



CHICAGO TITLE OF NEVADA

TITLE & ESCROW

A GUIDE FOR BUYERS AND SELLERS

THE PRELIMINARY
TITLE REPORT

ESCROW
ESSENTIALS

TOP TIPS



WELCOME: A MESSAGE FROM LEADERSHIP

Welcome to Chicago Title of Nevada!

Chicago Title is a member of the Fidelity National Financial (NYSE:FNF) family of companies, a leading provider of title insurance, mortgage services, and diversified services. The nations largest title insurance company. We pride ourselves in our service and the ability to restructure our workflow to meet that of our clients. We understand that as our customer, you need Chicago Title to make the process of your transaction as seamless and as smooth as possible!

With over 1,100 title companies, and 16,000 employees throughout the United States and Canada, our title insurance and settlement services business is truly nationwide, but also extremely connected to the local markets we serve. Whether you are a first time home buyer, sophisticated developer, or investor, our talented and industry-specific management teams, as well as motivated, provide a professional workforce with market- specific knowledge and expertise that create value for our clients, customers, and shareholders by maintaining industry-leading margins and service levels. Our collaborative management process is aligned with market demands, ensuring our operations consider local market conditions when leveraging technology and work process in order to improve efficiencies.

Our goal is to foster and support a corporate culture where our employees and manager seek to operate independently and profitably at the local level, while continually learning and improving performance based on best practices shared across the enterprise. This hands-on management approach has successfully built our title business over an extended period of time, resulting in us attaining the size, scope, and leading presence in the industry today.



Kerrie Kissane

KERRIE KISSANE

PRESIDENT | COUNTY MANAGER

CHICAGO TITLE LAS VEGAS

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WHAT IS TITLE INSURANCE?

Title Insurance provides the basic and essential protection for home ownership. Since a home purchase is usually the largest single financial investment most people make in their lifetime, the importance of fully protecting this investment cannot be overemphasized. As with many other insurance products with which you are probably already familiar, Title Insurance exists to minimize risk to your investment.

Title insurance differs from conventional insurance in the following ways:

- It protects the insured from future losses arising from events of the past.
- The premium is a one time fee paid at issuance.
- The Owner's policy remains in effect for as long as the owner and their heirs retain interest in the property. The Lender's policy expires when the mortgage has been fully satisfied.

There are two main categories of risk Title insurance covers:

- Hidden hazards (forgery, fraud, impersonator, incompetence of grantor or mortgagor, unknown heirs, etc.) which cannot be detected in the examination of title.
- Human error - it's a fact of life that people over time have made errors on documentation that affects title to a property, and with Title insurance you are protected from issues arising from these defects.

The role of the title company is to search for and examine public records. The facts uncovered during the initial search will determine:

- Whether the person selling the property is or is not, in fact, the legal owner of the property.
- That the "estate" or degree of ownership being sold is currently and accurately vested with the seller.
- The presence of any unsatisfied liens which must be satisfied before "clear title" can be conveyed.
- Existing restrictions, easements, rights of way or other rights granted to others who are not owners which may limit the right of ownership.
- The status of property taxes and other public or private assessments.

Chicago Title provides homeowners peace of mind by protecting their interest in the property and the safety of their investment.

These facts will be presented in a preliminary title report. This report is issued to the mortgage lender, in the case of a lender's policy, or purchaser, in the case of an owner's policy, before the close of escrow.



THE IMPORTANCE OF TITLE INSURANCE

What if a title search fails to uncover an existing defect?

These are commonly referred to as “hidden risks” and do arise from time to time. They are undiscovered defects which may arise long after you have bought your home. Protection against loss from claims on real estate, which cannot be discovered by examination of the public records, is an important benefit which title insurance provides. The title to the home which you have paid for—and to which you have received a deed—could be seriously threatened or completely lost by circumstances such as forgery, confusion due to similar names, error in the records—to cite just a few hazards.

Title insurance at its core protects you, the insured, against lawsuits challenging your interest as lawful holder of title. By taking steps to minimize risk at the time of issuance, you will be protected against loss of title. Chicago Title provides you peace of mind knowing that the investment you've made in your home is a safe one. If you have any questions concerning your coverage, please contact your local Chicago Title office.

*Title insurance mitigates
the risk of loss of title,
giving you peace of mind
on your investment.*

How does a title insurance policy protect against all these dangers?

If a claim is made against your title as insured, Chicago Title Insurance Company protects you by:

1. Defending your title, in court if necessary, in accordance with the terms of your policy.
2. Bearing the cost of settling the claim if it proves valid, in order to protect your title in accordance with the terms of your policy.



THE BIG 4

KEY ITEMS TO LOOK FOR ON YOUR TITLE COMMITMENT

1

YOUR NAME ON THE TITLE

Is your name reflected appropriately on the commitment for how you, as the buyer, would like to take title (ex - Jane Doe vs. Jane T. Doe)?

2

YOUR PURCHASE OR LOAN PRICE

Ensure the purchase price and/or loan amount are reflected accurately on the commitment.

3

RESTRICTIONS

Are there easements, covenants, or other restrictions on the commitment that can impact the way that you, the buyer, intend to use the property?

4

UP-TO-DATE PRELIMINARY TITLE REPORT

Is the Preliminary Title Report up to date? Should the report be more than a few weeks old, please contact us to see if there are any changes or supplemental reports that have been issued.

ADDITIONAL TITLE REVIEW

-  Confirm **your name** is formatted appropriately, and ensure spelling is correct
-  Confirm the **policy type** is accurate for the transaction.
-  Confirm the **seller's name** matches on both the Preliminary Title Report and the purchase and sale agreement.
-  Confirm the **purchase price** and/or **loan amount** are reflected accurately on the commitment.
-  Review **easements, covenants,** and any **restrictions** recorded against the property.
-  Promptly address **“Red Flags”** on your report. Inquire as to the appropriate action needed to ensure a timely closing.
-  Make note of **“Yellow Flags”** on your commitment. Confirm removal, or understand their impact, prior to closing.





8 COMMON WAYS TO HOLD TITLE IN NEVADA

Title to real property in Nevada may be held by individuals either in Sole Ownership or in Co-ownership. Co-ownership of real property occurs when title is held by two or more persons. There are several variations as to how title may be held in each type of ownership. The following brief summaries reference some of the common examples of Sole Ownership and Co-Ownership.

SOLE OWNERSHIP

A man or woman who is not married

- Example: John Doe, a single man.

An unmarried man or woman: A man or woman, who having been married, is legally divorced.

- Example: John Doe, an unmarried man.

CO-OWNERSHIP

Community Property: Property acquired by husband and wife or either during marriage, other than by gift, bequest, devise, descent, or as the separate property of either is presumed community property.

- Example: John Doe and Mary Doe, husband and wife, as community property.
- Example: John Doe and Mary Doe, husband and wife.
- Example: John Doe, a married man.

Joint Tenancy: Joint and equal interests in land, owned by two or more individuals created under a single instrument with right of survivorship.

- Example: John Doe and Mary Doe, husband, and wife, as joint tenants.

Tenancy in Common: Under tenancy in common, the co-owners own undivided interest, but unlike joint tenancy, these interests need not be equal in quantity, and may arise at different times. There is no right of survivorship each tenant owns an interest, which on his or her death vests in his or her heirs or devisee.

- Example: John-Doe, a single man, as to an undivided 3/4th interest, and George Smith, a single man, as to an undivided 1/4th interest as tenants in common.

Trust: Title to real property in Nevada may be held in trust. The trustee of the trust holds title pursuant to the terms of the trust for the benefit of the trustor /beneficiary. The preceding summaries are a few of the more common ways to take title to real property in Nevada and are provided for informational purposes only. There are significant tax and legal consequences on how you hold title. We strongly suggest contacting an attorney and or CPA for specific advice on how you should actually vest your title.

Community Property with Right of Survivorship: Community property of a husband and wife, when expressly declared shall upon the death of one of the spouses pass to the survivor without administration, subject to the same procedures as property held in joint tenancy

LIVELOOK | POINT, CLICK, AND VIEW

At the time of receiving your Preliminary Title Report via email, you will also receive a hyperlink that will direct you to your LiveLOOK page, similar to the one displayed below. LiveLOOK converts your .pdf file into a live web page where you can navigate your commitment easily and conveniently. LiveLOOK provides a color-coded system that will help you identify the items that will likely affect closing.

Yellow Flags:

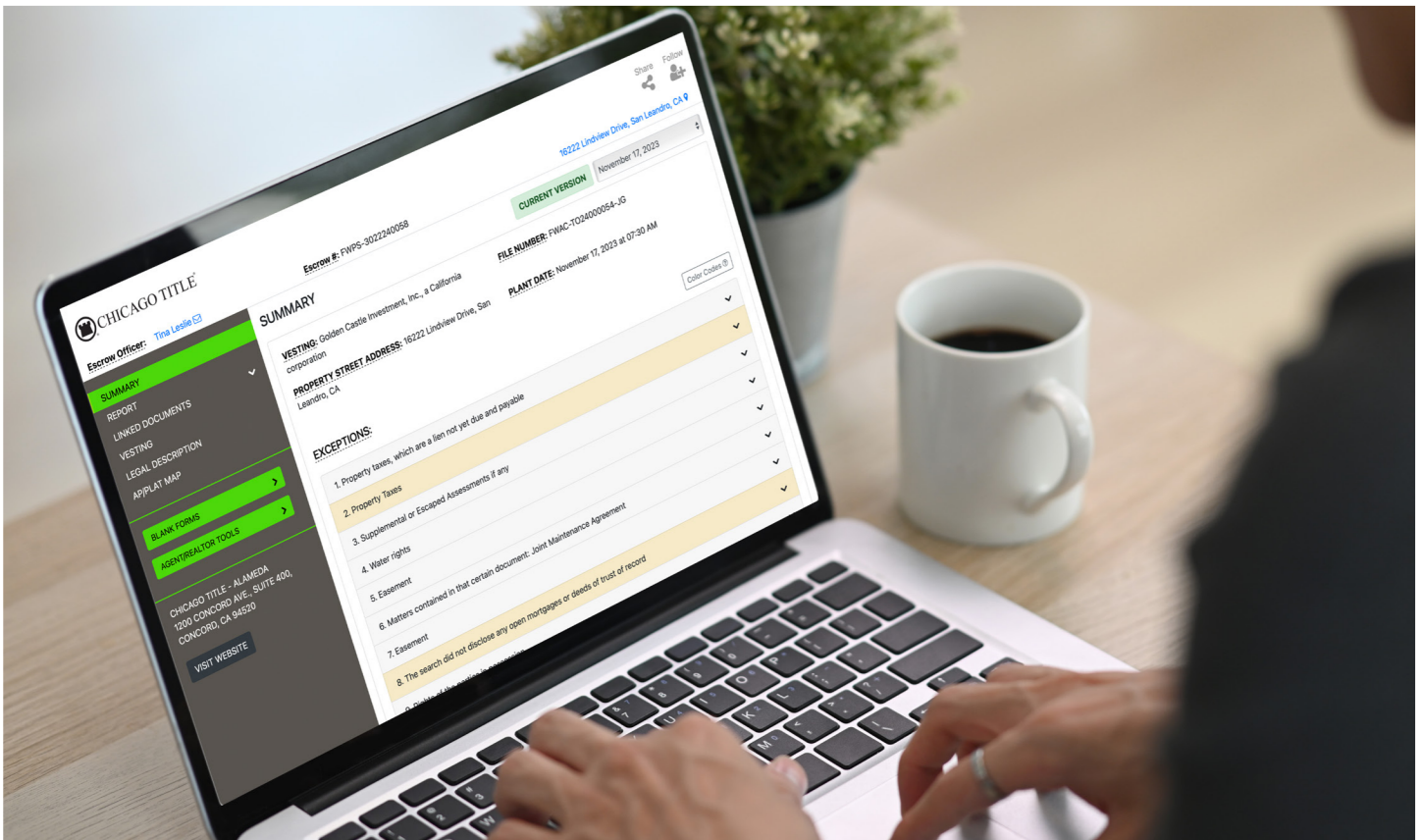
Items you typically expect to see on a title report, which need some action, such as Deeds of Trust or current property taxes. These items likely have to be paid at closing.

Red Flags:

Items you would not necessarily expect to see on a title report, which could impede the closing, such as liens, judgments, delinquencies, uninsured deeds, bankruptcy and other court actions.

Examples of Red Flag Items that Might Impede Closing:

- The effect of deeds, including the interest created by Revocable Transfer upon Death Deed
- Any recorded lien, such as unpaid utility or Homeowner's Association dues
- Delinquent taxes
- Notices of Pending Actions, such as zoning or land use violations
- Notice of Trustee's Sale (foreclosure notice)





TYPES OF COVERAGE

Please visit our website at www.usechicagotitle.com for a complete chart showing a deeper comparison of the three forms of coverage below:

1. Homeowner's Title Insurance Policy:

The Homeowner's Policy is only available on single family homes to fourplexes. It must be owned by a "natural person" and not an entity such as a corporation or an LLC. In addition to the protections offered in the Standard Policy, the Homeowner's Policy extends coverage beyond the issue date.

Examples include:

- You cannot use the land because use as a single family residence violates an existing zoning law or regulation.
- You are forced to remove your existing structures which encroach onto an easement or over a building set-back line even if the easement or building set-back line is excepted in your title policy.
- Your neighbor builds any structure after the policy date, other than boundary walls or fences, which encroach onto your land.
- You do not have both actual vehicular and pedestrian access to and from the land based upon a legal right.

2. ALTA Standard Owners Policy:

The Owner's Standard Policy will cover the buyer against issues that could be discovered by an examination of Public Record.

Examples of these would be:

- A document upon which your title is based was not properly filed, recorded or indexed in the Public Records.
- Someone else has a right to limit your use of the land.
- Someone else claims to have rights affecting your title arising out of forgery or impersonation.
- Someone else owns an interest in your title.

3. ALTA Extended Owners Policy:

The Extended Owner's Policy offers the most extensive title insurance as it covers not only matters of Public Record but also insures issues that are revealed as a result of a physical inspection or survey of the property. This is commonly issued for high value residential properties, large parcels of vacant land and commercial properties.

Policy coverage examples include:

- You are forced to remove your existing structures because they encroach onto your neighbor's land.
- Someone else has a legal right to, and does refuse to perform a contract to purchase the land, lease it or make a mortgage loan on it because your neighbor's existing structures encroach onto the land.

ESCROW & THE CLOSING PROCESS

Escrow is a financial arrangement between two parties that then enlist a neutral third-party to hold money, paperwork, and assets before a transaction is finalized.

Escrow is required to follow mutual written instructions from all parties. Escrow will coordinate with the buyer, seller, and lenders, as the middleman, to make sure that the buyer and seller uphold their agreement.

What do closing costs include?

The closing costs will include title premium, taxes, notary fees, loan fees, escrow fees, and recording fees.

How do I open escrow?

On occasion, your real estate agent will open an escrow account for the transaction, but any parties involved may open the account. To open escrow, respective parties must deliver to an escrow company the earnest money and the Purchase and Sale Agreement.

Who sets the closing date?

Both the buyer and seller must mutually agree to a closing date but either can choose.

Who selects the title & escrow company?

Any party to a transaction may decide which escrow company will close the transaction.

Top tips for a smooth closing:

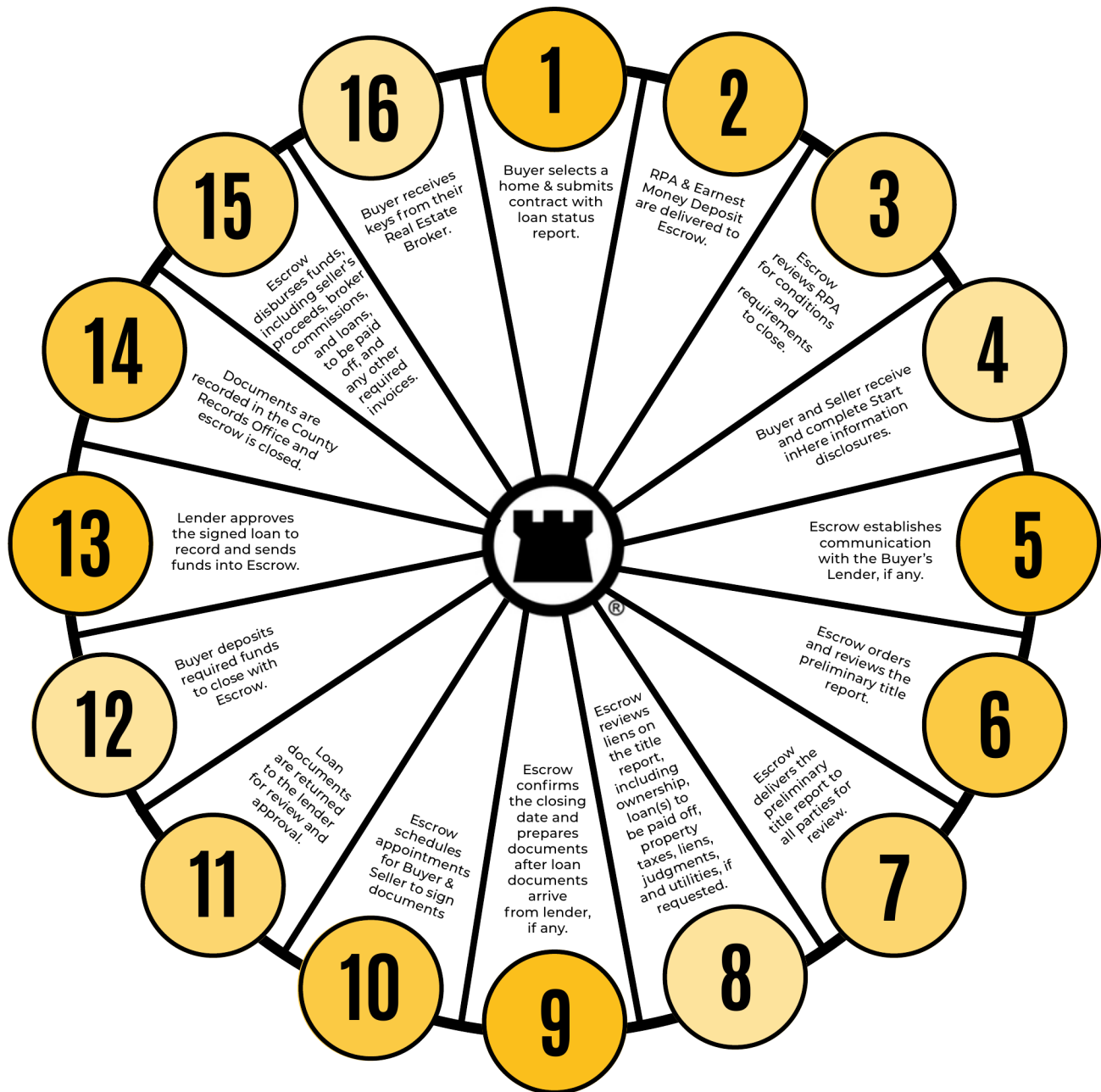
- Promptly complete and return escrow's disclosure forms upon receipt (typically sent digitally).
- Are the buyers or sellers out of the country? If so, the client must have the documents notarized at an American Consulate or Embassy. As an alternative, your client may opt to appoint another individual as their attorney in fact.
- Out of state buyers or sellers? Let your escrow officer know immediately to allow adequate time for delivery of appropriate documents.





ESCROW FLOW

The role of the Escrow Agent is to act as a neutral third party to fulfill the terms of a Real Estate Purchase & Sale Agreement (PSA) and facilitate the successful transfer of ownership from seller to buyer. Below is a general step-by-step description of the process.





UNDERSTANDING THE SETTLEMENT STATEMENT

Based on the terms of the Purchase and Sale Agreement and instructions from the lender (when financing is applicable), your escrow officer balances the debits and credits for both the buyer and seller for the transaction. Both parties will receive a settlement statement to review and acknowledge all of the debits & credits for their perspective sides of the transaction. When financing from an institutional lender is involved, both buyer and seller will receive not only a settlement statement but also a closing disclosure, as required by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB).

Closing Disclosure

For a buyer, the closing disclosure is a form your lender provides to you, a minimum of three days before your consummation (signing of the loan documents). It outlines the final terms and costs of your mortgage as well as the costs to purchase the property. For a seller the closing disclosure is a form your escrow officer provides to you outlining the final costs of the sale. For both the buyer and seller it is one of the most important pieces of paperwork you'll receive, so be sure to take a few moments to review the details.

Net Proceeds

Net proceeds refers to the amount received by the seller arising from the sale of a property. This is different from the homeowner's equity, or gross proceeds in the home, because it takes into account all costs and expenses that are due from the seller as part of the sale.

Right of Rescission

The right of rescission is a right, set forth by the Truth in Lending Act (TILA) under U.S. Federal Law of a borrower to cancel a home equity loan or line of credit with a new lender, or to cancel a refinance transaction done on a primary residence, within three days of consummation.

Closing Costs

Closing costs are the expenses, over and above the price of the property that buyers and sellers incur to complete a real estate transaction. These costs can include, but are not limited to, any expenses related to obtaining a loan, governmental charges such as property taxes and real estate excise tax, homeowners insurance, title & escrow charges, commissions, and Homeowners Association (HOA) charges, to name a few.

UNDERSTANDING THE SETTLEMENT STATEMENT



	BUYER	SELLER
Financial Consideration: This section will reflect the final sales or purchase price of the home as well as any agreed upon credits. This will also reflect the amount of the earnest money deposit and the principal balance of the new loan, if applicable.	☒	☒
Prorations/Adjustments: Common types of proration and/or adjustments that may be found here would be property taxes, HOA dues, capacity charges or other assessments. The prorations adjust for items prepaid or outstanding that have to be split between the parties based on the date of ownership transfer.	☒	☒
HOA Charges: Each Homeowners Association specifies certain costs for the buyer and/or seller that are due upon the transfer of ownership. This can be for any property subject to an association and is not limited to condominiums. Some common charges are move-in/move-out fees, demand fees, transfer fees, and prepaid dues, just to name a few.	☒	☒
Commissions: Compensation amounts due to the real estate brokers as agreed to in the listing agreement, buyer's agency agreement or the Purchase and Sale Agreement.	☒	☒
Title & Escrow Charges: The seller in a real estate transaction pays for the owner's title premium, which provides coverage to the buyers. The title premium is based on the sales price of the home and the type of policy called for in the Purchase and Sale Agreement. If there is financing involved, the buyer pays for the loan coverage based on the amount of the loan. The buyer and seller each pay a portion of the escrow fee, an amount which is also based upon the sales price.	☒	☒
Government Charges: Real Property Transfer Tax (RPTT) is a tax on the sale of real estate. The real estate excise tax is typically paid by the seller of the property, based on the sales price. Recording fees can be paid by the buyer or the seller depending on the document that is being recorded as part of the transaction. The buyer typically pays to record the Deed (transfer of ownership) and the Deed of Trust (security document for the loan). If the seller is using a Power of Attorney for the sale, this is an example of a document the seller would pay to record.	☒	☒
New Loan Charges: New loan charges are all applicable charges associated with the financing. Some common line items may be an origination fee, application fee, appraisal, credit report, tax service fee, flood certification, per diem interest, homeowner's insurance, or reserve account deposits for taxes and insurance. Depending on your specific loan type, the fees may vary.	☒	☐
Payoffs: Existing loan(s) or lien(s) secured by the property will be paid off through closing. Escrow will work with the sellers to obtain the necessary account information, to order demands for any loans or liens secured by the property, and these amounts will be reflected accordingly on the settlement statement.	☐	☒
Miscellaneous: This section will reflect any costs that are not allocated to an earlier section of the statement, yet are necessary costs of the transaction. Things you may see in this section are utility estimates and mobile notary fees, or any other costs that are specific or unique to the transaction.	☐	☐



**TRACK MORE.
KNOW MORE.
DO MORE.**

Designed for everyone involved in the home closing experience, inHere keeps you informed and gives you access to track important milestones, documents, and messages related to your real estate transactions. No more fumbling through emails, inboxes, text messages, or voicemails. Everything you need is inHere.

start inHere®



track inHere®



close inHere®





start inHere[®]

MOBILE DEPOSIT

start inHere[®] is a secure, digital workspace for home buyers and sellers to engage with Chicago Title as they begin their real estate transaction in a more secure and intuitive digital consumer experience.

Deliver Earnest Money in seconds with **start inHere[®] Mobile Deposit**.

What are the benefits of Mobile Deposit?

start inHere Mobile Deposit allows buyers to enjoy the safety and simplicity of depositing their earnest money from the convenience of their smartphone.

How does Mobile Deposit work?

With just a few clicks, start inHere Mobile Deposit makes delivering earnest money as easy as taking a picture of the front and back of a check. Deposits can be made as the buyer completes the start inHere questionnaire process or as a separate initial step.

FEES: WHO PAYS FOR WHAT?

Closing costs may be confusing. Let's break it down by buyer and seller cost.

THE SELLER PAYS FOR:

- Listing Broker compensation
- Document preparation fee for deed
- 1/2 full Escrow Fee
- Real Property Transfer Tax (RPTT)
- Payoff of all loans in seller's name
- Interest accrued to lender being paid off
- Statement fees, reconveyance fees, and any prepayment penalties
- Any judgments, tax liens, etc. against the seller
- Any unpaid homeowner's dues
- Recording charges to clear all documents of record against seller
- Any bonds or assessments
- Any and all delinquent taxes
- Mobile notary fees, if any
- Title insurance premium for owner's policy
- Resale certificate (Condo)





THE BUYER PAYS FOR:

- Buyer Broker compensation, per agreement (if any)
- Title insurance premium for lender's policy, if a purchase money loan is secured
- 1/2 full Escrow fee
- Document preparation (if applicable)
- Mobile notary fees, if any
- Recording charges for all documents in buyer's name
- Property tax proration from date of acquisition
- All new loan charges (except those required by lender for seller to pay)
- Interest on new loan from date of funding to 30 days prior to first payment date
- Fire insurance premium for first year
- Homeowner's Association transfer fees
- Miscellaneous fees as set forth in the PPA. (i.e. HOA fees, pest inspection, inspection fee, etc.)



A WORD OF CAUTION: WIRE FRAUD ALERT

INQUIRE BEFORE YOU WIRE.

Realtors, closing attorneys, buyers, and sellers may all be targets of wire fraud. This has caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in some transactions, simply because respective parties relied on the wire instructions received via e-mail.

How it happens:

A fraudster will hack into a participant's e-mail account to obtain information about upcoming real estate transactions. After monitoring the account to determine the likely timing of a closing, the fraudster will send an email to the buyer purporting to be the escrow agent or another party to the transaction. The fraudulent email will contain new wiring instructions and will request that the buyer send funds to a fraudulent account.

We urge everyone to inquire before you wire and to never rely solely on email communication. Always follow the simple steps below:

*Inquire before you wire.
Call your escrow officer
to confirm.*

Step 1: Obtain the phone number of your realtor, closing attorney, and escrow officer as soon as escrow is open.

Step 2: Prior to wiring funds, call your escrow officer at the trusted phone number to confirm the wire instructions. If at any time you receive a change in wiring instructions, **BE SUSPICIOUS**, as Chicago Title rarely changes wiring instructions.

\$145M

*adjusted loss due to
cybercrime in the real
estate industry in 2023*

(Retrieved from 2023 FBI IC3 Report)

\$2.9B

*cost of Business Email
Compromise (BEC) cybercrime
in 2023 across industries*

(Retrieved from 2023 FBI IC3 Report)

27%

*increase in victim reports to
the IC3 of BECs involving real
estate from 2020-2022*

(Retrieved from 2023 FBI Alert I-060923-PSA)

72%

*increase in victim losses from
BECs involving real estate
from 2020-2022*

(Retrieved from 2023 FBI Alert I-060923-PSA)

3,000%

*increase in use of deepfake
technology in cybercrime
between 2022 and 2023*

(Retrieved from ECI 2025 Identity Fraud Report)

REMOTE ONLINE NOTARIZATION (R.O.N.)

What is R.O.N.?

At the time of notarization, the signers appear using audio-visual technology via the internet instead of being physically present in the same room. The notary **MUST** have an electronic endorsement in addition to standard notary license.

Is R.O.N. the same as electronic notarization?

No, e-notarization deals with digital documents. All elements of a traditional paper notarization apply to electronic notarization. This includes the requirement for the signer to physically appear before the notary.

Note:

There are lenders who do not allow for R.O.N. Please check with your lender. You must be a U.S. citizen.

What are the requirements for a R.O.N. notary?

The notary must be in a state with R.O.N. law in effect. The notary must have the appropriate notarial endorsement. In Nevada, this includes an electronic endorsement as well as a R.O.N. endorsement.

How does a signer prepare for a remote online notary (R.O.N.)?

They will need the following:

- A desktop, laptop, personal computer, or tablet
- The latest version of Google Chrome
- A webcam
- A headset (recommended)
- Phone with camera and the ability to send/receive email on phone
- A valid state issued ID, driver's license, or passport

What's next?

Knowledge Based Authentication (KBA) - Signers will be asked a series of 5 knowledge-based questions that are specific to them. They will have 2 minutes and 2 chances to complete 4 out of 5 questions correctly. If they fail to do so, R.O.N. will not be available to them.





THE CLOSING DAY

You've made it through to the end. Let's make sure you are prepared for your signing appointment. When closing documents are ready for you to sign, we will contact you to schedule an appointment with a notary. Make sure to bring the following items to your appointment:

Identification

There are several forms of identification that are acceptable to use during the escrow process.

1. A current driver's license
2. A valid passport
3. A government issued identification card

Some lenders require two forms of identification at signing. When this is the case, you will be provided with a list of additional identification options acceptable to your lender.

Depositing Funds to Close Escrow

In order to prevent possible delays in the escrow closing, be prepared to deposit into escrow the amount requested by your escrow officer. Wire instructions will be provided through Chicago Title's Start inHere® platform. You will never receive wire instructions in an email.

Lender's Requirements

Make sure you have satisfied your lender's requirements before coming to the escrow company to sign papers.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS CHECKLIST



UTILITIES & SERVICES

- ☐ Electric
- ☐ Cellphone
- ☐ Internet
- ☐ Cable
- ☐ Gas
- ☐ Water
- ☐ Sewer
- ☐ Garbage
- ☐ Recycle
- ☐ Home security

FAMILY/PERSONAL

- ☐ Employer/benefits/401K
- ☐ Schools & alumni associations
- ☐ Children's organizations
- ☐ Clubs (athletic, miscellaneous)
- ☐ Relatives, friends, businesses
- ☐ Child care provider

GOVERNMENT

- ☐ Department of licensing
- ☐ Post office
- ☐ Voter registration
- ☐ IRS
- ☐ Veterans affairs

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

- ☐ Banks/credit unions
- ☐ Finance company
- ☐ Credit cards
- ☐ Charities
- ☐ Financial advisor/investments

INSURANCE AGENCIES

- ☐ Life
- ☐ Home
- ☐ Auto
- ☐ Health

NOTES

ONLINE RESOURCES



MAIL

USPS Online: www.usps.com

- Safe and secure - safeguard your information with ID verification for a simple \$1.10 charge to your credit or debit card.
- Speed and convenience - save a trip to the post office.
- Email confirmation - receive an immediate email confirmation of your change of address.

A credit card is required to complete the form online. You can also go to any post office and request a Mover's Guide packet to fill out a printed form you can submit back to them.

DRIVER'S LICENSE AND VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Department of Motor Vehicles: <https://www.dmv.ca.gov/>

- You have 10 days after you move to change your address on your driver's license.
- There is no cost to update your address. There is an additional fee for getting a new card with your updated address on it.
- Updating your address on your driver's license doesn't change your address on your vehicle registration, you need to do that separately.

ELECTIONS AND VOTING

Clark County Elections and Voter Registration: www.nvsos.gov

101 N. Carson Street, Suite 3
Carson City, NV 89701

(775)684-5708

BRANCH LOCATIONS



MAIN

9075 W. Diablo Drive, Suite 100
Las Vegas, NV 89148
Phone: 702-836-8000
Fax: 702-836-8160

CORPORATE CIRCLE

2370 Corporate Circle Suite 100
Henderson, NV 89074
Phone: 702-407-8894
Fax: 702-407-8431

SUMMERLIN

7201 W. Lake Mead Boulevard, Suite 101
Las Vegas, NV 89128
Phone: 702-940-0200
Fax: 702-932-0300



Chicago Title Company - Las Vegas



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