

Power of Attorney

For Your Real Estate Transaction

Equity Title is in the business of protection. An element of that protection process is to verify that the conveyance of title is “*in fact*” done by the persons who have the authority to make that conveyance (based on documents of record).

A Power of Attorney is a document in which you state that you give someone else the authority to make certain decisions on your behalf.

EIGHT HELPFUL FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW:

1) If a new loan is being obtained:

A) You should contact borrower’s/buyer’s lender to see if they will allow the use of a Power of Attorney to execute their loan documents, and determine the type of Power of Attorney, i.e. general, specific, etc., they may require.

B) Make sure that the principal’s and attorney in fact’s names are consistent with loan documents and escrow instructions, as well as how the principal holds the record title.

2) If a sale is involved: Make sure that the principal’s name is consistent with the way he/she holds the record title and that the attorney in fact executes the conveyance document consistent with his/her name shown on the Power of Attorney.

3) A Power of Attorney must be notarized and recorded in the County Recorder’s office in which the subject property is located.

4) Although there are no statutes of limitation governing the term of Power of Attorney, the Power of Attorney itself may impose a deadline for its use.

Note A: All Powers of Attorney expire on the date of death of the principal.

Note B: Please consult your legal or estate planning professional when contemplating use of a California durable statutory Power of Attorney.

Note C: A Power of Attorney that is already of record, or is more than 12 months old, may require a title company to call for a recordable “*Affidavit confirming authority under Power of Attorney*” (California Probate Code Section 4305) to be recorded at the close of a sale or loan transaction.

5) Depending on whether the transaction involves a sale or refinance, the key words that a title company or lender may look for in the section that specifies the attorney in fact’s power are: to “*convey,*” “*mortgage,*” “*encumber,*” “*executed deed,*” and “*execute deed of trust.*”

6) The person signing for the principal is called an “*attorney in fact.*”

7) Be sure the attorney in fact executes the document consistent with the requirements of the County Recorder as follows:

John Doe by Jane Doe his Attorney-in-Fact

(Must be in the Attorney-in-Fact’s own handwriting)

John Doe by Jane Doe his Attorney-in-Fact

8) A title company will not insure an attorney in fact conveying the principal’s property to himself/herself.



EQUITY TITLE[®]
COMPANY
Part of the TRG Family of Companies