

Key Areas to Prime Your Operation for the New Closing Process

SPEAKERS

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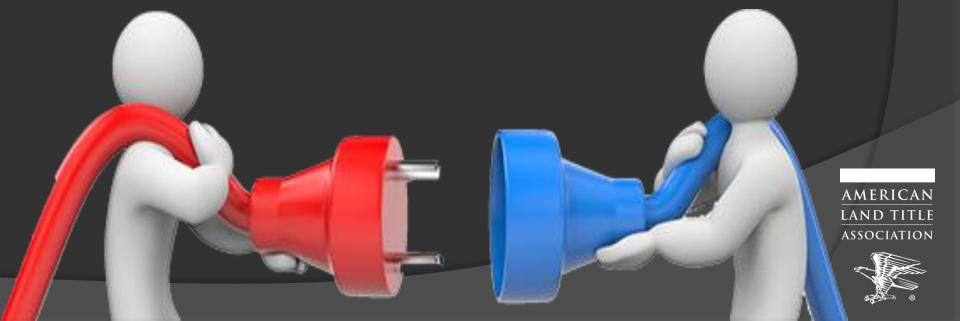
Agenda

- Closing Disclosure
- Collaboration is King
- Accuracy and Timing
- Formatting, Disclosure of Fees
- What to Expect at the Closing Table
- OQ&A





Closing Disclosure



Closing Disclosure (CD)

- Two requirements placed on lender
 - Produce the CD and ensure accuracy of the information
 - Ensure the CD is received by the consumer at least three business days before consummation

While the lender can partner with the title/closing agent to perform these tasks, it is at lender's discretion and the lender is ultimately responsible





Closing Disclosure (CD)

- Factors to consider who handles production and delivery
 - Process, workflow and staffing
 - Evidence of compliance
 - The creditor must retain or have available to them each completed disclosure and all documents related to such disclosures, for five years after consummation
 - Liability
 - RESPA and TILA disclosures combined in Reg Z rules





CD is Dynamic: Variations for Pages 1 & 2

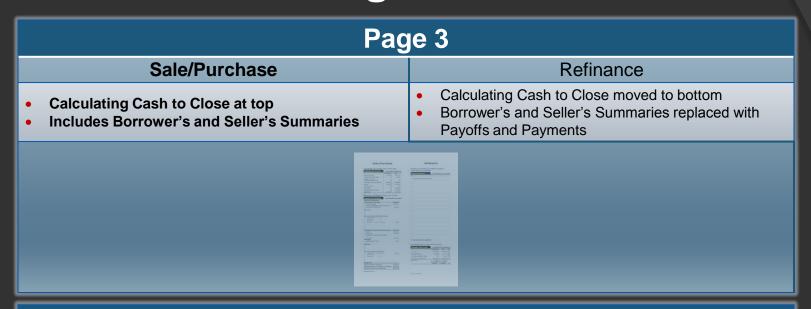
Page 1										
	Sale/Purchase					Refinance				
•	Shows Sale Price Includes Seller information			•		raised Prop. Va		nder information		
	Closing Informa Date Issued Closing Date Disbursement Date Settlement Agent File # Property Sale Price	4/15/2013 4/15/2013	Transaction Borrower Seller Lender	on Information Michael Jones and Mary Stone 123 Anywhere Street Anytown, ST 12345 Steve Cole and Amy Doe 321 Somewhere Drive Anytown, ST 12345 Ficus Bank		Closing Information Date Issued Closing Date Disbursement Date Settlement Agent File # Property Appraised Prop. Value	4/15/2013 4/15/2013 4/15/2013 Zeta Title 12-3456 123 Anywhere Street Anytown, ST 12345	Transactio Borrower Lender	on Information Michael Jones and Mary Stone 123 Anywhere Street Anytown, ST 12345 Fir Bank	

Page 2								
Sale/Purchase Seller-Paid columns included	Borrower-Paid Seller-Paid At Closing Before Closing Before Closing	Paid by Others						
Refinance Seller-Paid columns removed	Borrower-Paid Paid by At Closing Before Closing Others							





Variations for Pages 3 & 4



Page 4

Sale/
Purchase
and
Refinance

Adjustable Payment Table and Adjustable Interest Rate Table appear if loan includes adjustable payments or adjustable interest







Variations for Page 5

Sale/Purchase Refinance Real Estate Broker columns removed and other columns Real Estate Broker columns included made wider Contact Information Settlement Agent Lender Mortgage Broker Settlement Agent Lender Mortgage Broker Real Estate Broker Real Estate Broker Name Ficus Bank Zeta Title Ficus Bank Omega Real Estate Alpha Real Estate Epsilon Title Co. Address 4321 Random Blvd. 321 Uptown Dr. Broker Inc. Broker Co. Somecity, ST 12340 Anytown, ST 12345 Address 4321 Random Blvd. 987 Suburb Ct. 789 Local Lane 123 Commerce Pl. NMLS ID Sometown, ST 12345 Someplace, ST 12340 Somecity, ST 12340 Somecity, ST 12344 ST License ID P76821 NMISID Contact Joe Smith Joan Taylor ST License ID Z765416 Z61456 Contact NMLS ID 12345 Sarah Arnold Contact Joe Smith Samuel Green Joseph Cain Contact License ID 12345 Contact NMLS ID joesmith@ficusbank.com joan@zt.biz P16415 P51461 PT1234 Contact ST License ID 123-456-7890 555-321-9876 Phone Email sam@omegare.biz joe@alphare.biz sarah@ epsilontitle.com ficusbank.com Phone 123-456-7890 123-555-1717 321-555-7171 987-555-4321

 Signature statement optiona

If not required, disclosure added to Other Disclosures section at top of page

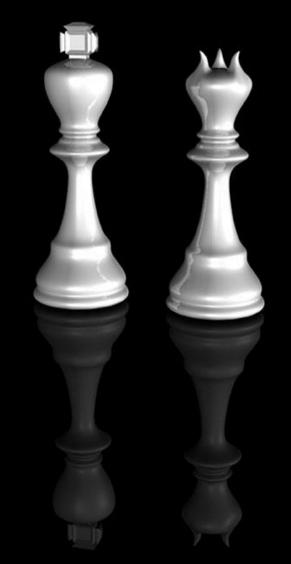
Confirm Receipt

By signing, you are only confirming that you have received this form. You do not have to accept this loan because you have signed or received this form.

Applicant Signature Date Co-Applicant Signature Date









- What ever decision is made ...
 - Title/settlement agents and lenders must work closely
 - Managing and sharing transaction info
 - Some lenders will not want to/be able to create and deliver CD
 - How will title/settlement agent handle different lender requirements?
 - What about the seller side of the transaction?





- Why will collaboration be necessary to prepare the CD?
 - Underlying information is located in two separate systems
 - Loan-centric info in lenders' loan origination systems
 - Property-centric info in title/settlement agent's system
 - Nature of CD requires final preparation and publication in one system





- Electronic
 - Goal: Allow LOS and settlement systems to communicate with each other
 - Move information electronically and eliminate rekeying
 - Lender fees, calculations, etc. populated by lender
 - Title fees, prorations, property related information by settlement agent
 - End product: collaborated CD
 - Examples in progress: RealEC's Closing Insight
 - Challenges?





Manual

- How will information move?
- Pro forma CD
- Closing Statement
- Other

Challenges

- Establishing final numbers/versions
- Non-standard communications
- Other
- Division of Responsibility/Liability
- Obtaining Loan Estimate Data
- Obtaining calculating tolerance/cures





Questions

- The timing and movement of information between systems will likely be the most difficult implementation challenge
 - When will data be moved?
 - How will data be moved?
 - Who decides when data is "final"?
 - Pre-closing vs. Post-closing collaboration







- When must Closing Disclosure be provided?
 - Must be received by the consumer no later than three business days before consummation
 - Combines TIL three-day timing requirements under MIDA and RESPA
 - Recommended by HUD-Board Joint Report to Congress in 1998.
 - Business days is the specific definition of business day
 - Includes Saturdays
 - Excludes Sunday and legal holidays





Legal Public Holidays				
New Year's Day	Labor Day			
Birthday of MLK, Jr.	Columbus Day			
Washington's Birthday	Veterans Day			
Memorial Day	Thanksgiving Day			
Independence Day	Christmas Day			





- Consummation vs. Closing
 - Consummation: "the time that a consumer becomes contractually obligated on a credit transaction."
 - State contract law controls
 - When is the borrower legally obligated to accept the loan?
 - Signing of note?
 - Funding?
 - Commitment letter?
 - Focus is on borrowers obligations not lenders





- Consummation vs. Closing Cont.
 - Closing/Settlement: the process of executing legally binding documents regarding a lien on property that is subject to a federally related mortgage loan."
 - Different in each state
 - In a table state, these two dates are likely to be the same
 - consider impact of remote closers, mobile notaries, signing services

Practice tip: Creditors should review their loan agreements and commitment letters





- Delivery Method
 - Hand delivery
 - Courier/Express Mail
 - Electronic must comply with E-Sign
 - Postal Service
- What does evidence of delivery look like?
 - Confirm receipt line on CD
 - Audit trail
 - Mailbox Rule: Presumption of receipt three business days after they are delivered or placed in the mail
 - This presumption can be rebutted by specific evidence





What if final numbers aren't known?

- Closing disclosure must be completed to the best information reasonably available
- Requires due diligence
 - Must try contacting provider
 - Use of available calculation tools

What about multiple borrowers/obligors?

- Different rules for spouses/tenants in common vs. guarantors/obligors
- Who is the primary borrower

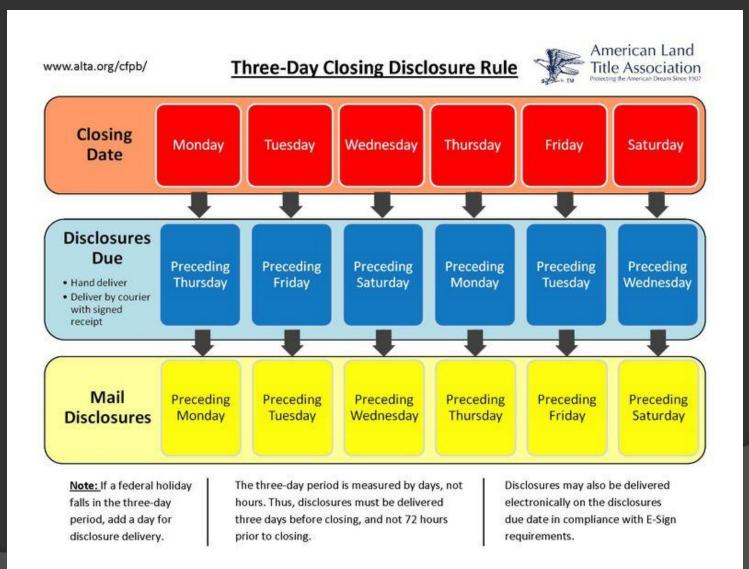




- How to count the three days
 - For a closing scheduled for Thursday:
 - Hand deliver on Monday with confirm receipt
 - Courier/Fed Ex with signed receipt showing delivery to consumer on Monday
 - Place in U.S. mail Thursday of the previous week
- Electronic documents
 - Same timing/evidence of receipt rules above
 - E-sign requirements
 - Consumer consent
 - Notice of right to get disclosures in paper
 - Notice of software compatibility information
 - Notice of procedures to withdraw consent







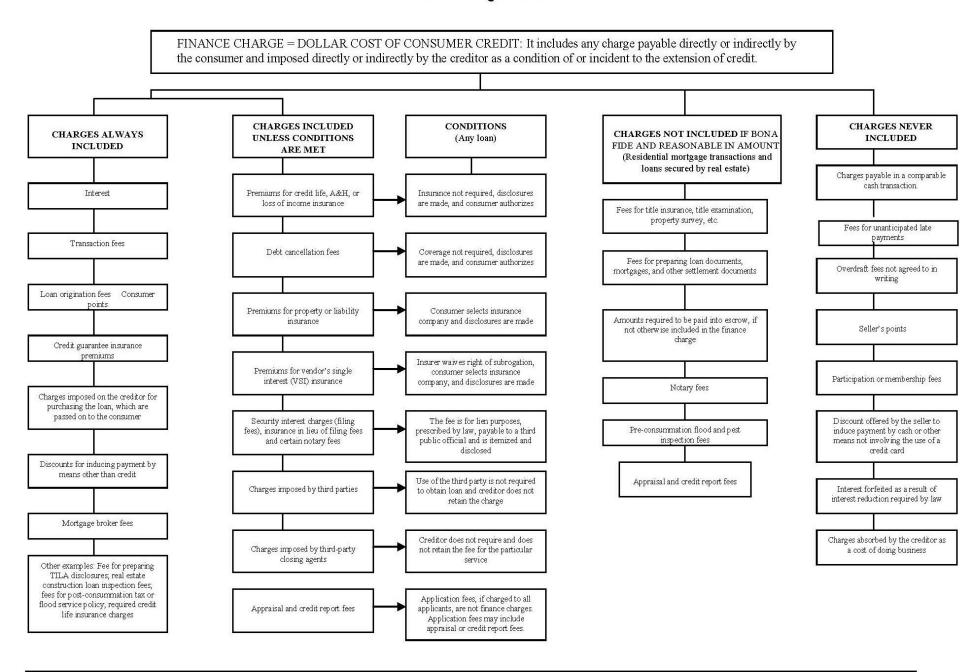
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- Waiver to three-day waiting period
 - Only for bona fide personal financial emergency
- What about corrections?
 - Three-day clock starts again when:
 - Changes to the loans APR outside of tolerances, making it inaccurate (generally 1/8 of a percent or 1/4 of a percent for irregular loans)
 - Changes to the loan product
 - Addition of a prepayment penalty
 - All other changes require borrower to receive revised CD at or before consummation







HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:

SITUATION: THERE ARE 14 COMPETING STANDARDS. 14?! RIDICULOUS!
WE NEED TO DEVELOP
ONE UNIVERSAL STANDARD
THAT COVERS EVERYONE'S
USE CASES.
YEAH!

500N:

SITUATION: THERE ARE 15 COMPETING STANDARDS.



Formatting, Disclosure of Fees





- Itemization
- Clear language
- Consistent terminology
- Abbreviations may be used
- Items must be in alpha order
- Some limits in number of items under certain subheadings
- Use of addenda





Title fees

 All title insurance charges (including closing fee) must be designated by "Title – [description of fee]"

Lenders policy

- Services you can shop for category
- How to calculate: Full premium without any adjustment that might be made for the simultaneous purchase of an owner's title insurance policy
- Can use enhanced policy or endorsements if the lender knows that these products will be purchased





- Owner's policy
 - Services you can shop for category
 - Other category
 - Must be listed as "optional"
 - How to calculate
 - Full owner's title insurance premium, adding the simultaneous issuance premium for the lender's coverage, and then deducting the full premium for lender's coverage





- What does this mean to me?
 - Items likely to appear in different places within a subheading for each transaction
 - Lenders may name similar items differently
 - All parties must collaborate to establish communication of accurate data and responsibilities and expectations





Simultaneous issue

- The problem
 - When both a loan and owner's title insurance policies will be purchased in a transaction (called "simultaneous issuance") the TRID requires the lender or settlement agent to inaccurately disclose the title premiums on the Closing Disclosure
- Why is this a problem?
 - In roughly half the states, a consumer is entitled to discount on loan title insurance policy when an owner's policy will be simultaneously issued
- How does the Rule handle:
 - Regardless of lower, actual simultaneous issue rate for Lender's Policy (LTP), pricing to be shown at full rate (even on CD)
 - If an Owner's Policy (OTP) is also purchased, rate shown for OP is in accordance with CFPB formula – again, not the actual rate charged





The Rule

VS.

Reality

OTP Disclosure = OTP Premium + LTP
Simultaneous Premium - Full LTP
Premium

OTP Actual Charged = Full OTP Premium

LTP Disclosure = Full LTP Premium (with no discounts for Simultaneous Issue)

LTP Actual = LTP Simultaneous Premium

OTP Disclosure = \$368 \$1,237 (OTP Premium) + \$350 (LTP Simultaneous Premium) -\$1,219 (Full LTP Premium

OTP Actual Charged = \$1,237

LTP Disclosure = \$1,219

LTP Actual = \$350

Numbers from Colorado using \$200,000 sales price and \$190,000 loan





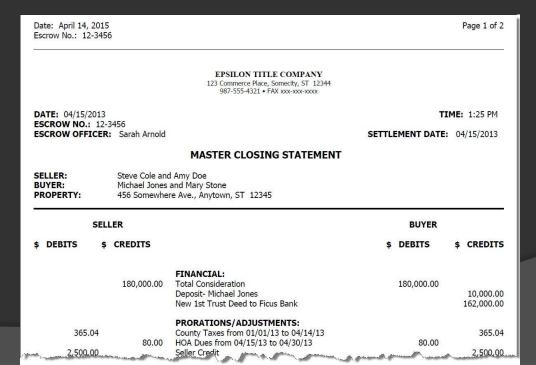


- Will be governed by four main documents
 - Borrower's Closing Disclosure (updated at or before consummation)
 - Seller's Closing Disclosure (provided at or before consummation
 - Final Closing Statement (prepared by the settlement agent)
 - Lender's Closing Instructions
- All documents have different purposes but should match on bottom line





- What is a Closing Statement?
 - A statement showing the actual disbursement of funds in the transaction
 - Groups charges into certain categories
 - Can show both seller and buyer amounts or limit to one side







- Why is a Closing Statement Used?
 - Settlement agents regulatory compliance
 - Additional Information not shown on Closing Disclosure
 - Clarification of (Conflicting) Information shown on the Closing Disclosure
 - Closing (Settlement) Date vs. Closing (Consummation)
 Date
 - Itemization of Aggregated Fees
 - Special CFPB rule disclosure of certain title insurance premiums





- Two Potential Forms
 - Combined Disclosure Form H-25(A)
 - Separate Seller's Disclosure Form H-25(I)
- Who prepares and delivers the Seller's Disclosure?
 - Delivery by the settlement agent
 - Three-day delivery rule applicable?
 - At or before the consummation
 - Copy to the buyer's lender; timing





Bonus: Post-closing Issues

General rules

- CD must show the actual charges imposed on or paid by the consumer
 - except for title insurance charges and items for which average charge conditions were satisfied
- If CD becomes inaccurate before consummation, the creditor shall send corrected disclosures so that the consumer receives the corrected disclosures at or before consummation.
- These changes are still subject to good faith requirements (tolerances)
- Once the initial CD is issued, all changes should be made via an update CD (no more LE)





Post-closing

If changes occur post-closing

- If, within 30 days after closing, an event changes that results in a change to borrower-paid charge from final disclosure, the creditor must provide corrected disclosure within 30 days of receiving that information.
- "Non-numeric" clerical error
 - Must correct within 60 days of closing.
- Seller Paid Items
 - settlement agent to correct 30 days after receipt of changed information.
- Refunds
 - Must provide refunds for tolerance cures and corrected disclosures within 60 days of closing







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ALTA Conferences/Training

- Business Strategies Conference
 - March18-20, Philadelphiameetings.alta.org/bsc
- RESPA/TILA Integration Forums
 - March 5, Dallas
 - March 26, Chicago
 - April 16, Washington, D.C. meetings.alta.org/respa-tila
- TILA-RESPA Integrated
 Disclosure Rule Training DVD
 - 90+ minutes to get staff, customers up to speed
 - Lunch and Learn material

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