan Estimate and that was inaccurate or changed after the disclosures were provided; (iii) new information specific to the consumer or transaction that the creditor did not rely on when providing the Loan Estimate; (iv) revisions requested by the consumer; (v) when the Loan Estimate expires; or (vi) on the day of the rate lock.

Chain of Title: A term applied to the past series of transactions and documents affecting the title to a particular parcel of land.

Cloud on Title: An irregularity, possible claim, or encumbrance which, if valid, would affect or impair the title.

Closing: Also known as "escrow" or "settlement." The process of executing legally binding documents, such as deeds and mortgages, most commonly associated with the purchase of real estate and the borrowing of money to assist in the purchase.

Closing Costs: Expenses for services incidental to a sale of real estate, such as sales commissions, loan fees, title fees, appraisal fees, etc.

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 the mortgage transaction.

Closing Statement: A summation, in the form of a balance sheet, made at a closing showing the amounts of debits and credits to which each party to a real estate transaction is entitled.

Clouded Title: An encumbered title.

Coinsurance: A form of insurance underwritten by two or more title insurers sharing a single risk under separate title insurance policies in proportional amounts.

Common Interest Community (CIC): Ownership characterized by mutual ownership of common areas, either jointly or through membership in an association, e.g., condominiums, planned unit developments and townhomes.

Condemnation: Taking private property for public use through court proceedings. Also see "Eminent Domain."

Condition or Conditions: A proviso in a deed, will or other instrument that, upon the happening or failure to happen of a certain event, limits, enlarges, changes or terminates the title of the purchaser or devisee.

Conditions and Restrictions: Limitations placed on the use and enjoyment of land. May include penalties for failure to comply. These are found most often on condominiums and planned unit developments.

Condominium: A system of individual fee ownership of units in a multi-unit structure, combined with joint ownership of common areas of the structure and land.

Conservator: See "Guardian."

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.

Consumer's Intent to Proceed: Unless a particular manner of communication is required by the creditor, a consumer indicates intent to proceed with the transaction when the consumer communicates, in any manner, that the consumer chooses to proceed after the Loan Estimate has been delivered. This may include (i) oral communication in person immediately upon delivery of the Loan Estimate; or (ii) oral communication over the phone, written communication via email, or signing a preprinted form after receipt of the Loan Estimate. A consumer's silence is not indicative of intent to proceed.

C (Continued)

Contract for Deed: An agreement to sell and purchase, under which title is held as security by the seller until such time as the required payments to the seller have been completed.

Convey: The act of deeding or transferring title to another.

Conveyance: An instrument by which title is transferred, e.g., a deed. Also the act of transferring title.

Covenant: An agreement written into deeds and other instruments promising performance or nonperformance of certain acts, or stipulating certain uses or non-uses of the property.

Cul-de-Sac: The terminus of a street or alley. Usually laid out by modern engineers to provide a circular turnaround for vehicles.

D

Deed: A written document by which the ownership of land is transferred from one person to another.

Deed of Trust: An instrument used in many states in place of a mortgage. Property is transferred to a trustee by the trustor (borrower), in favor of the beneficiary (lender) and reconveyed (satisfied) upon payment in full.

Devise: The disposition of real property by will.

Due-on-Sale Clause: Provision in a mortgage or deed of trust which requires loan to be paid in full if property is sold or transferred.

E

Earnest Money: Advance payment of part of the purchase price to bind a contract for property.

Easement: An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use, such as laying a sewer, putting up electric power lines or crossing the property. Also see "Right of Way."

Egress: The right to leave a tract of land.

Eminent Domain: The power of the state to take private property for public use upon payment of just compensation.

Encroachment: A trespass or intrusion onto another's property, usually by a structure, wall or fence.

Encryption: The conversion of data into a form that cannot be easily understood by unauthorized people. The process of encoding a message so that it can be read only by the sender and the intended recipient. Encryption is the most effective way to achieve data security.

Encumber: To burden a parcel of land with a lien or charge.

Encumbrance: A lien, liability or charge upon a parcel of land, e.g. a mortgage or easement.

Escheat: A reversion of property to the state in those cases where an individual dies without heirs or devisees, and, in some states, without a will.

Escrow: A procedure whereby a disinterested third party handles legal documents and funds on behalf of a seller and buyer, and delivers them upon performance by the parties.

Estate: A person's possessions. The extent of a person's interest in real property.

Examination of Title: The investigation and interpretation of the record title to real property based on the title search or abstract.

Exception: In legal descriptions, that portion of land to be deleted or excluded. The term often is used in a different sense to mean an encumbrance on title, excluded from coverage in a title insurance policy.

Executor: A person appointed by the probate court to carry out the terms of a will. The term is "executrix" if that person is a woman.

- Also see "Personal Representative."

F

Fannie Mae: Federal National Mortgage Association (also FNMA) is a private corporation, federally chartered to provide financial products and services that increase the availability and affordability of housing by purchasing mortgage loans.

Fee Simple Estate: The greatest possible estate in land where the title is held completely and without any limitations or conditions. Sometimes designated simply as "Fee."

Financing Statement: A document filed with the Register of Deeds or Secretary of State to give notice that a creditor (lender) has or may have a security interest in the personal property of the debtor (borrower).

Fixed Rate Mortgage: A mortgage on which the same rate of interest is charged for the life of the mortgage.

Fixtures: Any item of property so attached to real property that it becomes a part of the real property.

Flood Certification: A common term for a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Standard Flood Hazard Determination Form (SFHDF). This determines

whether land or a building is located within a Special Flood Hazard Area for purposes of flood insurance requirements under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Forfeiture of Title: Provision in a deed creating a condition which will cause title to be passed to another, should certain circumstances occur.

Freddie Mac: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (also FHLMC) is a stockholder-owned corporation chartered by Congress that purchases mortgage loans.

G

Ginnie Mae: Government National Mortgage Association (also GNMA) is a wholly owned United States corporation that guarantees privately issued securities backed by pools of mortgages insured by FHA (Federal Housing Administration), FMHA (Farmers Home Administration) or VA (Veterans Administration).

Graduated Payment Mortgage: A loan in which monthly payments are relatively small in the beginning and gradually increase in dollar amount over the life of the mortgage.

Grantee: A person who acquires an interest in land by deed, grant or other written instrument.

Grantor: A person, who, by a written instrument, transfers to another an interest in land.

Guardian: One appointed by the court to administer the affairs of an individual not capable of administering his or her own affairs.

H

Harbor Line: An arbitrary line set by authorities on navigable rivers, beyond which wharves and other structures may not be built. Also designated as line of navigation.

Hazard Insurance: Insurance protecting a property owner against loss, such as: fire, windstorm, lightning, hail, explosion, riot, smoke, property damage, flood or mudslide. It is usually purchased as part of the Homeowner's Insurance Policy.

Heir: One who might inherit or succeed to an interest in land of an individual who dies without leaving a will (intestate).

Home Equity Conversion Mortgage: A reverse or reverse annuity mortgage in which HUD, through FHA, guarantees that the borrower will receive monthly payments from the insurer (FHA), in the event the lender is unable to make payments to the borrower.

Home Equity Line of Credit (HELOC): A loan in which the lender agrees to lend a maximum amount within an agreed period (called a term), where the collateral is the borrower's equity in his/her house.

Homeowners Insurance: Insurance protection paying benefits for damage to improved real property or possessions in the home. Also provides liability coverage against accidents in the home or on the property.

HUD-1: The HUD-1 is a type of settlement statement which, prior to the TILA-RESPA Integrated Disclosure (TRID) Rule, was required for use with all federally related mortgage loans. It has been supplanted by the "Closing Disclosure" as a required form, but the HUD-1 continues to be used for reverse mortgage, HELOC and mobile home transactions. In addition, it may remain in use for some transactions that do not involve federally related mortgage loans since it functions well as a balance sheet of the settlement.

I

Improvements: Those additions to raw land tending to increase value, such as buildings, streets, sewer, etc.

Indemnify: To make payment for a loss or to hold another harmless from loss.

Ingress: The right to enter a tract of land.

Insurance: A contract of indemnity against specified perils.

Interim Financing: Temporary or short-term loans. Often used with new construction. Usually replaced with permanent long-term financing.

Intestate: Designates the estate or condition of failing to leave a will at death. "To die intestate."

J

Joint Tenancy: An estate where two or more persons hold real estate jointly for life, the survivors to take the entire interest on the death of one of the joint tenants.

Judgment: A decree of a court. In practice, this is the lien or charge upon the land of a debtor resulting from the court's award of money to a creditor. Also see "Judgment Lien."

Judgment Docket: The record book of a County Clerk, where a judgment is entered in order that it may become a lien upon the property of the debtor.

Judgment Lien: The charge upon the land of a debtor resulting from the decree of a court properly entered into the judgment docket.

L

Land Contract: See "Contract for Deed."

Lease: A grant of the use of land for a term of years in consideration of the payment of a monthly or annual rental.

Lender's Policy: A form of title insurance policy which insures the validity, enforceability and priority of a lender's lien. This policy does not provide protection for the owner.

Lessee: One who takes land under a lease.

Lessor: One who grants land under a lease.

Lien: A hold, claim or charge allowed a creditor upon the land of a debtor. Some examples are mortgage liens, judgment liens and mechanics' liens.

Life Estate: A grant or reservation of the right of use, occupancy and ownership for the life of an individual.

Lis Pendens: A notice recorded in the official records of a county to indicate that a suit is pending affecting title to the land in the jurisdiction where the notice is recorded.

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.

Loan Policy: See "Lender's Policy"

Loss Payable Clause: A clause in a contract of insurance which says any loss will be paid to two or more parties as their interest may appear. Usually the owner and the mortgage lender.

Lot: A part of a subdivision or block having fixed boundaries ascertainable by reference to a plat or survey.

M

Marketable Title: A good title about which there is not fair or reasonable doubt.

Mechanic's Lien: A lien allowed by statute to contractors, laborers and material suppliers on buildings or other structures upon which work has been performed or materials supplied.

Metes and Bounds: A description of land by courses and distances.

Mortgage: An instrument used to encumber land as security for a debt.

Mortgage Banker: A specialized lending institution that lends money solely with respect to real estate and secures its loans with mortgages on the real estate.

Mortgage Broker: A person or company that buys and sells mortgages for another on commission or who arranges for and negotiates mortgage contracts.



Mortgage Insurance: Insurance protecting against the nonpayment of, or default on, an individual mortgage or loan involved in a residential mortgage transaction. It protects the mortgage lender against loss incurred by a reason of nonpayment or mortgage default.

Mortgagee: The mortgage lender.

Mortgagee's Policy: See "Lender's Policy."

Mortgagor: The mortgage borrower.

N

Non-Public Personal Information (NPPI or NPI): Means "personally identifiable financial information" that is (i) provided by a consumer to a financial institution, (ii) about a consumer resulting from a transaction or service performed for the consumer, or (iii) otherwise obtained by the financial institution. Personally identifiable financial information includes any information obtained by a financial institution in connection with its provision of a "financial product or service," even if the information is not typically considered financial in nature.

Notary: One authorized to take acknowledgments.

Note: The instrument evidencing the indebtedness. A note is usually secured by a security instrument such as a mortgage or deed of trust.

O

Origination Fee: The administrative fee charged by the lender to prepare loan documents, run credit checks, inspect and sometimes appraise a property, usually computed as a percentage of the face value of the loan.

Owner's Policy: A policy of title insurance, which insures a named owner against loss by reason of defects, liens and encumbrances not excepted to in the policy or unmarketability of the title. The company also agrees to defend covered claims made against the title.

Ownership: The right to possess and use property to the exclusion of others.

P

Patent: A document or grant by which the federal or state government originally transferred title to public land to an individual. The first in the series of transfers by which title comes down to present owners.

Personal Representative: A person appointed by the probate court to administer a decedent's estate.

- Also see "Executor" or "Administrator."

Plat or Plot: A map representing a piece of land subdivided into lots with streets shown thereon.

P.M.I.: Private Mortgage Insurance. An insurance contract which insures that the named lender will recover a specific percentage of the loan amount from the insurer in the event the loan goes bad.

Points: A one-time special fee or extra charge paid to a lender in order to secure a loan. Expressed as a percentage of face amount of mortgage.

Policy: See Title Insurance Policy.

Policyowner: The insured on a title insurance policy.

Power of Attorney: An instrument authorizing another to act on one's behalf in legal matters.

Power of Sale: A clause in a will, mortgage, deed of trust or trust agreement authorizing the sale or transfer of land in accordance with the terms of the clause.

Pre-Settlement Inspections: See "Walk Through."

Prepayment Penalty: A clause in a mortgage or loan contract that says if the mortgage is prepaid within a certain time period, a penalty will be assessed. The penalty can be based on percentage of the remaining mortgage balance or some other calculation as described in the clause.

Premium Tax: A tax imposed on all premiums from the business of title insurance. Only applies in some states.

Privacy Rule: The GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT requires financial institutions (which includes title insurance companies) to give notice to all of their "customers" about their privacy practices. The Privacy Policy is a "clear and conspicuous" written notice describing their privacy policies and practices.

Prorate: To allocate between seller and buyer their proportionate share of an obligation paid or due. For example, a proration of real property taxes or fire insurance premiums.

Q

Quiet Title: An action in a proper court to remove record defects or possible claims of other parties named in the action.

R

Range: A part of the government survey, being a strip of land six miles in width, and numbered east or west of the principal meridian.

R (Continued)

Real Property: Land, together with fixtures, improvements and appurtenances.

REALTOR®: A federally registered collective membership mark which identifies a real estate professional who is a member of the National Association of REALTORS® and subscribes to its strict Code of Ethics.

Realty: A brief term for real property.

Redeem: Literally "to buy back." The act of buying back land after a mortgage foreclosure, tax foreclosure, or other execution sale.

Redisclosure: For covered transaction 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.

Registered Land: See "Torrens Title."

Reinsurance: To insure again by transferring to another insurance company all or part of an assumed liability, thus spreading the loss risk any one company has to carry.

Reverse or Reverse Annuity Mortgage: A mortgage for which the borrower pledges home equity in return for regular (monthly) payments, rather than a lump sum distribution of loan proceeds. Repayment is usually not required until the home is sold or the borrower's estate is settled, provided the borrower continues to live in the home and keeps current all taxes and insurance. Also see "Home Equity Conversion Mortgage."

Right of Way: The right which one has to pass across the land of another. An easement.

Riparian: Rights to use of waterways in adjoining lakes or rivers.

S

Second Mortgage: A second loan on real estate that already has a mortgage. It is subordinate to the first mortgage.

Section or Section of Land: A parcel of land comprising approximately one square mile or 640 acres.

Set Back Lines: Those lines which delineate the required distances for the location of structures in relation to the perimeter of the property.

Sub-Surface Right: The right of ownership to things lying beneath the physical surface of the property.

Survey: The process of measuring land to determine its size, location and physical description, and the resulting drawing or map.

T

Tax Lien: A lien for real property taxes. Attaches only to the property upon which the taxes are due in most jurisdictions. It may be foreclosed for nonpayment.

Tenancy by the Entirety: Ownership by married persons. Each owns the entire estate, with the survivor taking the whole upon the other's death.

Tenancy in Common: An estate or interest in land held by two or more persons, each having equal rights of possession and enjoyment, but without any right of succession by survivorship between the owners.

Tenant: Any person occupying real property with the owner's permission.

Testament: Another term for a will. Commonly referred to as "last will and testament."

Testate: The state or condition of leaving a will at death. "To die testate."

Testator: A man who makes or has made a testament or will.

Testatrix: A woman who makes or has made a testament or will.

Three-Day Review Period: For covered transactions under the TILA-RESPA Integrated Disclosure (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.

Title: (i) ownership of real property, which stands against the right of anyone else to claim the property; (ii) the evidence of right which a person has to the ownership and possession of land.

Title Agent: See "Agent."

Title Defect: Any legal right held by others to claim property or to make demands upon the owner.

Title Commitment: A report issued by a title insurance company or its agent, committing the title insurance company to issue the form of policy designated in the commitment upon compliance with and satisfaction of requirements set forth in the commitment.

Title Examination: To peruse and study the instruments in a chain of title and to determine their effect and condition in order to reach a conclusion as to the status of the title.

Title Insurance Underwriter: An insurance company that issues insurance policies either to the public or to another insurer.

Title Insurance: An agreement to indemnify the insured against loss arising from a covered defect in title to a particular parcel of real property, which is typically issued to both the buyer to protect their property rights (through an owner's title insurance policy), and the lender to protect its lien rights (through a lender's title insurance policy).

Title Insurance Policy: A written contract of title insurance.

Title Plant: The total facilities: records, equipment, fixtures, and personnel: required to function as a title insurance operation in some parts of the country. Technically, the organization of official records affecting real property into a system, which allows quick and efficient recovery of title information.

Title Search: An examination of public records, laws and court decisions to disclose the current facts regarding ownership of real estate.

Tolerances: See "Variances."

Torrens Title: A system whereby, after court proceedings, a certificate is issued setting forth the extent of the applicant's estate in land, subject to the exceptions shown.

Total Interest Percentage (TIP): The total amount of interest that the consumer will pay over the life of the loan as a percentage of the principal of the loan, assuming the consumer makes each monthly payment in full and on time, and does not make any overpayments.

Total Loan Costs: Fees the lender charges to make the loan, as well as fees paid to providers selected by the lender and fees paid to providers chosen by the borrower. Total Loan Costs are found under Section D of the Loan Estimate.

Township: A division of territory approximately six miles square, containing approximately 36 sections or 36 square miles.

Tract: A particular parcel of land.

Trust: A property right held by one as a fiduciary for the benefit of another.

Trustee: A person holding property in trust as a fiduciary for the benefit of another.

V

Variable Rate Mortgage: A loan in which the interest rate fluctuates with the cost of funds or some other index.

Variances: The comparison made between fees and/or charges listed on the Loan Estimate (or Good Faith Estimate) and those listed on the final Closing Disclosure (or HUD-1). Not all fees are exposed to such scrutiny but for those that are the creditor/lender is held accountable for the excessive charges. There are two levels of tolerance based on the type of fee. Variance may also be referred to as Tolerance.

Vendee: A purchaser of real property under land contract.

Vendor: A seller of real property under land contract.

Vest: To pass to a person an immediate right or interest. Title may be said to vest in John Smith.

W

Walk Through: Depending on the terms of the contract of sale or based on local custom, a walk-through or pre-settlement inspection may be scheduled prior to settlement or closing of the transaction. The primary purpose of this type of inspection is to make certain the property is in the agreed-upon condition, repairs (if any) from the home inspection are complete, and to confirm that nothing has gone wrong with the property since the buyer's last viewing.

Warranty: A limited promise by the grantor of real property that he or she is the owner and will be responsible to the buyer if title is other than as represented.

Will: A written document providing for the distribution of property owned by a person after his or her death.

Z

Zoning: The right of a municipality to regulate and determine the compatible character and use of property.

The terms contained in this booklet are defined in their most commonly used form. Should more precise interpretations of these terms be necessary, we advise you to seek the counsel of an attorney.



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Old Republic Title 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.



OLD REPUBLIC INSURANCE GROUP