

An overview of Title Companies



What makes title companies different from one another?

What will you learn today?



Why does it seem like every title company has the same underwriting companies? What are the differences between them?



How does the claims process work when there is an issue after closing? How often does that happen? What makes title companies different? You must first understand the anatomy of all insurance companies:

- Meet Mayhem, he works for Allstate Insurance <u>Agency</u>.
- Mayhem sells Allstate Insurance policies issued by <u>Allstate Insurance Company</u>.





#HomeAndAutoBundleExTravaFestaSaveAThon



Meet Flo!

- Flo is with Progressive Insurance Company.
- Flo works with many <u>insurance Agencies</u> that offer Progressive and they also sell direct to consumers.

So what's the difference between these two?

Mayhem (Allstate)

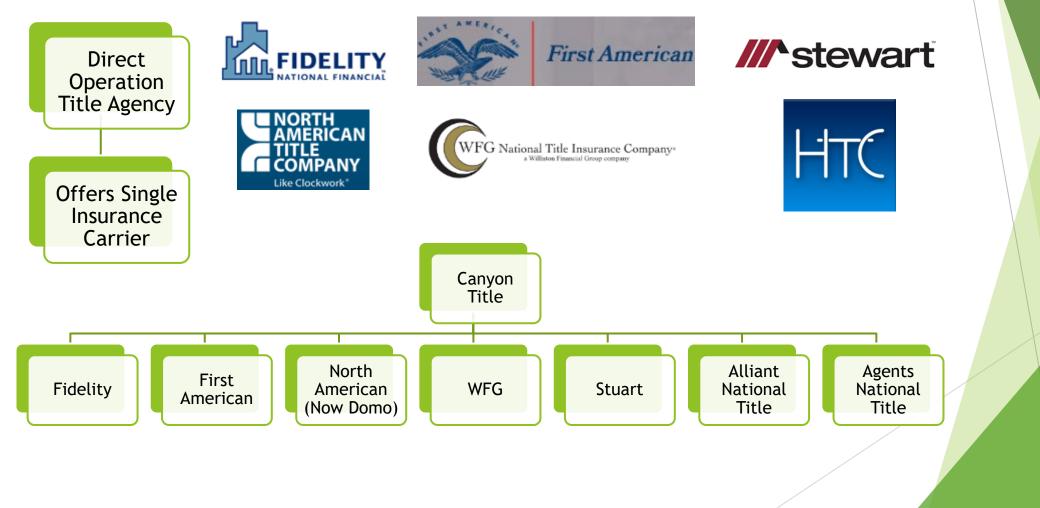
- Similar financial ratings
- Similar coverage
- Allstate Agencies are ONLY permitted to sell Allstate Insurance policies and <u>do not allow</u> independent agencies to sell their policies
- Direct Operation (Captive)
- When you call your agent to file a claim you are referred to the insurance company

Flo (Progressive)

- Similar financial ratings
- Similar coverage
- Independent Insurance Agencies sell their insurance policies and they sell direct to consumers
- Agency operation
- When you call your agent to file a claim you are referred to the insurance company

Geico, State Farm, Allstate and Farmers are all "captive" agencies.

How does this apply to the title insurance Industry?



What are the advantages of working with an Agency versus a Direct **Operation**?

Flexibility

Speed

Price(sometimes)

Requirements

What makes Canyon different than the others?





Agency

Fun positive attitudes. Tenacious hard workers.



(Multiple underwriter, local decisions) A team is not a group of people that work together. A team is a group of people who trust each other. -Simon Sinek

Why does it seem like every title company has the same under writing companies? What are the differences between them?



FINANCIAL STABILITY CLAIM HANDLING PROCESS UNDERWRITING GUIDELINES

* * * *





Underwriter Financial Stability

Claims Handling Process



Title Insurance Underwriter Guideline Differences Liens/Judgements

Property Boundary Issues

Death and Divorce

Trusts

LLC's

Mining Claims

How does the claims process work when there is an issue after closing? How often does that happen?

A great title partner stops bad things from happening...



- Research title records
- Look at satellite images of the property
- Ask for supporting documentation
- We are generally annoying to your process when there is special circumstances!

Lets start with what is not covered?

- Things that don't involve real property.
- Taxes
- Payoff Fluctuations
- Water Sewer
- ► HOA
- Mechanics Liens when there is known construction unless special coverage is purchased.



Another Property and casualty insurance analogy...

- The insured cannot be paid out on a claim until a loss has occurred.
- Title insurance only pays when a loss can be quantified
- The agency is a fiduciary, Which means we cannot represent any party.
- Title Insurance works the same way
- You should always advise consumers to get counsel.



Most common <u>valid</u> title claims:

- Deed and Lien Issues
- Transfers of wrong or incomplete property
- Vesting Issues



Deed and lien issues:

- Deeds of Trust.
 - > Deeds of Trust can be missed if the search is not conducted properly.
 - Improper indexing on a Deed of Trust
 - Recording order of the Deed of Trust
- Other liens.
 - Judgments.
 - ► Tax liens (Federal)
- Mechanics Liens.
 - ▶ New construction.
 - Remodeling/Disaster Recovery
- Liens recorded in the GAP
 - Liens recorded after the closing and before the closing docs are recorded are problematic.

Transfer of wrong or incomplete property:

- Transfers of wrong/incomplete property.
 - Errors in legal description.
 - Problems with the historical legal description.
 - Comprehensive examination should reveal defects in the description.
 - Generally correctable with survey of the property.
- Changes in the description.
 - Additions to the property.
 - Subtractions from the property.
 - ▶ New map or survey.
- Boundary issues.
 - Conflicts with boundaries that are not necessarily disclosed in the public records.
 - Actual description versus physical presentation.
 - Adverse possessory claims.

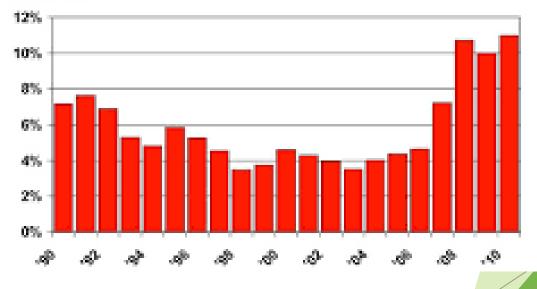
Vesting issues:

- Vesting issues.
 - Missing owner.
 - Chain of title is confusing in the ownership and owner is not picked up.
- Tenancy issues with deceased owner(s).
 - Tenants in common versus Joint Tenants.
 - Assumption that title is Joint Tenants when it's Tenants in Common.
 - Probate needs to be done and may be missed.
- Entities.
 - Does the name on title match with the governing documents provided.
 - Transfers into the wrong entity.
 - Names of entities are governed by the characters in the name and not the proper spelling or grammar within the name.
- Fraudulent transfers.
- Seller acquires title through fraudulent deeds and then sells the property.

NOTE: Problems arising due to issues with the seller(s) can be difficult to resolve.

U.S. Title Claims Rate

Percent



How often are claims paid?

- **DISCLAIMERS:**
 - Title agents pay 12-18% of the premium to the insurance.
 - Agencies make no money in escrow, we make out money on the premium split.





