

Lender Closing Instructions

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Title Resources Guaranty Company

Our mission is to provide knowledgeable and responsive underwriting solutions, harnessing user friendly technologies to support title insurance agents across America. Title Resources is dedicated to growing lifelong relationships and is committed to maintaining quality through integrity and financial stability.



Questions 1 through 10





General Comments

• Lender instructions are intended to:

- Assure loan is properly processed.
- Confirm documents and funds, if any, are returned to lender.
- Provide conditions for disbursing the loan.
- Specify title insurance required.
- Avoid fraud.
- Comply with state and federal regulations.
- Secure private information under Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.



General Comments



It turns out "fiduciary" means you have to give it back.

- The closer is a fiduciary.
 - A fiduciary acts with the highest standard of good faith and fair dealing in handling the property or funds of another.
 - A closer may not conceal actions of the borrower indicating loan fraud may be occurring.
- The closer must strictly comply with the closing instructions.
 - If you can't, ask.



General Comments



"Never delegate authority; delegate <u>liability."</u>

- Lender instructions are about spreading risk.
- Signing the lender instructions
 - Creates a contract between the lender and the closer
 - Can expand liability, and
 - Allows the lender to sue for breach of contract.



Breach of Contract

The elements of a cause of action for breach of contract are:

- 1. Contract
- 2. Breach
- 3. Damages

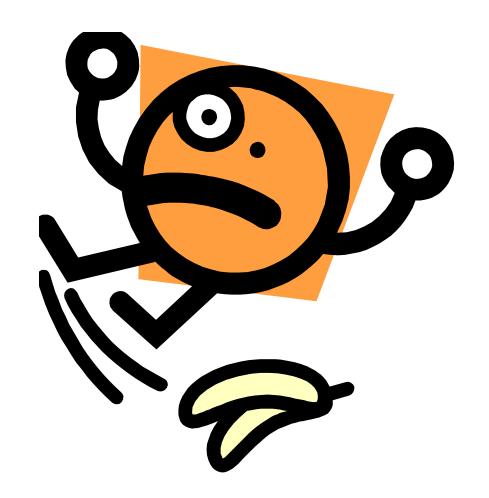




Negligence

The elements of a cause of action for negligence are:

- 1. Duty
- 2. Breach
- 3. Causation
- 4. Damages





Question #1:

Fill in the blank:

The lender wants to sue for breach of contract, because breach of contract is easier to prove than





What an Underwriter Wants

Read the lender's closing instructions!

- Yourself
- Well before closing





Lender Issues - FRAUD

- Reading lender closing instructions, you spot the lender's "hot button" issues:
 - RESPA compliance
 - Kickbacks
 - GFE requirements
 - FLIP transactions
 - Source of buyer's funds
 - Sales price for the property
 - Whether buyer intends to occupy the property
 - Identity theft
 - Keeping track of the money





What an Underwriter Wants

- Obtain <u>written</u> permission from the lender before violating lender's closing instructions
 - Don't rely on the loan broker's or mortgage broker's permission to deviate from lender instructions
- Ask the underwriter about instructions that try to expand title insurance coverage



Avoid Fraud



Question #2:

Fill in the Blank:

Before the closer
violates the lender's
closing instructions,
the closer should
obtain written
permission from the





What a Closer Wants



- The main thing is we ALL need this to close!
- I needed HUD #s YESTERDAY!
- OF COURSE you need property insurance!
- Standard instructions only, please!
- I'll get the docs sent as soon as I can; everyone wants their deal closed yesterday, ya' know?



What a Closer Wants





Lender's Closing Instructions

Generally discuss -

- Title insurance requirements
- Settlement Statement (HUD-1) loan fees/GFE
- Hazard/property insurance
- Closing conditions
- Disbursement conditions
- Post-closing requirements
- Fraud prevention



Closing Instructions - Conditional

- Some closing instructions will be conditional and may not apply to your transaction.
 - For example, "If you are closing a home equity loan..."
 - Ignore that instruction if it doesn't apply.
 - Read each instruction to KNOW if it applies.
 - If it applies, KNOW what's required.



Closing Instructions - Conditions



Conditions for closing

- Documents required
- Borrower identified
- Expiration date for documents?
 - Return unsigned documents?
 Not common, but watch for it.
- Conditions for corporate borrowers
- Compliance with lender's instructions



Chain of Title Requests

- For a two-year chain of title.
- Lender is looking for recent flips or resales indicating property value may be inflated.
- Some lender instructions will state that the sale cannot occur with a contemporaneous sale or transfer
- Some short sale lenders prohibit resales within 90 days of closing.
 - Bank of America's short sale deed restrictions.



Chain of Title Requests

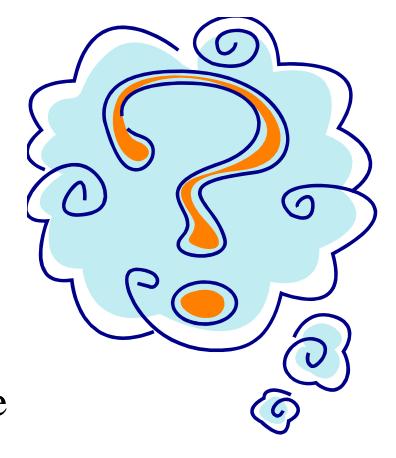
 If a lender asks whether title has been transferred within the last two years, a NOTE may be added to your commitment to disclose recent deeds in the chain of title, if any.





Question #3:

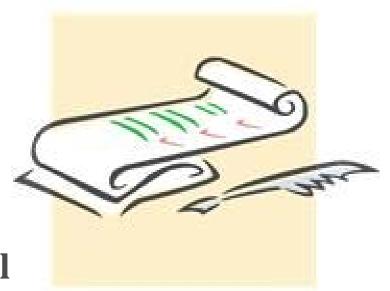
- Short Answer:
- Q: Why does the lender request a two-year chain of title?
- A: The lender is looking for ____ or ___ indicating the property value may be





Lender's Policy Requirements

- Perhaps nothing is more important than a lender's title policy requirements.
- If you cannot provide the lender with the policy form requested, you must inform the lender in writing and tell the lender what forms you can provide.

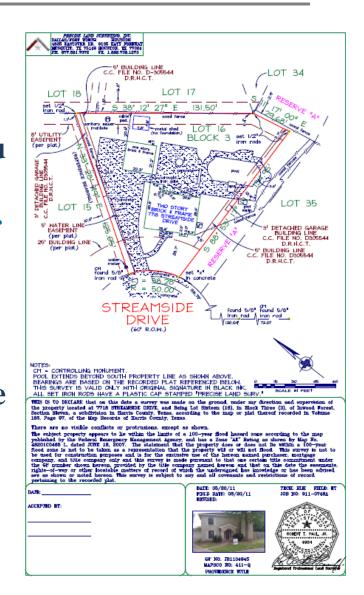




Lender's Policy Requirements

Survey coverage -

- Lenders want survey coverage showing no encroachments, but you may find that encroachments exist.
 - Contact your TO or underwriter
- Common to issue survey coverage without a survey, but in some cases a survey will be required.
- A blanket easement is an easement over a large tract of land, where the location of the easement isn't specified. Don't take blanket easements off a policy, unless you KNOW the subject property is not encumbered.





Question #4:

Fill in the blank:

A _____

easement is an easement over a large tract or section of land, where the location of the easement is not specified.





Lender's Policy Requirements

- Insured's name
 - Chelan Bank and/or its assigns, or
 - Chelan Bank, ISAOA
- Endorsements Gap coverage
 - Protects against defects attaching between the recording date and the plant date.
 - The plant date is the date to which the title company's records are current.
 - Important in some markets
 - Recording delays
 - Not needed here



Question #5:

Fill in the blank:

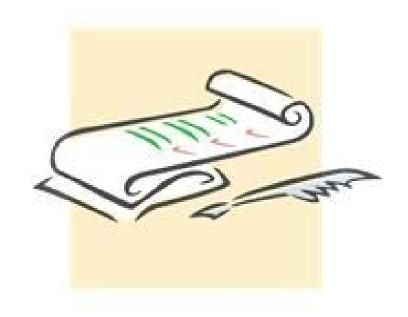
Gap coverage protects against loss caused by matters or defects attaching between date the and the plant date.





Lender's Policy Requirements

- Insured Closing Letter (ICL) or Closing Protection Letter (CPL) be issued before closing
- Lien position
- Allowed exceptions
- Policy issuing deadline





 A closing protection letter provides the lender with coverage for certain monetary losses, if the closer fails to comply with lender instructions.

Does not insure compliance with ALL closing instructions, but insures the lender will not lose funds due to noncompliance.





- The CPL will normally contain disclaimers as to some matters it does NOT cover, including:
 - Bank failure
 - RESPA violations
 - Lender employee fraud
 - Compliance with federal and state laws related to usury, truth-in-lending, or other lending laws.
 - Matters "created, suffered, or assumed" by the insured
 - Matters agreed to or known by the lender at the time of closing





Do you have an "I'm Sorry" card

that stops short of admitting liability?

issued.

- Strict compliance with any condition in the CPL is required for the lender to enforce the guaranty provisions.
 - Money must have been received by the title agent.
 - A policy must have been



- We rarely see anyone but the lender request a CPL, but CPLs may also be issued for buyers and sellers.
- In most states, the same form for a CPL is used for buyers, sellers, and lenders.



"I see you signing this liability waiver, just in case you act on my advice."



Lender's Policy Requirements



Lender will often list allowed exceptions, such as —

Recorded covenants and restrictions.

Public Utility
Easements and
Mutually Agreed
Easements.

Taxes not yet due and payable.

Lender may also list exceptions only permitted with lender's prior written approval:

Mechanic's liens

Tax liens

Assessment liens

Judgment liens

HOA dues/assessments

Encroachments

Lines of credit



Requested Endorsements

• "If applicable" guidelines

- Lenders may provide a laundry list of ALL endorsements and request them, "if applicable."
- Give ALL that appear applicable to the transaction, even if they provide redundant coverage.
- If they ask for it, charge them for it, unless it's generally offered for free in your market.





Special Situations – Short Sales



"We need a new sales strategy.

Have you tried begging?"

- Be careful of instructions regarding future actions you cannot control. Examples:
 - Lien is not released if property is resold within 60 days.
 - Lien is not released if Realtor does not go online and provide additional information post closing (*Bank of America*).
 - Lien is not released if junior lender receives additional funds from buyer outside of closing.



Special Situations – Short Sales

- Avoid risk!

- Avoid short sale flips.
- Sign an Affidavit of Arm's Length
 Transaction only if the transaction qualifies as an arm's length transaction.





Flood Insurance

- The Army Corps. of Engineers re-surveys each portion of the country every 20 years to determine what the flood plain is. The flood plain can change.
- Most lenders require flood insurance if the survey shows property is within the 100-year flood plain.
- Although federally subsidized, flood insurance is still expensive.





Hazard/Property Insurance



"I'm afraid your house insurance didn't cover a wolf blowing it down."

Most lenders provide the closer with a copy of the insurance binder that meets the lender's approval.

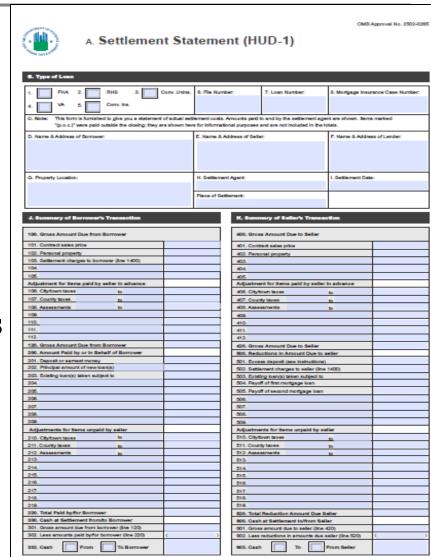
The lender will confirm that the lender is a loss payee under the hazard insurance policy.

The escrow closer pays the hazard insurance invoice through closing.



Closing Instructions – the HUD-1

- Lender approval of the HUD-1 is ALWAYS required, even if lender's instructions don't require it.
- Lender normally provides its own charges and specifies where they want those charges disclosed on the HUD.
- Cannot deviate from the lender's instructions without lender's written approval.



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Question #6:

Short answer:

Q. What can you do if the lender won't give written approval to a minor deviation from the lender's instructions?

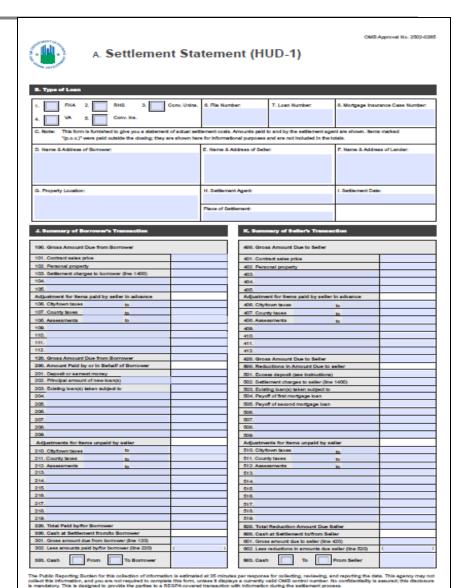


A. ...



Closing Instructions – the HUD-1

- Some of you have taken courses on RESPA compliance.
- But it is the lender who has legal liability for non-compliance, not the title or escrow company.
- You can and should point out errors in the GFE or final HUD, but always comply with lender's final decision.
 - Create a paper trail!



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Closing Instructions – the HUD-1

- The lender is responsible for getting <u>its</u> numbers right, but the lender instructions shift the burden to the closer to get other numbers right:
 - Hazard insurance prem.
 - Title insurance charges
 - Recording fees
 - HOA fees
 - Survey expenses
 - Homeowner warranties
 - Lien payoffs
 - Realtor commissions



"I don't care what the computer says, these numbers just don't add up!"



Short answer:

Facts: Loan in foreclosure; lender agrees to short sale

- 5/31 Lender payoff \$143,000
- Wired funds sent / received / not returned
- 8/14 Lender says, "Oops! Our mistake!
 Payoff is \$147,000." 'Lender reserves the right to demand additional funds to correct any error in the payoff figure calculated in good faith.'

Question:

– What should you do?







Closing Instructions — the HUD-1



Philosophy in Action: 2 People engaged in a dialectrical discourse for the purpose of determining truth and avoiding error.

- Help for dealing with lenders over HUD-1 issues.
 - 24 CFR 3500, Appendix A, is called "Instructions for Completing HUD-1 and HUD-1A Settlement Statements."
 - The instructions specify what information is allowed on EACH line of the HUD-1 Settlement Statement.
 - HUD promulgated FAQs, available online.



- Lender will often make the signing of documents conditional on all other conditions having been met.
- Lender consent is usually required for use of POAs by any party to the transaction.

 Title insurance underwriter may also want to review and approve POAs.

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Question #8:

Short answer:

Q. In addition to the lender, who else may want to review and approve a POA?

A.





Effective March 25, 2013, Wells Fargo requires a power of attorney be transaction specific, i.e. no general powers of attorney will be accepted. In addition, the transaction specific power of attorney cannot have been provided to the borrower by "Wells Fargo, a joint venture or any party who participates in the loan closing, which includes any attorney, closing agent, settlement agent, escrow company, regardless of who selects or pays for the service."

Hersel Right High



- Some closing instructions prohibit the closer from explaining legal rights or consequences to signers.
- In Washington state, a closer who provides legal advice is held to the standard of care of an attorney and can be sued for damages.

 Make factual statements about documents.

 Protect the title company from risk if you see a problem.



Question #9:

Yes or No:

Refinance. At the signing appointment, the borrower asks if there's a prepayment penalty on her current loan.

Should the mobile notary answer the question?





Mobile notary said, "No."

There was a prepayment penalty, but the closer had missed it. When the lender contacted the seller for prepayment penalty, seller filed a claim.

Loss to title company was \$5,000.





- Identity issues
 - Government-issued photo ID
 - Driver's license
 - Passport
 - Alien identification card
 - Military or government employeeID
 - Similar to notary requirements





Identity issues

- You may need lender's permission to accept a foreign ID. Read the instructions.
- Lenders often require that you <u>NOT</u> send a copy of photo ID to their office.
 - Intended to avoid ID theft



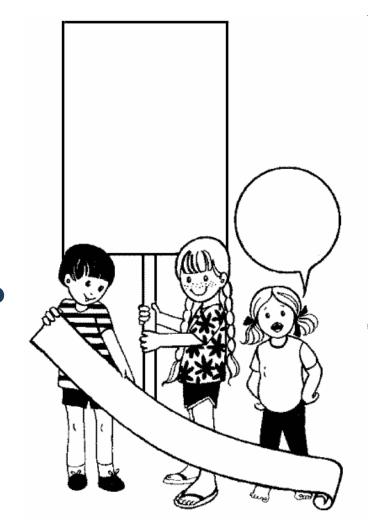


Closing Instructions - Documents

- Complete each document.
 - NO uncompleted BLANKS!
 - No pages missing!!!!
 - Legal descriptions attached?

• Right of rescission

- At signing, the borrower signs and dates the Notice of Right to Cancel / Notice of Right of Rescission form.
- Date must be accurate. On a preprinted form, change the date to the correct date, if needed.





Question #10:

Yes or No:

Lender dated the Right of
Rescission with the
anticipated signing date.
Signing was delayed by
one day due to a conflict in
the borrower's schedule.

Q: Should the closer correct the date on the Right of Rescission?





Closing Instructions - Documents

- Lenders usually list the documents to be filed of record.
 - Always file what's needed to perfect what we insure.
 - No SSNs should be filed of record
 - Gramm-Leach-Bliley
- Return ALL original documents to lender (except those being filed of record).



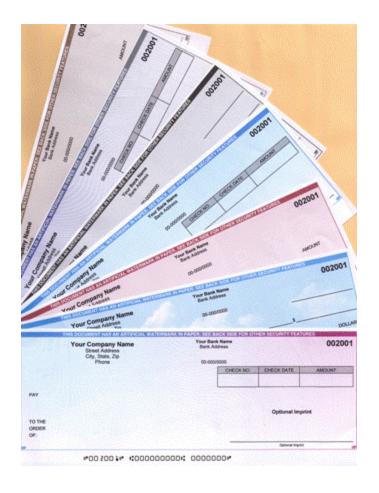


Closing Instructions - Documents

- Lenders may request that copies of documents you receive be sent to them.
 - Termite inspections
 - Hazard insurances
 - Flood insurance
 - Surveys
 - Radon tests
 - Builders' or homeowner's warranties
 - Certificates of Occupancy
 - Well and septic certifications

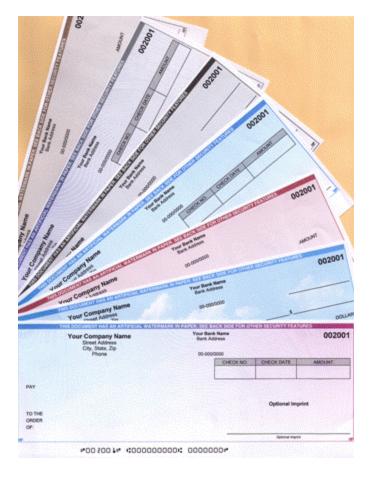






- Sufficient funds available to close?
 - "Balance the wire"
- Excess funds often to be returned to lender.
- Cannot disburse until ALL closing conditions have been met.
 - Lender's funds arrive
 - Lender's permission to record
 - Permission to disburse is understood, unless withdrawn
- Remember: Lender's express permission required to record!

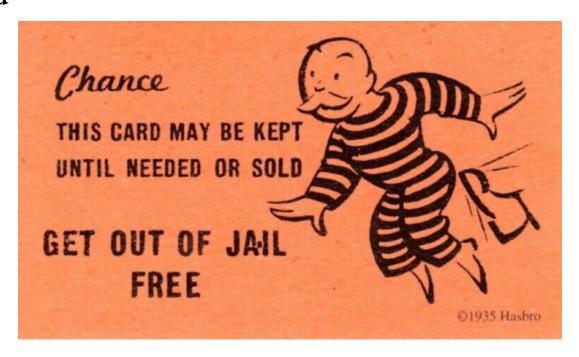




- Follow "good funds" rules.
 - Cash
 - Wire
 - Cashier's check / certified check
- Do not accept:
 - ACH (Automated Clearing House) transfers
 - Can be withdrawn
 - Personal checks exceeding \$1,500
 - Management discretion



• **IF** you've informed the lender of every deviation from the closing instructions and followed every underwriting guideline, funding approval means that the lender has agreed with what you've done.





• **IF** you've deviated from an explicit written instruction, you'll need written approval for the deviation.





General Checklist

General hot button checklist

- Get HUD approval.
- Report anything that smacks of fraud.
- Confirm correct policy and endorsement forms.
- Check the title. Is the party in title signing the documents?
- Make sure the ID is right.
- Be sure survey meets lender's requirements, not just ours.
- Promptly send documents back, if needed.
- Promptly get policies issued.





Questions 1 through 10

How many questions did you answer correctly?

- Seven?
- Eight?
- Nine?
- Ten?





"AND IT'S A PHOTO FINISH!"