seller impersonation fraud

TITLE INDUSTRY RED FLAGS & BEST PRACTICES

SELLER IMPERSONATION FRAUD

is different from the many frauds the title industry must watch for and avoid. This is basically an identity theft where the fraudster pretends to be the seller and tricks Realtors, buyers and title companies into believing they are the property owner who wants to sell the property.

FRAUDSTERS

are impersonating property owners to illegally sell commercial or residential property. Sophisticated fraudsters are using the real property owner's Social Security and driver's license numbers in the transaction, as well as legitimate notary credentials, which may be applied without the notary's knowledge.

Fraudsters prefer to use email and text messages to communicate, allowing them to mask themselves and commit crime from anywhere.

Due to the types of property being targeted, it can take months or years for the actual property owner to discover the fraud. Property monitoring services offered by county recorder's offices are helpful, especially if the fraud is discovered prior to the transfer of money.



beware of red flags

CONSIDER HEIGHTENED SCRUTINY OR HALT A TRANSACTION WHEN A SELLER



Wants a cash buyer

Is refusing to attend the signing and claims to be out of state or country

Is difficult to reach via phone and only wants to communicate by text or email, or refuses to meet via video call

Demands proceeds be wired

Refuses or is unable to complete multifactor authentication or identity verification

Wants to use their own notary

CONSIDER HEIGHTENED SCRUTINY OR HALT A TRANSACTION WHEN A PROPERTY

Is vacant or non-owner occupied, such as investment property, vacation property, or rental property

Has a different address than the owner's address or tax mailing address

Has no outstanding mortgage or liens

Is for sale or sold below market value





CONTACT SELLER USING INDEPENDENT SOURCES

- Contact the seller directly at an independently discovered and validated phone number
- Mail the seller at the address on tax records, property address, and grantee address (if different)
- Ask the real estate agent if they have personal or verified knowledge of the seller's identity



MANAGE THE NOTARIZATION

- Require the notarization be performed by a vetted and approved remote online notary, if authorized in your state.
- If remote online notarization is not available, the title company should select the notary. Examples include arranging for the seller to go to an attorney's office, title agency, or bank that utilizes a credential scanner or multifactor authentication to execute documents.



VERIFY THE SELLER'S IDENTITY

- Send the seller a link to go through identity verification using a third-party service provider (credential analysis, KBA,
- · Run the seller's email and phone number through a verification program
- Ask conversational questions to ascertain seller's knowledge of property information not readily available in public records
- Conduct additional due diligence as needed



USE THE PUBLIC RECORD

- Compare the seller's signature to previously recorded documents
- Compare the sales price to the appraisal, historical sales price, or tax appraisal value



CONTROL THE DISBURSEMENT

- Use a wire verification service or confirm wire instructions match account details on seller's disbursement authorization form
- Require a copy of a voided check with a disbursement authorization form
- Require that a check be sent for seller proceeds rather than a wire



FILE FRAUD REPORTS

- IC3.gov
- Local law enforcement
- State law enforcement, including the state bureau of investigation and state attorney general
- Secretary of state for notary violations



FIGHT FRAUD WITH INDUSTRY **PARTNERS**

- Educate real estate professionals in your community, such as country recorders, real estate agents, real estate listing platforms, banks, and lenders
- Host educational events at the local or state level Alert your title insurance underwriter of
- fraud attempts

