OUR MEETING WILL BEGIN SHORTLY



NAIC 2023 SUMMER NATIONAL MEETING

WELCOME TO THE Title Insurance (C) Task Force Meeting

IN-PERSON ATTENDEES:

Wi-Fi Network: NAIC2023; Password (case

sensitive): Summer2023

VIRTUAL ATTENDEES:

- Audio will be muted upon entry
- Use the "Raise Hand" feature to speak
- Enter with video on or off (your choice)
- Use the "Chat" feature for questions, comments, or assistance
- If you have joined by phone, to mute and unmute your line, press *6
- Help: MeetingTechHelp@naic.org or (866) 874-4905

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS





Date: 8/4/23

2023 Summer National Meeting Seattle, Washington

TITLE INSURANCE (C) TASK FORCE

Aug. 14, 2023 3:45 – 5:00 p.m.

Regency Ballroom B - Level 7 - Hyatt Regency Seattle

ROLL CALL

Eric Dunning, Chair	Nebraska	Troy Downing	Montana
Kevin Gaffney, Vice Chair	Vermont	Mike Causey	North Carolina
Mark Fowler	Alabama	Judith L. French	Ohio
Karima M. Woods	District of Columbia	Glen Mulready	Oklahoma
Michael Yaworsky	Florida	Michael Humphreys	Pennsylvania
Doug Ommen	lowa	Elizabeth Kelleher Dwyer	Rhode Island
Vicki Schmidt	Kansas	Michael Wise	South Carolina
James J. Donelon	Louisiana	Larry D. Deiter	South Dakota
Kathleen A. Birrane	Maryland	Scott A. White	Virginia
Grace Arnold	Minnesota		

NAIC Support Staff: Anne Obersteadt/Aaron Brandenburg

AGENDA

1.	Adopt Spring National Meeting Minutes — Eric Dunning (Nebraska)	Attachment 1

- 2. Hear an Update on the Administration of the Survey of State Insurance Laws Regarding Title Data and Title Matters—Eric Dunning (Nebraska)
- 3. Hear an Update on the Compiling of Consumer Complaint Data Related to the Title Industry Chuck Myers (Louisiana)
- 4. Hear a Presentation on Issues with Non-Title Recorded Agreements for Attachment 2
 Personal Services (NTRAPS) Sylvia Smith Turk (Stewart Title)
- 5. Hear a Presentation on Current Fraud Trends in the Title Space, Including Seller Attachment 3
 Impersonation Fraud Thomas Cronkright (CertifID)

Adopt Spring National Meeting Minutes

-Eric Dunning, Chair and Director of the Nebraska Department of Insurance



Draft: 3/28/23

Title Insurance (C) Task Force Louisville, Kentucky March 23, 2023

The Title Insurance (C) Task Force met in Louisville, KY, March 23, 2023. The following Task Force members participated: Eric Dunning, Chair, and Connie Van Slyke (NE); Kevin Gaffney, Vice Chair, and Emily Brown (VT); Mark Fowler represented by Jimmy Gunn (AL); Michael Yaworsky represented by Anoush Brangaccio (FL); Doug Ommen represented by Travis Grassel (IA); Vicki Schmidt represented by Monica Richmeier (KS); James J. Donelon represented by Chuck Myers (LA); Kathleen A. Birrane represented by Mary Kwei (MD); Grace Arnold represented by Paul Hanson (MN); Troy Downing represented by Bob Biskupiak (MT); Mike Causey represented by Tracy Biehn, Timothy Johnson, and Angela Hatchell (NC); Judith L. French represented by Maureen Motter (OH); Glen Mulready represented by Erin Wainner (OK); Michael Humphreys represented by Michael McKenney (PA); Elizabeth Kelleher Dwyer represented by Patrick Smock (RI); Michael Wise represented by Melissa Manning (SC); and Larry D. Deiter represented by Tony Dorschner (SD). Also participating was Michael Conway represented by Peg Brown (CO) and Amy Beard represented by Pat O'Connor (IN).

1. Adopted its 2022 Fall National Meeting Minutes

Commissioner Gaffney made a motion, seconded by Hatchell, to adopt the Task Force's Dec. 14, 2022, minutes (see NAIC Proceedings – Fall 2022, Title Insurance (C) Task Force). The motion passed unanimously.

2. Discussed its Charge to Open Model #628

Director Dunning stated that the Task Force is charged to review the *Title Insurers Model Act* (#628), Section 15C to determine if a request should be made to remove the requirement for the on-site review of underwriting and claims practices. As the pandemic demonstrated, on-site reviews are not always practical. However, based on research done by NAIC legal staff, only eight states adopted the model. Only three of these states still require on-site review. An additional two states require on-site review, but they did not adopt the NAIC model. As a result of the low adoption, Model #628 will be put on the list of models to be reviewed for the Model Law Review Initiative this year. The initiative deals with retention/archiving models, but the full process for this has not yet been finalized. Given this new information, he recommended that the Task Force postpone reviewing Model #628 pending the outcome of its review under the Model Law Review Initiative.

Commissioner Gaffney stated that he supports postponing the review of Model #628. Director Dunning stated that given that there were no objections, the Task Force has a consensus to postpone reviewing Model #628 pending the outcome of its review under the Model Law Review Initiative.

3. Heard an Update on Requested Information from Voxtur

Director Dunning stated that Stacy Mestayer (Voxtur) presented to the Task Force during the 2022 Fall National Meeting on Voxtur's attorney opinion letter (AOL). Following her presentation, the Task Force requested that Voxtur share information on: 1) its operations; 2) whether it has a prominent notice that it does not participate in the guarantee fund in states where applicable; 3) how its carriers are reserving; 4) what due diligence was performed to try and obtain admitted coverage before going to the nonadmitted market; 5) its standard letters and policy; 6) the release of its white paper addressing conflicting characterizations of the Voxtur AOL; and 7) a comparison of the Voxtur AOL and title insurance.

On March 14, Commissioner Gaffney, Director Dunning, and NAIC staff met on a background call with Mestayer to discuss the requested items. Mestayer stated that Voxtur relied on its insurance broker for coverage, and it is working on connecting the Task Force with the broker and carriers for direct communications on insurance questions. She is discussing with Voxtur leadership if there are methods of sharing the other requested information that they are comfortable with, as they have confidentiality concerns.

4. <u>Heard a Presentation on UWM's Alternative to the Traditional Lender Title Process and the FNMA's Pilot</u>
Program on Title Insurance Requirements

Steve Gottheim (American Land Title Association—ALTA) said the new alternatives to title insurance on the market are meant to provide more affordable options to homeowners. However, ALTA worries that the lack of transparency on these products is confusing homeowners' understanding of what they will be protected on. On April 6, 2022, the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) updated its selling guidance on AOLs to permit lenders to obtain either a lender's title insurance policy or, in limited circumstances, an attorney title opinion letter. Shortly thereafter, Voxtur announced that it would be selling an AOL on FNMA loans. In June 2022, the FNMA and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) issued their government-sponsored enterprise (GSE) equitable housing finance plans. These plans were requested of them to help support low- and moderate-income homeownership, especially for minorities. In October 2022, United Wholesale Mortgage (UWM), the largest U.S. mortgage finance company, announced that it would be entering the space through its title review and closing (TRAC) product. While Voxtur's AOL purports to offer owners' coverage, the UWM only offers lenders coverage. In February 2023, there was an article in Politico stating that the FNMA is rumored to be looking at forgoing title insurance. It would serve as a defaqto insurer by waiving the title insurance requirement from lenders and reserving funds for claims related to title matters.

ALTA proposes the following questions to guide the Task Force in its discussions on these topics: 1) how these products are marketed to consumers; 2) what type of title search and curative work is done with these alternatives; 3) what the differences are in coverage and who takes on the additional risk; 4) whether owners' coverage is provided and how it compares to title insurance; 5) whether there is a duty of defense; 6) whether these products are being sold in the market; 7) how these products are licensed; 8) whether their coverage and forms are filed publicly; 9) what level of reserves for future loss the insurer holds; and 10) how these reserves are actuarially determined.

The actual underwriting that goes into these products is critical. About 70% of the cost of title insurance comes from underwriting costs (e.g., search, examination, and curative efforts to ensure a clean record). The potential for an increase in title consumer complaints from insufficient underwriting should be examined. Duty to defense is also critical, as most consumers view title insurance as litigation insurance. Model #628 defines the business of title insurance as "guarantying, warranting, or insuring searches or examinations of title to real property or any interest in real property; or guaranteeing or warranting the status of title as to ownership of or liens on real property and personal property by any person other than the principals to the transaction; or doing or proposing to do any business substantially equivalent to any of the activities listed in this subsection in a manner designed to evade the provisions of this Act."

This is not the first time alternative lighter search products have entered the market stating that they are not title insurance and therefore do not need to be regulated as such. Norwest Mortgage, now Wells Fargo Home Mortgage, offered a similar product to the alternatives entering the market now. In *Norwest Corp. v. State, Dept. of Ins.*, 253 Neb. 574, 571 N.W.2d 628 (1997) and *State, Division of Insurance v. Norwest Corp.*, 1998 S.D. 61, 581 N.W.2d 158, the Court found an alternative product involving a title search and representation that the loan that was in first lien position was title insurance because representation involved a transfer of risk.

The UWM partners with brokers rather than having its own mortgage originators. TRAC products provide lenders' with coverage only, and in-house attorneys write the opinions, creating a question on moral hazard. The purchase price is based on a certain basis point of the loan amount as is owed from the broker to the UWM. This purchase price is not necessarily the price charged from the brokerage company to the consumer. TRAC products are available in Arizona; California; Colorado; Connecticut; Delaware; Florida; Georgia; Illinois; Massachusetts; Michigan; Nevada; New Hampshire; New Jersey; New York; Ohio; Pennsylvania; Rhode Island; Texas; Utah; Virginia; Washington; and Washington, DC. Per frequently asked questions (FAQ) issued to mortgage brokers, the UMW will take on the risk of title defects and issue an AOL. The FNMA is believed to be the sole secondary market purchaser for these products. Despite these products being designed for cost effectiveness, ALTA believes they are more expensive than title insurance in most circumstances. This is particularly true because of the number of states where it is customary for sellers to pay for an owner's policy. There is usually a discount when the loan and owner's policy are purchased together because the underwriting work overlaps. The UWM requires settlement agents to sign a closing indemnification letter, which is a rearranged version of a standard ALTA closing protection letter (CPL). ALTA has concerns about another set of closing letters that only place the agent at risk, instead of an insurer.

ALTA has been engaging directly with the FNMA and the FHLMC to help support the mission of more affordable homeownership. There has been some success with ALTA members offering newer or discounted products to help meet the need for lower closing costs. These include first-time homebuyer discounts, community reinvestment rates, special purpose credit programs, and partnering with state housing agencies.

Commissioner Gaffney asked for more information on the first-time homebuyer discounts and whether there are any regulatory barriers. He also asked what percentage of purchasers purchase an owner's policy versus a lender's policy. Gottheim stated these are rates title companies have filed in a handful of states to offer discounted rates to first-time homebuyers. Occasionally, states will have laws that state that rates cannot be discriminatory, excessive, or unfair, which make it difficult to get a lower rate for first-time homeowners approved. Due to FNMA and FHLMC guidelines, 99% of homebuyers purchase a lender's policy. ALTA national member data indicates that about 75% of homebuyers purchase an owner's policy. The uptake rate for owner's policies is consistent between low-, middle-, and upper-income homebuyers. Commissioner Gaffney stated that he would be interested in seeing ALTA's national data on take-up rates.

McKenney stated that he is concerned that if these alternative products do not include the same extensive search and curative work as occurs with title insurers, there would be an increase in unclean titles that would then increase the price of title insurance. Gottheim stated that ALTA believes the curative work done with the alternative products is not as detailed. ALTA is concerned that if more loans are going through these processes, there will be less of an incentive to fix a legal description issue or an issue with the satisfaction of the loan from two owners that never got recorded. If there is a large enough uptake in these alternative products, title insurers may have to pick up an additional expense item, stemming from the lack of diligence done with the alternative products.

Hanson stated that the \$370,000 mortgage amount used in the example to illustrate the UWM's pricing seems excessive for a product meant to save lower-income buyers money. Gottheim stated that the \$370,000 mortgage pricing example came from the UWM's marketing. The national sales price of a home is \$375,000. ALTA is concerned that these programs are set up to help cherry-pick higher income products. There is a rumor that the FNMA will be taking on title insurance risks only for homes with a 20% down payment. The median down payment for a first-time homebuyer is 7%.

Birny Birnbaum (Center for Economic Justice—CEJ) stated that the cost of title insurance is significant for first-time homebuyers, and while required to purchase it, they have little understanding of it. His daughter purchased a home in Texas for \$225,000, and she was asked to pay several thousands of dollars for title insurance. In Texas,

title insurance includes the search, underwriting, and portions of the closing. The title agent also wanted an additional \$700 for title and escrow. Eventually, the \$700 was removed, as the title insurance policy was supposed to include it. However, most consumers would not have known that they could negotiate its removal. The automated underwriting process includes pulling information from a database, running it through an algorithm, and developing a score that indicates whether the policy is issued automatically. This is a similar process to getting a credit score for a loan. However, a credit score is \$25, and a title insurance policy is \$2,500. Mortgage lenders set up affiliated title agencies or title insurers to monetize access to the consumer. Title insurance is ripe for innovation, disruption, and consumer protection. Iowa guarantees titles, but it does not allow title insurance. A title insurance policy does not guarantee a title; it provides a marketable title.

Gottheim stated that those offering alternative products are asserting that they are not subject to state regulation, despite offering similar products to title insurers. This should concern state insurance regulators. Automated title insurance engines are in their infancy and used in refinancing. Otherwise, the underwriting process is still a very paper and labor-intensive process.

Birnbaum stated that the FNMA's *Barriers to Entry: Closing Costs for First-Time and Low-Income Homebuyers* report was issued Dec. 2, 2021. The report found that closing costs are a meaningful obstacle to sustainable homeownership for first-time and low-income first-time homebuyers, including Black and Hispanic borrowers. Within the low-income first-time homebuyers in the study, 21% of African American and 19% of Hispanic buyers paid closing costs equal to or greater than their down payment. Title insurance is an expensive proposition for first-time homebuyers.

5. <u>Discussed if Additional Questions Should be Added to the Survey of State Laws Before it is Distributed for Update</u>

Director Dunning stated that the Task Force is charged to administer the Survey of State Insurance Laws Regarding Title Data and Title Matters (Survey of State Laws) this year. It was last administered in 2018 and published in 2019. Task Force members were asked to email NAIC staff with any questions they believed should be added to the Survey of State Laws. Additional questions proposed were submitted by Louisiana and Rhode Island, and they are included in the materials. Under the Data Reporting section, Rhode Island proposed adding, "If the number of policies issued is collected, is the number separated by standard title policies and enhanced title policies?" after question 9. Under the Policy Rate and Form Regulation section, Rhode Island proposed adding, "Does the department set requirements for standard title policies? For enhanced title policies?" after guestion 12. Under the Procedural Regulation section, Louisiana proposed adding two questions: 1) "Is there a statutory requirement for an attorney opinion letter concerning the title examination for the issuance of a title insurance policy?"; and 2) "Is there a statutory standard for the information contained in: a title examination? A title opinion letter?" Under the Insurer-Agent Relationship section, Rhode Island proposed adding, "What are the requirements for title insurers to confirm/verify valid license status of title agents? How often is confirmation/verification completed?" after question 47. Rhode Island also proposed adding a new category for Title Opinion Letters, with the following questions: "1) Does the state department regulate title opinion letters?"; 2) "Does the state department regulate the pricing of title opinion letters?"; 3) "Does the state license the entity that generates the title opinion letters?"; 4) "What license is required?"; and 5) "Are title opinion letter forms and rates filed with the state department?"

Smock stated that he is supportive of all the questions, and he particularly liked the ones suggested by Louisiana. Birnbaum stated that the CEJ appreciates the proposed questions, and he has no further questions to propose.

Commissioner Gaffney made a motion, seconded by McKenney, to add the proposed questions to the Survey of State Laws. The motion passed unanimously.

Having no further business, the Title Insurance (C) Task Force adjourned.

Hear an Update on the Administration of the Survey of State Insurance Laws Regarding Title Data and Title Matters

-Eric Dunning, Chair and Director of the Nebraska Department of Insurance



Hear an Update on the Compiling of Consumer Complaint Data Related to the Title Industry

-Chuck Myers, Deputy Commissioner, Property and Casualty, Louisiana Department of Insurance



Hear a Presentation on Issues with Non-Title Recorded Agreements for Personal Services (NTRAPS)

- Sylvia Smith Turk, Division President, Stewart Title





Background on NTRAPS

These agreements obligate the current owner to use the other party's services in the future, and further attempt to bind successor owners by purporting to create a real property interest.

Failure to comply with these agreements may give rise to a lien against the property to secure liquidated damages.

The way these agreements are marketed to property owners and the terms, duration, and enforcement of these agreements are concerning. There are no regulatory disclosure requirements regarding these agreements.

Consumers may not fully understand the implications of these agreements.

The act of recording NTRAPS in property records can create a long-term barrier to the sale or refinancing of real estate or hamper estate administration.

The practice of submitting NTRAPS for inclusion in property records characterized as liens, covenants, encumbrances, or security interests in exchange for money recently emerged throughout the country.



HOW HAS THIS IMPACTED CONSUMERS?

HOW HAS THIS IMPACTED TITLE OPERATIONS?

ALTA's Position on NTRAPS

ALTA supports efforts to protect consumers by prohibiting the filing of unfair real estate fee agreements in property records, a practice that creates impediments and increases the cost and complexity of selling, refinancing, or transferring real estate.

ALTA advocates for state laws and regulations preventing enforcement of Non-Title Recorded Agreements for Personal Services (NTRAPS).

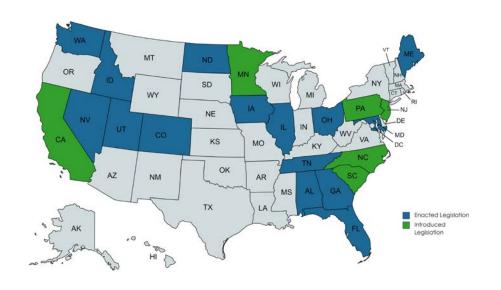


ALTA's Model Legislative Bill

The model legislation accomplishes four things:

- ✓ Makes agreements unenforceable
- ✓ Prohibits the recording of these agreements in property records
- Creates penalties for recording these agreements in property records
- ✓ Provides for recovery of damages and removal of agreements from property records.

Enactment of State-Level Policy



30+ Bills Introduced in 21 States

15 Laws Passed

Crested with mapphort re



Attorney General Action

WHIOTV

I-Team: Troubled real estate company ordered to halt business practices, Ohio AG says



NC Attorney General, lawmakers working to end 'predatory' real estate agreements

Six States have filed complaints:

- ✓ Florida
- ✓ Massachusetts
- ✓ New Jersey
- ✓ North Carolina
- ✓ Ohio
- ✓ Pennsylvania





Hear a Presentation on Current Fraud Trends in the Title Space, Including Seller Impersonation Fraud

- Thomas Cronkright, Co-Founder and CEO of CertiflD



The State of Wire Fraud:

2023 Fraud Trends in the Title Industry



A Persistent Threat Business Email Compromise (BEC)

DID YOU KNOW?

How BEC Works:





The Monetization of BEC Wire Fraud

BEC Growth

BEC targets businesses and individuals performing transfers of funds.

Cryptocurrency has enabled accelerated funds movement.

Compromise has evolved into spoofed phone, video, websites, etc.

BEC losses increased by 4x over the past five years.



INTRODUCTION

Why is wire fraud such a problem in real estate?

Open source information, MLS data syndication and multiple transactional parties make real estate a top target.



Real estate transactions are **complex**



They involve a lot of money and a lot of people (8 different parties on average)



Much of the information scammers need to trick you is **publicly available** on the internet



The COVID-19 pandemic led to a rapid growth in digital closings without creating a safety net



"Wire fraud is one of the largest and underpriced risks to our industry, and that's why Stewart has been making significant investments into the right technologies like CertifID.."

- Fred Eppinger, CEO of Stewart Title



For a summary of our 2022 cybercrime analysis: https://www.certifid.com/infographic/2022-cybercrime-trends

State of Wire Fraud

Latest Trends and Forecast

Technology Advances

The Weaponization of Digital Resources

THE FUTURE OF WIRE FRAUD

The cyber risk digital divide.

Emerging technologies and expanded personal digital footprints create a growing divide between businesses that protect their customers and those that don't.



Vulnerable businesses

- Reliant on belief in trusted communications.
- Focus on manual detection of suspicious behavior.
- Believe they're too small to be a target.



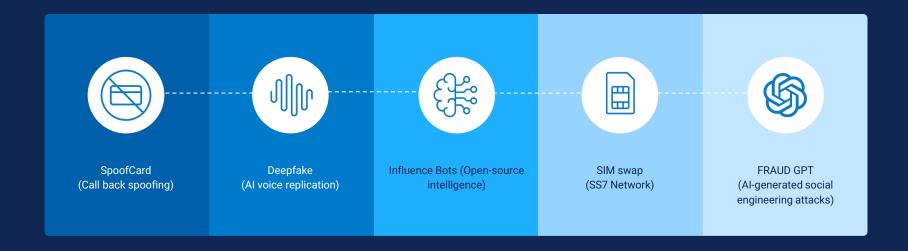
Protected businesses

- Verify identities before sharing sensitive information.
- Leverage technology to inspect every case thoroughly and efficiently.
- Know that everyone is a target.

THE FUTURE OF WIRE FRAUD

New tech = advanced social engineering.

Scammers have access to more resources than ever before to perfect their attacks and divert funds.







"We've made huge strides in awareness on wire fraud. Now, in addition to providing resources and education, we've codified the use of wire verification services as an industry best practice for 2023."

Diane Tomb

CEO of ALTA (American Land Title Association)



Wire Fraud Trends

Buyer Closing Funds

Wire Fraud Trends

Seller Impersonation

SELLER VACANT PROPERTY

Sellers are being impersonated to sell unoccupied property.

As a result of a continued dip in home sales, cybercrime rings have turned to new tactics to make up for the lower housing market transaction volume that they can target. Here's how these new vacant property scams work:





Seller Impersonation Scams - Case Study 1

County Register of Deeds Information

Parcel Identification

Parcel Number: 41-13-22-431-

Government Unit: 51 - CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS

Owner Name One: KENNETH B

Owner Name Two:

Property Address: RAVINE DR NW

Property Classification: 402 - RESIDENTIAL-VACANT

School District Number & Name: 41010 - GRAND RAPIDS CITY SCH DIST





Taxing Authority Information

Owner and Taxpayer Information					
	Owner	KENNETH B 1236 COMSTOCK PL NEWBURY PARK, CA 91320-5805		Taxpayer	SEE OWNER INFORMATION
☐ General Information for Tax Year 2023					
	Property Class	402 RESIDENTIAL-VACANT		Unit	51 CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS
	School District	GRAND RAPIDS CITY SCH DIST		Assessed Value	\$24,700
	LOT	83E *253E *78.4*209E		Taxable Value	\$12,320
	DWELLING UNITS	Please contact Planning Department for Property Use Verification at (616)-456-4100		State Equalized Value	\$24,700
	GR USE CODE	Not Available		Date of Last Name Change	01/20/2004
	AV NOTICE	Not Available		Notes	Not Available
	Historical District	No		Census Block Group	Not Available
	STYLE/ACTS	Not Available		Exemption	No Data to Display



Identity Created from Open-Source Information



\$45,000 List Price

Real Estate Listing on MLS

REDFIN City, Address, School, Agent, ZIP 1-844-759-7732 Buy Rent Sell Redfin Premier Mortgage Real Est Favorite Edit Facts Share Property Details Sale & Tax History Public Facts Sale and tax history for 6 Ravine Dr Nw Sale History Tax History Today Mar 21, 2023 Pending Date MiRealSource-MiMLS #70303812 Price Mar 12, 2023 Listed (Active) MiRealSource-MiMLS #70303812 Date Price Street View Is this your home? Ravine Dr Nw, Grand Rapids, MI 49504 Mar, 2023 Track this home's value and nearby Acre (Lot) sales activity Mar 21, 2023 Pending REALCOMP #65023007186 Price Date I own 634 Ravine Dr Nw Off Market Mar 12, 2023 Listed (Active) REALCOMP #65023007186 Date Price



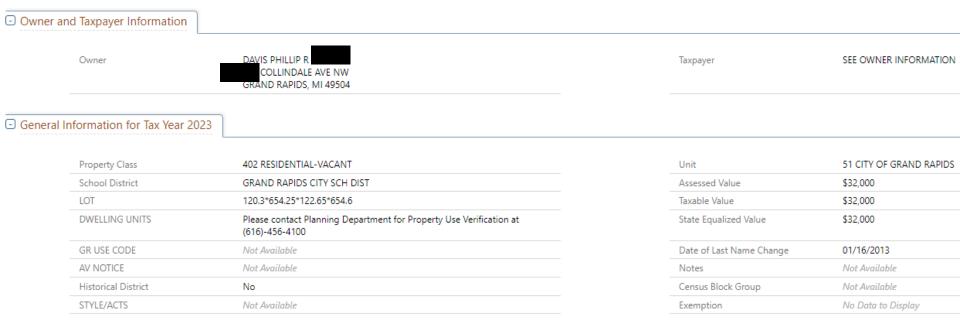
County Register of Deeds Information







Taxing Authority Information





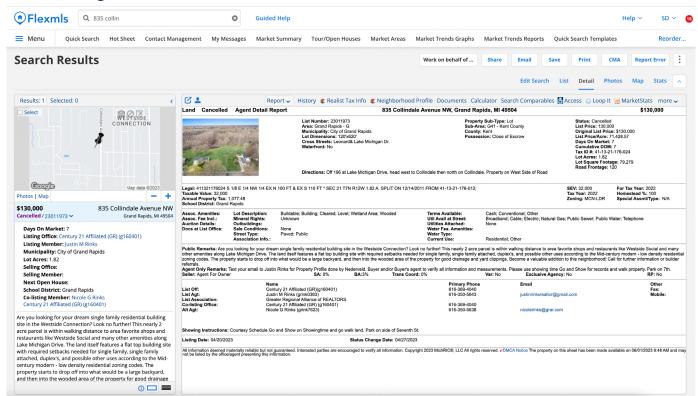
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Real Estate Listing on MLS

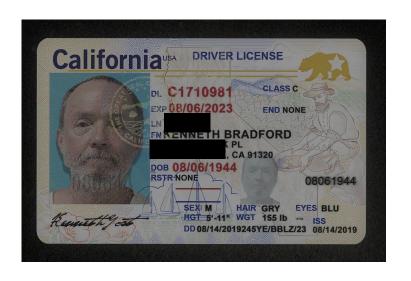
\$130,000 List Price





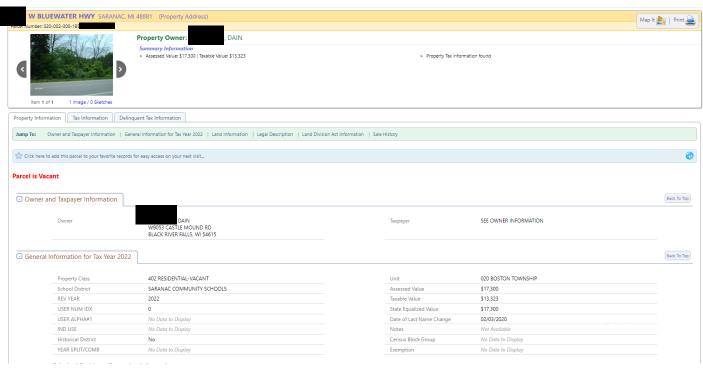
Seller Impersonation Scams – Organized and Coordinated Syndicates





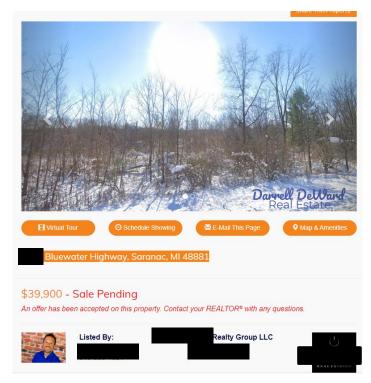


Taxing Authority Information



Real Estate Listing on MLS

\$39,900 List Price





From: T

@gmail.com>

Sent: Saturday, March 35, 3033 6:49 PM

To: Dain

@outlook.com>

Subject: Re: Closing date

Hey Dain-

I just wanted you to know we closed successfully on the Bluewater Hwy property. The buyer signed late Thursday afternoon. I want to thank you for your business. I'm glad everything worked out the way it did. Everyone seems happy- that's the goal. 👍



Eric didn't hear back from you so I thought I'd at least get you copies of your closing documents. Please see the attachments for all the signed copies- one is the buyer set and one is your set. If you have any questions about anything, just let me know.

It's my understanding that the title company still has your funds. So just let me know what you want me to have them do and I'll make that happen.

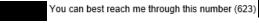
Re: Closing date



i) If there are problems with now this message is displayed, click here to view it in a web browser.
Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.



I'm sorry for the late reply, I was sick and could not do anything, here is my social security number-This is the Account information:



Bank- Bank of the West Paribas Account Name- Dain Account number- 07:

Bank Address- 800 22nd Ave. Coralville, LA. 52241



The real owner was contacted and the sale was completed!





County Register of Deeds Information

Parcel Identification

Parcel Number: 41-14-18-203

Government Unit: 51 - CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS

Owner Name One:

Owner Name Two:

Property Address: NORT ST NE

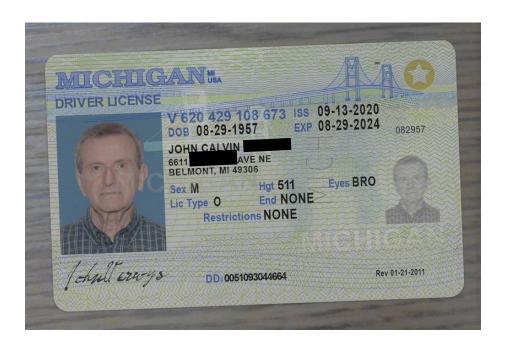
Property Classification: 402 - RESIDENTIAL-VACANT

School District Number & Name: 41010 - GRAND RAPIDS CITY SCH DIST



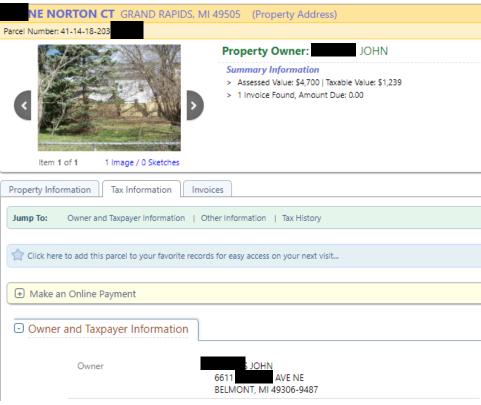


Identity Created from Open-Source Information





Taxing Authority Information





Red flags that thwarted the scam:

- Phone number 206-422-7263 (Seattle, WA)
- Phone listed to a Sarden Trikisha
- Bad connection and difficult to hear
- Text messaging starts after broken phone call
- Fraudster thought value was ~\$150K and real value was ~\$30K





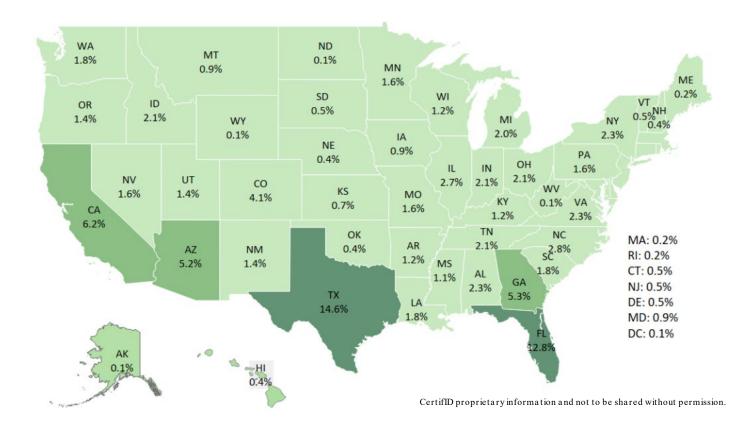
SELLER VACANT PROPERTY

Land sales as a percentage of total sales.

Florida and Texas are the by far the top two states in terms of vacant land makeup in total deal mix.

2021 Land Market Survey, Realtors Land Institute and National Association of Realtors.





Seller Impersonation Scams

ID Validation v. Identity Verification

THE FUTURE OF WIRE FRAUD

Seller impersonation will continue to climb.

Fraudsters profile vacant or non-owner occupied property and impersonate the owner in order to steal the proceeds.

Download this recently issued US Secret Service advisory so you know what to look for:

US Secret Service: Vacant Lot Advisory



Real Estate Scams

Vacant Properties

The U.S. Secret Service has observed a sharp increase in reports of real estate fraud associated with vacant and unencumbered property. Criminals are posing as real property owners and through a series of impersonations are negotiating the sale of properties which are vacant or lien free. Criminals are using similar techniques that continue to be deployed in real estate specific Business Email Compromise (BEC) schemes, to include open-source research. Visit the Secret Service website for guides on BECs and other cyber-enabled financial crimes.

the scheme

- The criminal searches public records to identify real estate that is free of mortgage or other liens and the identity of the property owner. These often include vacant lots or rental properties.
- The criminal poses as the property owner and contacts a real estate agent to list the targeted property for sale, and requests it being listed below current market value to generate immediate interest.
- The criminal, posing as the property owner, demonstrates preference for a cash buyer, and quickly accepts an offer.
- The criminal, posing as the property owner, refuses to sign closing documents in person, and requests a remote notary signing.
- The criminal (or co-conspirator) also impersonates the notary and provides falsified documents to title company or closing attorney.
- Title company or closing attorney unwittingly transfers the closing proceeds to criminal.
- All communication is electronic, not in person.

The fraud is often discovered when recording the transfer of documents with the relevant county. This scheme has particularly affected elderly and foreign real property owners, but it is not limited to these groups, because there are no means to automatically notify the legitimate owners. Therefore, the burden of verification is on the real estate and title companies.

how to prevent

- Independently search for the identity and a recent picture of the property seller.
- √ Request an in-person or virtual meeting and to see their government issued identification.
- Be on alert when a seller accepts an offer below market value in exchange for receiving the payment in cash and/or closing quickly.
- ✓ Never allow a seller to arrange their own notary closing.
- Use trusted title companies and attorneys for the exchange of closing documents and funds.



Wire Fraud Trends

Mortgage Payoffs

Payoff Fraud Caught: \$1.6M

- Title company received a PDF with payoff instructions via lender email
- Submitted for verification by PayoffProtect and flagged as high risk
- CertifID spoke with the lender and servicer and confirmed fraud within hours
- Fraudster then sent a 2nd set of false instructions, also caught by the team before accurate instructions were finally obtained

```
The preferred method for expedited payoff remittance is by wire transfer. Wire to:

Bank: Chase Bank, Trenton, NJ, ABA Nbr.

Beneficiary Name:

Beneficiary Address:

BNF Account Number:

Originator to BNF Info: Attention Payoff Department
Include sender's contact name and phone number
```



Mortgage Payoff Scams

Banking Crisis and Account Changes

Wire Fraud Trends

Money Laundering and Loss

2022 TRENDS

Fraud cases climbed at an unprecedented rate.

The CertifID Fraud Recovery Services (FRS) team received an unprecedented number of reports of wire fraud.



145%

increase in cases reported, year over year



1 in 4

cases submitted could be worked



\$158k

average loss reported per case



6.5 days

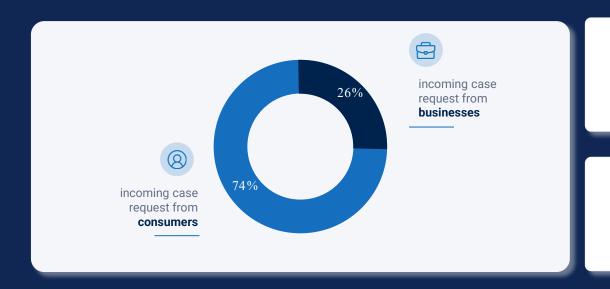
average time from incident to recovery



2022 TRENDS

Businesses suffered losses 3x as large as those of consumers

Consumers are hit more often, but businesses are hit for larger sums.



\$294, 573

Average wire fraud loss for business cases

\$106,557

Average wire fraud loss for consumer cases



Wire Fraud Trends

Lowering Risk and Mitigating Loss

THE FUTURE OF WIRE FRAUD

A layered approach.

Education and engagement

Technology to lower risk

Insurance coverage to protect from loss

Incident response plan to mitigate impact



Education

Protection Software



Insurance



Incident Response

Thank you



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