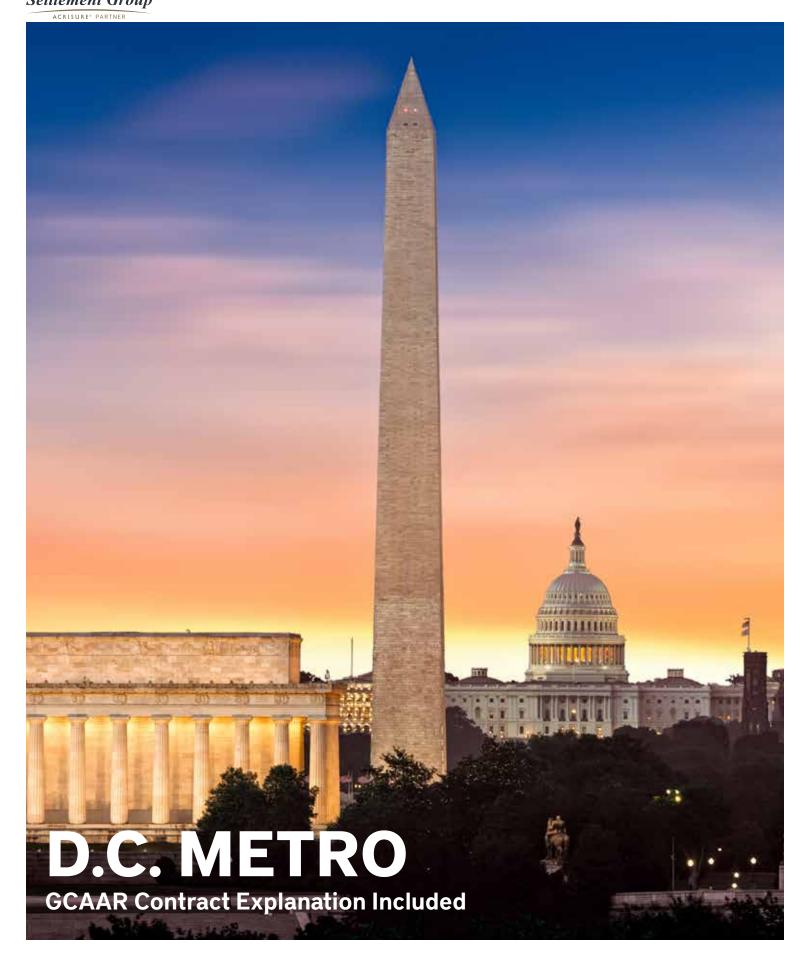
MBH HOME BUYER GUIDE



Congratulations!

Over twenty-five years' experience in working with first-time home buyers, refinancers, and commercial real estate closings has taught us a lot, but one thing has never changed, Our Clients Are Our #1 Priority.

We're proud of being named a top Title Company in the DC Metro Area by the Washington Business Journal for 5 years. Having handled well over 200,000 settlements since opening our doors in 1994 in McLean, VA, we've learned a lot about what it takes to have a quick, error-free closing. Our customers tell us that it's our "can-do" attitude, forward thinking, and customer-oriented service that keep them coming back to MBH. Whether it's our knowledge, service, or the overall management, we're dedicated to ensuring that your experience is a positive one!

Committed to serving residential and commercial clients, MBH has a real estate settlement attorney available in each of our twenty offices throughout the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. You can trust MBH for integrity, expertise, strength, and convenience whether you desire digital, hybrid, or traditional closings.

We're focused on investing in innovation to make your closings secure and convenient, expanding our reach and expertise to provide enhanced services where you need them, and maintaining a personal commitment to our communities because it's the people who matter. From contract to keys, MBH has you covered. We look forward to working with you!

Best Regards, MBH Settlement Group

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Wire Fraud

Safeguard your information

To our Valued Clients,

In an effort to advise you of the rise in real estate transaction related email hacking and fraud we are providing you with this notice. At MBH, we will **NEVER** request that you use any wiring instructions other than those received in the initial and official correspondence from one of our branch offices. In an effort to further secure any funds received via wire from our offices during the course of this transaction, we will also **NOT** accept any alteration of any pre or post-closing email delivery of wiring instructions that differ from those provided in original form in the presence of an MBH Settlement Agent.

Should you ever receive an email correspondence appearing to be from an MBH representative asking you to initiate a wire to an account (either matching the account noted or not matching the account noted in this correspondence), please contact that office and representative using a number from a verified source (not one provided in the body of an email you receive) and verbally confirm the validity of the request. We understand that this may sometimes be inconvenient, however, it is for your protection. While we at MBH have taken all measures currently available to us to secure our systems, we can't confirm or be responsible for the security of any other system that parties participating in the transaction use to communicate. Below you will find a summary of our wire policy noted above that will also appear on email correspondence that you receive from an MBH representative:

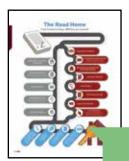
WARNING-FRAUDULENT WIRE INSTRUCTIONS:

Email hacking and fraud are on the rise to fraudulently misdirect funds for real estate transactions. Please call this office immediately, using reliable contact information found from an independent source, to verbally verify any wire or funding instructions received. We are not responsible for any wires sent by you to an incorrect bank account.

WE DO NOT ACCEPT OR REQUEST CHANGES TO WIRING INSTRUCTIONS VIA EMAIL OR FAX.

What To Expect

A lot will happen between now and your closing date. Understanding the process and what MBH Settlement Group is doing to protect you in the purchase of your new home will help ensure a smooth transaction!



Keeping It Smooth, Secure, & Convenient

Once MBH receives your contract, the process begins.

The Road Home infographic, provides a summary of the general timeline and what is happening during each part of the process. You, your lender, and MBH each play a role in ensuring a smooth, secure, on-time closing.

Process Overview The Road Home pages 6 & 7



STEP 1: Send Earnest Money Deposit ASAP

An earnest money deposit (EMD) is money that you put down as a good faith deposit. It shows the seller you are serious about closing the transaction. Most often your EMD money is due within 3 days of the contract! Your contract may note otherwise, check to be certain. If your contract stipulates that MBH is to hold the EMD, you have options to send to MBH: electronic deposit, wire, or check (drop off at office or overnight) .

Electronic EMD Instructions page 8



STEP 2: Secure Document Portal

Within the first week, you'll receive an email inviting you to create your account in MBH's secure closing document portal. It's how we ensure all communication and transactions are safe. With the instructions provided in that email:

Create Your Account:

- **▶** Review the files in the Documents tab and complete the Tasks as outlined in the portal.
- Track your closing progress online OR in the app.

Email hacking & fraud are on the rise to fraudulently misdirect funds for real estate. Wire Fraud Notice page 3



STEP 3: Gather Important Information

Take note of the information you will need to provide to MBH and what you'll need to bring to your closing. Collecting the required information, and keeping it in a safe, accessible location will help expedite the process.

Get It Together page 9

STEP 4: Regularly Check Your Portal To Maintain Communication

Set deadline reminders on your calendar so you don't delay your closing!

STEP 5: Complete the Mortgage Loan Process

There is a lot happening with your loan provider as well! Be sure to follow up regularly with your lender to ensure there is no missing information.



STEP 6: Protect Your Investment

Your home is likely to be the biggest investment you will make. Now is the time to take action to protect it! Title Insurance and property surveys are two of the most important steps you can take. Your MBH team is available to discuss the best options for you.

Title Insurance / Coverage Comparison pages 12 - 13 Property Survey page 14

STEP 7: Get Ready For Closing

It's almost closing day! One of the most important things you can do is to gather all of your documents and secure your closing funds. Your Lender will send your Closing Disclosure (CD) to you 3 business days before your scheduled closing date. Please review and acknowledge this dociment right away! This document includes:

- Your loan terms.
- Your projected monthly payments.
- ► How much you will pay in fees and other costs to get your mortgage (closing costs).

Your closing costs cannot be paid with a personal check. AHEAD of your closing date, you will need either a cashier's check or wire transfer. Your MBH representative can provide wire transfer information.



AT YOUR CLOSING

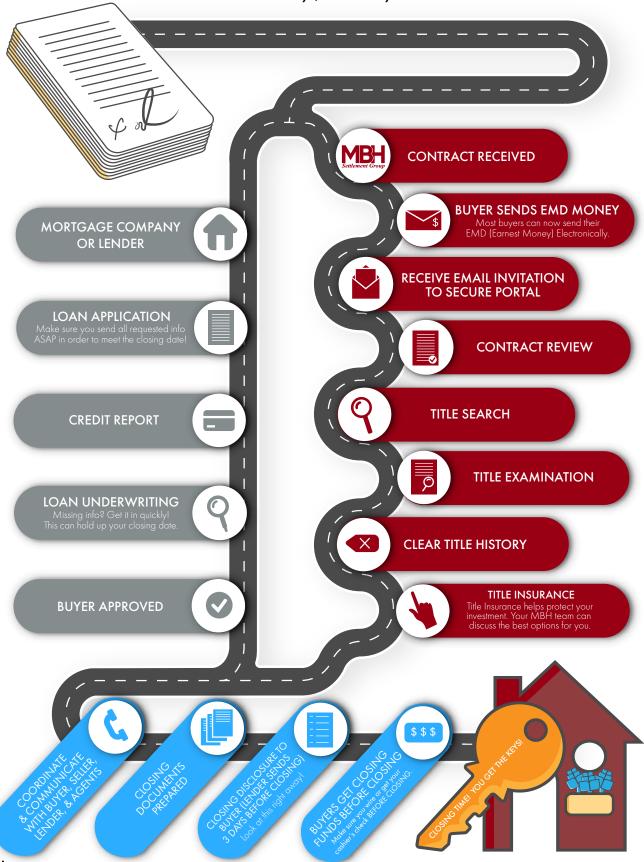
Closing day has arrived! For all of us, this is a GREAT DAY! Expect to Read & Sign several pages of documents, including your mortgage documents and all of the paperwork you've received and reviewed.

ALTA Settlement pages 20 - 21 Closing Disclosure pages 22 - 24

If you have any questions, your MBH Settlement team is happy to answer! From Contract to Keys, MBH has you covered!

The Road Home

From Contract to Keys, MBH has you covered!



The Road Home Explained

A lot will happen between now and your closing date. Understanding the process, what's needed from you, and what MBH Settlement Group is doing to protect you in the purchase of your new home will help ensure a smooth, secure, timely transaction!



MBH RECEIVES CONTRACT

Once your offer has been accepted, your real estate agent can begin the process by sending your contract to MBH!



BUYER SENDS EMD MONEY

Most buyers can now send their EMD (Earnest Money Deposit) electronically! Contact your MBH team for instructions.



BUYER RECEIVES EMAIL INVITATION TO SECURE PORTAL

Once you receive your login & password, follow the process in MBH's Secure Online Document Portal! NOTE: You can Log In from the MBH Buyer & Seller Resource Hub at MBH.com.



CONTRACT REVIEW

MBH Settlement Group will review your contract to ensure everything is in order.



COMMUNICATION & COORDINATION

Coordinate final details & communicate with buyers, sellers, lenders, & agents regarding missing info, closing times, etc.



PREPARE CLOSING DOCUMENTS

The Lender's Process

The lender's process happens simultaneously and in conjunction with the title and settlement process.



LOAN APPLICATION

Make sure you send all info requested by your lender ASAP. NOTE: Delays in your lender receiving all necessary information can impact your closing date.



CREDIT REPORT

Your lender is responsible for checking your credit report. Have questions? Your lender will be happy to answer them.



TITLE SEARCH

MBH's abstractors will research 40 – 50 years of historical records to review the "chain of title" to ensure you are free to buy the home.



TITLE EXAMINATION

MBH does a final examination and thorough review of the title search to ensure that the property being purchased is suitable for sale.



CLEAR TITLE HISTORY

MBH is making sure that any underwriting requirements are satisfied.



TITLE INSURANCE

Your home is one of your biggest investments. Title insurance is how you protect it! MBH is a licensed agent for some of the nation's largest and most trusted title insurance underwriters.



CLOSING DISCLOSURE TO BUYER

This comes from your Lender! NOTE: Lender sends 3 business days before closing. Review and acknowledge this right away!



BUYERS GET CLOSING FUNDS BE-FORE CLOSING

NOTE: Your bank may require time to process either option be sure to contact them right away to understand their process and timing.



LOAN UNDERWRITING

Still Missing Info? Check to be sure your lender has everything they need in order to process your loan.



BUYER APPROVED

Your approved loan is a big step in getting the keys to your new home!

Electronic Earnest Money Deposit

An earnest money deposit (EMD) is money that you put down as a good faith deposit. It shows the seller you are serious about closing the transaction.

You must get your money to the entity designated in your contract by the date noted in the contract.

Often your EMD money is due within 3 days of the contract. Your contract may note otherwise, check to be certain.

If your contract stipulates that MBH is to hold the EMD, you have options to send to MBH:

- electronic deposit
- **■** wire
- check (drop off at office or overnight)

Because it's so convenient, most buyers now send their EMD (Earnest Money Deposit) electronically!

If you are not able to send the EMD electronically, your check must be received by MBH by the date detailed in your contract.

Ready to send your electronic EMD via your smart phone?

- Download the BankShot App at your App Store.
- Follow the Instructions to Send your EMD to MBH



How to Send Funds to MBH With Your iPhone

- 1. Download Bank Shot App from App Store
- 2. Sign-Up to Use Bank Shot (MBH Code: 4950098)
- 3. Login after signing up
- 4. Select: Create Payment
- 5. Select: MBH (To Receive Funds)
- 6. Select: "Earnest Money" as Payment Type
- 7. Role: Identify Your Role (i.e. selling agent, etc.)
- 8. Enter: Listing and Selling Agents, Buyer and Seller Names
- 9. Enter: Property Address
- 10. Select: Check Capture as Method of Payment
- 11. Enter Check Amount (WITHOUT \$ signs or Commas)
- 12. Sign Check (Check must be filled out and signed)
- 13. Capture the image of the FRONT of the check
- 14. Capture the image of the BACK of the check
 - Turn on the Camera Flash, if in a dimly lit room
 - Check must be photographed on dark background
- 15. Special Instructions: Enter MBH Office handling your file
- 16. Select: Send Payment
- 17. NOTE: List of Recent Payments will be accessible on the Dashboard, along with status of Payment

How to Send Funds to MBH With Your Android

- 1. Download Bank Shot App from Google Play Store
- 2. Sign-Up to Use Bank Shot (MBH Code: 4950098)
- 3. Login after signing up
- 4. Select: Create Payment
- 5. Select: MBH (To Receive Funds)
- 6. Select: "Earnest Money" as Payment Type
- 7. Role: Identify Your Role (i.e. selling agent, etc.)
- 8. Enter: Listing and Selling Agents, Buyer and Seller Names
- 9. Enter: Property Address
- 10. Select: Check Capture as Method of Payment
- 11. Enter Check Amount (WITHOUT \$ signs or Commas)
- 12. Sign Check (Check must be filled out and signed)
- 13. Capture the image of the FRONT of the check
- 14. Capture the image of the BACK of the check
 - Turn on the Camera Flash, if in a dimly lit room
 - Check must be photographed on dark background
- 15. Special Instructions: Enter MBH Office handling your file
- 16. Select: Send Payment
- 17. NOTE: List of Recent Payments will be accessible on the Dashboard, along with status of Payment

^{*}At this time BankShot does not accept NFCU Cashiers Checks.

Get It Together

You've found your home and the offer has been accepted! Before you start packing, gather the important documents you'll need for the secure document portal and closing.

SECURE PORTAL INFO

- Unexpired Drivers' License or Legal Form of Photo ID
- Social Security Number
- Citizenship
- Lender Information
- Property Survey Preference
- Notification of Closing Using a Power of Attorney (Let MBH know this right away!)
- O Date of Birth
- Marital Status
- HOA Information
- O How You Will Take Ownership or Title
- Current Address / Forwarding Address
- O Separated or Divorced? Upload your legal documents.
- O Purchasing as a Trust, LLC or Corporation? Upload your legal documents.

WHAT TO BRING TO CLOSING

- Unexpired, Legal Photo ID (your lender may require 2 forms of identification).
- Social Security number.
- If Pre-Approved for a POA Closing: Original Power of Attorney documents.
- Closing Funds (for the amount specified in the most recent Closing Disclosure).
 - Wire Transfer Receipt (wired funds must be sent prior to closing; get wiring instructions from MBH), OR
 - Cashier's Check (no personal checks).
- Checkbook (there can be variances in the amount noted on the Closing Disclosure or incidental charges).
- A big smile! We'll be celebrating with lots of pictures.

Protect Your Investment

WHAT IS TITLE INSURANCE?

Your home is likely to be the biggest investment you will make. Title Insurance is how you protect it.

PROTECTION

Title insurance is your best protection against defects (a potential risk) to a current owner's full right or claim to sell a property. It protects against defects, which could remain hidden, despite the most thorough search of the public land records. Lender's Title Insurance, which covers your mortgate lender, is typically paid for by the homebuyer. It is required by the lender and protects the lender's interest. Owner's Title Insurance is purchased by the home buyer. It is the best way to protect your property rights, as well as your heirs, beneficiaries, and trustees.

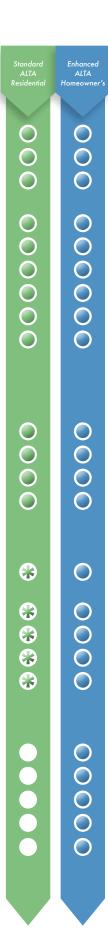
DEFENSE

In the event of a claim or lawsuit challenging ownership, title insurance covers the policy owner for:

- 1. Legal Defense of your ownership interest
- 2. Claim Settlement if it proves valid Owner's Title Insurance can be a home buyer's primary defense.



NOTES



Coverage Comparison

Covered Risks

Third party claims an interest in the title

Prior forgery, fraud or duress affecting the title

Liens or encumbrances on the title (e.g., prior mortgage, or deed of trust, state or federal tax lien, condominium or homeowners' association lien)

Improperly executed documents

Defective recording of documents

Unmarketability of the title

Lack of a right of legal access to and from the land

Restrictive covenants limiting your use of the land

Gap Coverage (extending coverage from the closing to the recording of the deed)

Duration

Coverage continues as long as you own the property Policy insures anyone who inherits the property from you Policy insures the trustee of an estate-planning trust Policy insures the beneficiaries of a trust upon your death

Extended Coverage

Parties in possession of the property that are not disclosed by the public records (e.g., tenants, adverse possessors)

Unrecorded easements (e.g., prescriptive easements) affecting the property

Encroachments and boundary line disputes that would be disclosed by a survey

Mechanic's liens (a lien against the property due to non-payment of work)

Taxes or special assessments that are not shown as liens by the public records

Post Policy Coverages

Forgery affecting the title

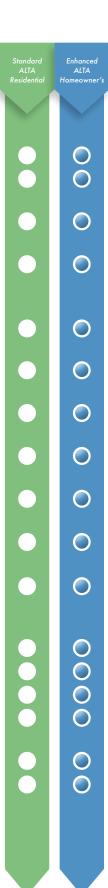
Unauthorized leases, contracts or options

Ownership claims

Easements or restrictions affecting your use of the land

Encroachment of neighbor's buildings onto your land

^{*} Not automatically included in the basic policy, but may be available by extended coverage.



Coverage Comparison

Additional Coverages

Actual vehicular and pedestrian access, based upon a legal right

You must correct or remove an existing violation of certain covenants, conditions, or restrictions

Loss of your title resulting from a prior violation of a covenant, condition or restriction

Up to \$10,000 if you are unable to obtain a building permit due to an existing violation of a subdivision law or regulation or you must correct an existing violation (subject to a deductible)

Up to \$25,000 if you must remedy or remove an existing structure because it was built without a proper building permit (subject to a deductible)

Up to \$25,000 if you must remedy or remove an existing structure due to an existing violation of a zoning law or zoning regulation (subject to a deductible)

Up to \$5,000 if you must remove your existing structures if they encroach into your neighbor's land (subject to a deductible)

You cannot use the land as a single-family residence because such use violates an existing zoning law or zoning regulation

You are forced to remove existing structures because they encroach into an easement affecting the land

Damage to existing structures due to an exercise of an existing right to use any easement affecting the land

Damage to existing improvements due to an exercise of an existing right to use the surface of the land for the extraction or development of minerals, water or any other substance

Attempted enforcement of a discriminatory covenant

Supplemental taxes because of a prior construction or change of ownership or use

Damages if the residence is not located at the address stated in the policy

Pays substitute rent and relocation expenses, if you cannot use your home because of a claim covered by the policy

Automatic increase in policy amount up to 150% of policy amount over 5 year Parties in possession of the property that are not disclosed by the public records (e.g., tenants, adverse possessors)

Protecting Your Investment: Property Survey

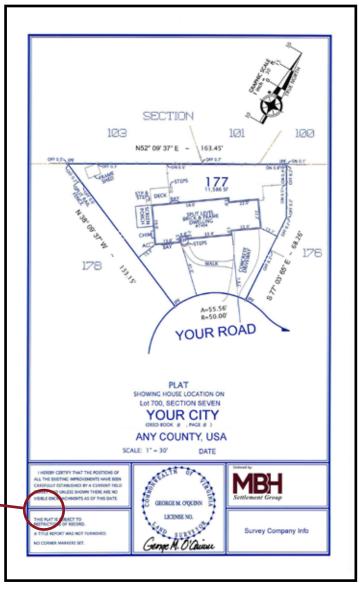
What Is A Survey?

A survey is a document which illustrates the property boundary lines, including structures, fences, possible encroachments onto or from neighboring properties, and easements on the property. A survey can affirm property size and make you aware of major issues concerning the property in time to have them remedied by the seller prior to closing.

Why Do You Need a Survey?

It is generally believed to be in your best interest to have a survey done, even if it's not required. Improperly placed fences, encroachment of neighboring structures, and development restrictions are a few of the potential issues that would be brought to light by a survey. All of which would be important to understand before you purchase. When a survey is done, the title insurance policy will contain an exception for anything that shows up when the survey is done.





Understanding The Residential GCAAR Sales Contract

The following is an overview of each provision of the Residential GCAAR Sales Contract (District of Columbia and Montgomery County, Maryland), effective July 2020:

PREAMBLE:

The preamble is the section of the Contract containing blanks for the Purchaser to insert the Date of Offer and to identify the parties to the Contract (Purchaser(s) and Seller(s)). This section also provides space for the parties to specify the Listing Company and Selling Company.

1. REAL PROPERTY:

The first paragraph of the Contract details, with specificity, the Property that is being conveyed.

2. JURISDICTIONAL ADDENDUM.

The GCAAR contract covers both the District of Columbia and Montgomery County, Maryland. In this section, the Buyer indicates the jurisdiction the property is located, and what jurisdictional addendum will be attached to the contract to cover some of the specifics of closing in that locality.

3. PRICE AND SPECIFIED FINANCING:

The financing terms for the transaction, as well as the sales price and seller subsidy, are outlined in this paragraph. The Purchaser is able to indicate the down payment, and the amount(s) of financing in dollar amounts or percentages of the sales price. There are provisions for the Purchaser to obtain a first Deed of Trust, a second Deed of Trust or a Seller Held Trust. The Seller Subsidy can be a specific dollar amount or a percentage of the sales price. This is also where the parties would give notice that the Financing Contingency is being attached to the Contract.

4. DEPOSIT:

This paragraph details the earnest money deposit that the Purchaser provides to the Escrow Agent in the form of a check or promissory note. The Selling Broker is typically chosen as the Escrow Agent; however, the Settlement Agent or another party may be selected. The Purchaser also must select whether the earnest money deposit has been delivered to the Escrow Agent at or prior to contract ratification, or whether it will be delivered a defined number of days following ratification.

5. FUNDS DUE AT SETTLEMENT:

The balance of all money due from the Buyer must be paid at or before closing in a manner acceptable to the settlement agent. MBH accepts certified funds or bank wired funds (no personal checks). If the Buyer is to use an assignment of funds at settlement (typically from the sale of another property immediately prior to their purchase settlement), the Seller's written consent must be obtained.

SETTLEMENT: The Settlement paragraph sets forth the settlement date and the settlement agent.

7. PROPERTY MAINTENANCE AND CONDITION:

The Seller must deliver the Property in "substantially the same physical condition" as on the date specified in the contract, and "broom clean with all trash and debris removed." This paragraph also notes that except as otherwise specified in the Contract, "the property, including electrical, plumbing, existing appliances, heating, air conditioning, equipment and fixtures shall convey in its AS-IS condition as of the date specified." Some suggestions for addressing this provision include the following:

- a) The condition of the Property must be verified on the date specified in this paragraph.
- b) The walk-through inspection is intended to be a quick check of major systems/appliances; it is not a new "home inspection."
- c) Don't wait until the very last minute to conduct the walk-through inspection as this may delay your Settlement and does not leave enough time to repair items that may need to be fixed prior to Settlement.
- d) Be sure the Seller leaves utilities on through Settlement. There are also checkboxes to indicate whether the Contract is contingent on a Home Inspection.

8. ACCESS TO PROPERTY:

The Seller must provide reasonable access to the Buyer, Broker, inspectors, Lender representatives, etc. Walk-through inspection(s) may be done within 5 days prior to settlement and/or occupancy.

9. INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS:

This paragraph refers to an addendum which contains an itemized list of various personal property and fixtures that will convey with the Property.

10. HOME WARRANTY:

A home warranty typically protects the systems and appliances in the home for the term of one year following Settlement. In this section, check "Yes" or "No", indicate the party who is to pay for the home warranty, the party who is to choose the home warranty, and the maximum cost.

11. BUYER'S REPRESENTATIONS:

The correct boxes should be checked as to whether or not the Buyer will occupy the Property as a principal residence, and whether the selling agent is allowed to disclose financial or credit information to the Seller, listing agent or lender.

12. WOOD-DESTROYING INSECT INSPECTION:

The Buyer is responsible for the initial expense of the Pest Inspection unless the Buyer is obtaining a VA loan. The Seller shall be responsible for any treatment of any wood-destroying insect infestation, and any repairs noted on the inspection report shall be made at the Seller's expense, with Seller providing written evidence of said treatment or repair prior to Settlement.

13. LEAD-BASED PAINT REGULATIONS:

The Seller shall disclose whether any part of the house or condominium was built prior to January 1, 1978. If so, a GCAAR form "Lead Paint--Federal Disclosure," the EPA pamphlet "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home" and, if the property is located in DC, the District of Columbia Lead Disclosure (GCAAR form "Lead Paint-- DC Disclosure"), shall be require to be delivered to the Buyer as part of the contract. A Seller who fails to provide the forms, if required to do so, may face civil or criminal liability, and the Buyer has the right to void the contract until he has acknowledged receipt of the forms. The acknowledgement should be initialed, and the appropriate box should be checked.

14. FINANCING APPLICATION:

If applicable, Buyer will apply for financing and insurance no later 7 days after the contract is signed, and the lender will keep Seller/listing agent informed of the general progress of the loan. The Seller will try to comply with lender requirements except those dealing with repairs, which are covered in the financing addendum.

15. DAMAGE OR LOSS:

The Seller is responsible for the risk of loss or damage to the property until delivery of the deed to the Purchaser at Settlement.

16. TITLE:

If the title report and survey are not available on the Settlement Date, the Settlement may be delayed up to 10 business days to obtain the information; thereafter, the Seller has the option to terminate the Contract. If title is not good, marketable and insurable on the Settlement Date, the Purchaser has the option to declare the Contract void or may pursue all available remedies at law. In the alternative, the parties may mutually agree to extend the Settlement Date. If action is required to perfect the title, such action must be taken promptly by the Seller at the Seller's expense.

17. POSSESSION DATE:

Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, the Purchaser gets possession of the property at Settlement and the Seller must deliver any keys, key fobs, codes and digital keys.

18. FEES:

This section discusses the settlement and recording fees to be paid by the Seller and the Buyer at Settlement.

19. BROKER'S FEE:

The parties agree that the Brokers' compensation shall be the compensation provided for in the Listing Agreement, and the portion disbursed to the Selling Company shall be that which is set forth as of the Date of Offer.

20. ADJUSTMENTS: Rent, taxes, sewer, water, HOA/condo dues are prorated as of the Settlement Date.

21. DISPUTES:

The Parties agree to indemnify and hold the real estate agent(s) harmless from any liability in any dispute that does not result in a judgment or decision against the agent(s).

22. LEGAL EXPENSES:

If a dispute arises concerning the Contract, the non-breaching party is entitled to receive reimbursement of reasonable legal expenses from the breaching party.

- 23. PERFORMANCE: This paragraph details the sufficient tender of performance under the Contract. Compliance with the Contract can help to preserve a non-breaching party's right to damages. At a minimum, the Purchaser must have:
- a) A certified check (bank officer signed check payable to MBH Settlement Group) and/or wired funds DELIVERED on or before the Settlement Date to the Settlement Agent;
- b) A hazard insurance policy in place and a paid receipt for the insurance DELIVERED to the lender at or before settlement; and
- c) A loan package and lender funding at Settlement.
- 24. SELLER RESPONSIBILITY: Seller will keep existing mortgages free of default through Settlement.

25. DEFAULT:

Even if the Financing Contingency has not been removed, the Buyer may be in default if Settlement does not occur on the Settlement Date for any reason other than a default by the Seller. In the event the Buyer is in default, the Buyer's deposit may be at risk. Further, the Buyer should realize that the earnest money deposit may not be the limit of the Buyer's liability upon default.

26. DISCLOSURES TO THE PARTIES:

The Seller and Buyer are advised to read the Contract and to verify that the terms marked accurately reflect their intentions. In addition, the parties are advised that the Brokers can provide advice on real

estate matters, but that tax and legal advice should be sought from the appropriate professionals.

Subparagraph 26A — Property Condition: This section notifies the Buyer that there are certain home inspection services and home warranty programs available.

Subparagraph 26B — Legal Requirements: This section reminds the parties that contracts for the sale of real property must be in writing and upon ratification, the Contract must be delivered in order to be legally binding.

Subparagraph 26C — Financing: This section states that the Purchaser has the right to select a lender of his/her choice.

Subparagraph 26D — Broker: This is a disclosure that the real estate broker is solely being retained as a real estate agent and is not an expert in other fields including legal, tax or matters concerning the condition of the property.

Subparagraph 26E — Property Taxes: This section puts the Buyer on alert that the property tax bill could increase after Settlement.

Subparagraph 26F — Property Insurance: This section puts the Buyer on notice that property insurance, while typically a requirement for acquiring financing, may be difficult to obtain.

Subparagraph 26G — Title Insurance: This section addresses title insurance and provides that for owner's title insurance, the Buyer and Seller require that the Buyer's lender quote rates for the enhanced policy.

27. ASSIGNABILITY:

The Contract cannot be assigned without the written permission of the Seller and the Purchaser (an assignment allows the Purchaser to substitute another Purchaser in his/her place).

28. FIRPTA - WITHHOLDING TAXES FOR FOREIGN SELLERS:

This paragraph advises Buyers about withholding requirements for "foreign person" Sellers. If a Seller is not a US Citizen or Lawful Permanent Residence, they should let the Settlement Agent know immediately.

- **29**. **DEFINITION**: This section defines certain terms as they are used in the Contract. Of particular importance is the definition of "Days."
- 30. NOTICES AND DELIVERY: This paragraph specifies the general notice and delivery requirements under the Contract. Condo/HOA resale packages may be delivered through an electronic link provided by the association to the Buyer or the Buyer's Agent, as specified in the addendum to the contract.

31. MISCELLANEOUS:

This paragraph notifies the parties that signatures in one or more counterparts can, together, form one document.

32. VOID CONTRACT:

If the Contract becomes void and neither party has defaulted, the parties will immediately execute a release and the deposit will be returned to the Purchaser.

33. ENTIRE AGREEMENT:

Pursuant to this provision, the Contract will survive the execution of the deed, meaning that even after Settlement, the provisions within are still legally binding. Verbal statements and agreements may not be enforceable. Finally, the governing law is that of the jurisdiction where the Property is located.

Required Addendum:

Jurisdictional Disclosure And Addendum To The Sales Contract for the District of Columbia

PREAMBLE:

The preamble is the section of the DC Jurisdictional Addendum containing blanks for the Buyer to again insert the date of offer, the parties to the Contract (Buyer(s) and Seller(s)) and identify the Property that is being conveyed.

Part 1: SELLER DISCLOSURE - AT THE TIME OF LISTING

1. SELLER DISCLOSURE:

The Seller must deliver a disclosure statement prior to acceptance of the Contract (unless the transaction is exempt.) The Seller must check the appropriate box to confirm regarding whether they are exempt from providing the disclosure.

2. DC SOIL DISLOSURE REQUIREMENTS:

Here the Seller informs the Buyer where to find the Soil Survey pertaining to the land being conveyed.

3. TENANCY:

In this paragraph, the Seller represents whether the property is or was subject to a residential lease at the time of listing. If the Property is/was subject to a lease, the applicable Contract addendum needs to be attached, and the transaction may be subject to the Tenant Opportunity to Purchase Act (TOPA) which gives tenants a right of first refusal, or a right to purchase the property on the same terms as the current Buyer, in some circumstances.

4. CONDOMINIUM/CO-OPERATIVE/HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION:

The Seller must confirm whether the property is part of one of the above-mentioned associations, and, if applicable, check the box for which type of association is applicable and attach the corresponding addendum.

5. UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

If applicable, the Seller must inform the Buyer of any underground storage tanks located on the property.

6. PROPERTY TAXES:

This paragraph gives links regarding property tax information and tax relief programs.

Part II. RESALE ADDENDUM

1. SELLER DISCLOSURE:

Buyer checks whether they have received the Property disclosure or whether the disclosure is not applicable because the Seller is exempt.

2. RECORDATION AND TRANSFER TAXES:

In this Paragraph, unless otherwise agreed, the parties agree that the Recordation Tax will be paid by the Buyer and the Transfer Tax will be paid by the Seller. The Buyer can also check whether they qualify, and intend to apply, for the First Time Homebuyer or Abatement Programs.

3. This untitled paragraph states the provisions of this addendum shall not merge with the Deed.

ALTA Settlement Statement

What is your ALTA Settlement Statement?

In addition to the Loan Estimate and the Closing Disclosure, the settlement will also require a Settlement and Disbursement Statement. The American Land Title Association (ALTA) has designed a standardized industry form that can be used with transactions involving a lender.

This additional document may satisfy Settlement Agent state and regulatory compliance. The statement shows the actual disbursement of funds in the transaction pursuant to the Residential Sales Contract. The Settlement Statement will be signed and acknowledged by the Buyers and the Sellers. The Settlement Statement is a document that is able to be shared with all parties to the transaction and shows all fees involved in the transaction without disclosing nonpublic information.

American Land Title Association

ALTA Settlement Statement - Combined Adopted 05-01-2015

File No./Escrow No.: MBH123456 Print Date & Time: 07/01/2019 Officer/Escrow Officer: MBH Settlement Location: MBH

MBH Settlement Group, L.C.

Property Address: 1111 Dreamhouse Lane, Dreamville, VA 12345

Buyer: Robert L. Brown, Mary H. Brown Seller: William T. Jones, Julie H. Jones Lender: Dreamtown Lending

Settlement Date: 07/12/2019 Disbursement Date: 07/12/2019 Additional dates per state requirements:

Sel	ler	Description	Borrowe	r/Buyer
Debit	Credit		Debit	Credit
0		Financial	V	
	429,500.00	Sales Price of Property	429,500.00	
		Deposit including earnest money		2,000.
		Loan Amount		339,500.0
		Prorations/Adjustments		
791.66		County Taxes from 7/1/2019 to 9/1/2019		791.
250.00		HOA dues from 7/1/2019 to 9/1/2019		250.0
		Loan Charges to Dreamtown Lending		
		Application Fee to Dream Mortgage POC – B \$200.00		
		Origination Fee	3,395.00	
		Underwriting Fee	295.00	
		Prepaid Interest	1,905.90	

Debits = Charges Credits = Deposits

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Page 1 of 3

File #MRH123456 Printed on

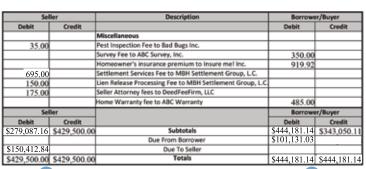
Seller		Description	Borrower/	Buyer
Debit	Credit		Debit	Credit
		Other Loan Charges		
		Appraisal Fee to Appraiseit! LLC	450.00	
		Credit Report Fee to Equifax POC - B \$29.50		
		Flood Determination Fee to NoFloodTownCompany, Co.	11.00	
		Impounds		
		Homeowner's Insurance 2 mo @ \$ \$76.66/mo	153.32	
		County Taxes 2 mo @ \$ 395.83/mo	791.66	
		Aggregate Adjustment		23.4
_		Title Charges & Escrow / Settlement Charges		
		ALTA Homeowner's Title Insurance to MBH Settlement Group	1294.00	
		ALTA 2005 Loan Policy to MBH Settlement Group	968.00	
		Title Search to JML Abstractors, LLC	135.00	
		Insurance Binder to MBH Settlement Group, L.C.	125.00	
		Settlement Fee to MBH Settlement Group, L.C.	695.00	
		Closing Protection Letter Fee to Title Insurance Company	20.00	
		Digital Archive Fee	25.00	
		Commission		
12,885.00		Real Estate Commission to A1SellerListing Broker		
12,885.00		Real Estate Commission to AAA Real Estate Company		
		Other - Credit for Home Warranty Fee to ABC Warranty		485.0
		Government Recording and Transfer Charges		
		Recording Fees (Deed) to Clerk of Court	43.00	
	Recording Fees (Mortgage/Deed of Trust) to Clerk of Court	56.00		
	City/County tax to Clerk of Court	640.84		
	State Tax to Clerk of Court	1922.50		
429.50		Grantors Tax to Clerk of Court		
		Payoff(s)		
250,766.00		Lender: Payoff Lender Co.		
		Principal Balance as of 7/01/2019 \$250,766.00		
		Interest on Payoff Loan 0 days @ \$31.25/day		

On page 2 of 3

- POC = Paid Outside of Closing and refers to a fee that is not being disbursed at closing.
- 3 As disclosed on the Closing Disclosure (CD).

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4

Escrow Officer

4 Total of Funds.

On page 3 of 3

Signatures need to be obtained from both the Buyer and Seller to authorize disbursements related to the transaction.

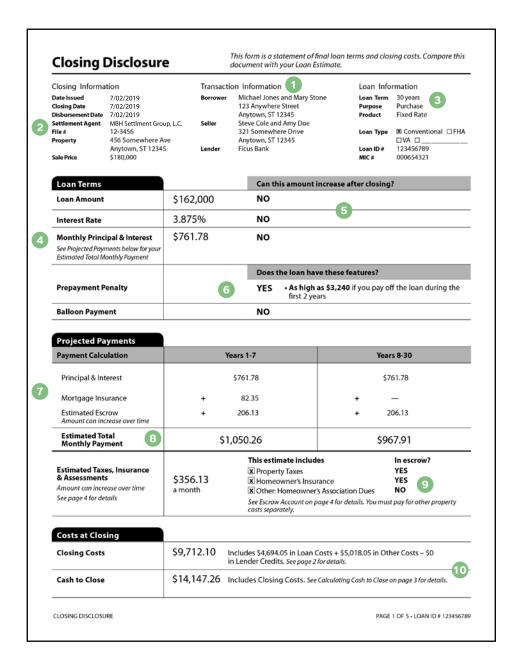
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File #M8H123456 Printed on 07/01/2019

Closing Disclosure

What is your Closing Disclosure?

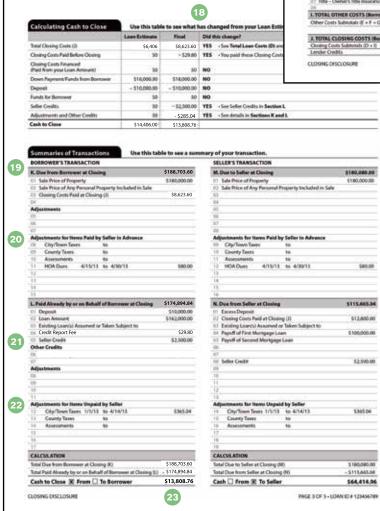
The five-page Closing Disclosure sums up the terms of your loan and what you pay at closing. You can easily compare the numbers to the Loan Estimate you received earlier. There should not be any significant changes other than those you have already agreed to. Take out your own Closing Disclosure, or review the example here. Double-check that you clearly understand what you'll be expected to pay—over the life of your loan and at closing.

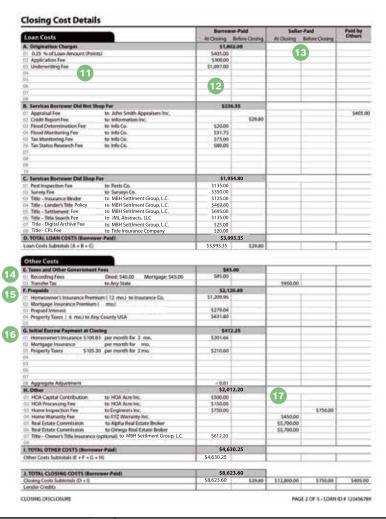


- 1 Check the spelling of your name.
- 2 Transaction Information.
- 3 Verify your loan information is accurate.
- 4 Basic Loan Terms.
- 5 Verify the loan amount and interest rate are accurate.
- 6 Does your loan have a prepayment penalty?
- An overview of Mortgage Payments Over the Life of the Loan.
- 8 Check that your Estimated Total Monthly Payment matches your most recent Loan Estimate.
- Check to see if you have items not in escrow.
- Ocheck to make sure your Costs at Closing match your most recent Loan Estimate.

On page 2 of 5

- Up front charges from your lender for making the loan.
- 12 An itemized accounting of the Buyer's Closing Costs.
- An itemized accounting of the Seller's Closing Costs.
- Costs associated with transferring the property to you.
- 15 Prepaid interest and your first year's homeowners insurance premium.
- This payment will establish an initial balance in your escrow account.
- Costs for other services you have chosen. Review these amounts to make sure they match what you are expecting.





On page 3 of 5

- A comparison of the Loan Estimate vs. the Closing Disclosure.
- Total cost of home purchase. It includes your house price and closing costs.
- Costs that have been prepaid by the Seller that you are now reimbursing the Seller for.
- Check that your Seller Credit reflects what you agreed upon with the Seller.
- Prior taxes and other fees owed by the Seller that you will pay in the future. The Seller is reimbursing you now to cover these expenses.
- Actual amount you will have to pay at closing.

Additional Information About This Loan



If you sell or transfer this property to another person, you reliable will allow, under certain conditions, this person to assume this loan on the original terms.

will not allow assumption of this loan on the original terms.



Your loan

| has a demand feature, which permits your lender to require ear repayment of the loan. You should review your note for details does not have a demand feature

If your payment is more than 15 days late, your lender will charge a late fee of 5% of the monthly principal and interest payment.



Under your loan terms, you

Jar es cheduled to make monthly payments that do not pay all of
the interest due that month. As a result, your loan amount will
increase (negatively amortize), and your loan amount will likely
become larger than your original loan amount. Increases in your
loan amount lower the equity you have in this property.

May have monthly payments that do not pay all of the interest
due that month! If you do, your loan amount twill increase
(negatively amortize), and, as a result, your loan amount may
become larger than your original loan amount. Increases in your
loan amount lower the equity you have in this property.

X do not have a negative amortization feature.

Your lender

\$\mathbb{Z}\$ may accept payments that are less than the full amount due
(partial payments) and apply them to your loan.

may hold them in a separate account until you pay the rest of the
payment, and then apply the full payment to your loan.

does not accept any partial payments.

If this loan is sold, your new lender may have a different policy.

Security Interest You are granting a security interest in 456 Somewhere Ave., Anytown, ST 12345



You may lose this property if you do not make your payments or satisfy other obligations for this loan.

Escrow Account
For now, your loan

I will have an escrow account (also called an "impound" or "trust account) to pay the property costs listed below. Without an escrow account, you would pay them directly, possibly in one or two large payments a year. Your lender may be liable for penalties and interest for failing to make a payment.

Escrow		
Escrowed Property Costs over Year 1	\$2,473.56	Estimated total amount over year 1 for your escrowed property costs: Homeowner's Insurance Property Taxes
Non-Escrowed Property Costs over Year 1	\$1,800.00	Estimated total amount over year 1 for your non-escrowed property costs: Homeowner's Association Dues You may have other property costs.
Initial Escrow Payment	\$412.25	A cushion for the escrow account you pay at closing. See Section G on page 2
Monthly Escrow Payment	\$206.13	The amount included in your total monthly payment.

☐ will not have an escrow account because ☐ you declined it ☐ your lender does not offer one. You must directly pay your property costs, such as taxes and homeowner's insurance. Contact your lender to ask if your loan can have an escrow account.

No Escrow	
Estimated Property Costs over Year 1	Estimated total amount over year 1. You must pay these costs directly, possibly in one or two large payments a year.
Escrow Waiver Fee	

In the future,

In the nuture,

Your property costs may change and, as a result, your escrow payment may change. You may be able to cancel your escrow account but if you do, you must pay you property costs directly. If you fail to pay your property taxes, your state or local government in impose fines and penalties or [2] Dake a tax lien on this property, If you fail to pay any of your property costs, your lender may (1) add he amounts to your loan balance, (2) add an escrow account to your loan, or (3) require you to pay for property insurance that the lender buys on your behalf, which likely would cost more and provide fewer benefits than what you could buy on your own.

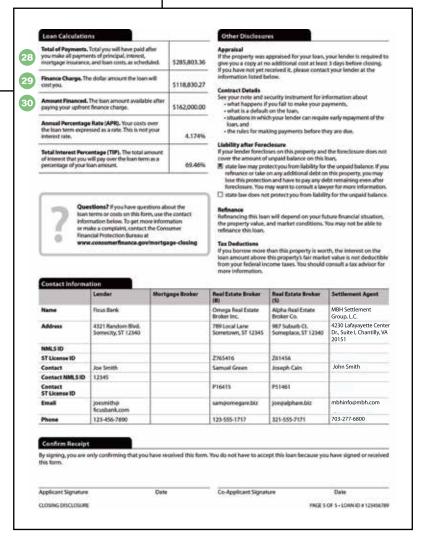
On page 4 of 5

- If you sell the home the buyer may be allowed to take over your loan on the same terms.
- A demand feature allows the lender to demand immediate payment of the entire loan at any time.
- Negative amortization means your loan balance can increase even if you make your payments on time and in full.
- The security interest allows the lender to foreclose on your home if you don't pay back the money you borrowed.

CLOSING DISCLOSURE

On page 5 of 5

- Amount of money you will pay over the life of the loan.
- Interest and loan fees you will pay over the life of the loan.
- Net amount of money you are borrowing.



Terms You Should Know

Glossary and Definitions

Appraisal - A written valuation of the price paid for a property, primarily based on an analysis of comparable sales of similar homes nearby.

Assessed Value - The valuation placed on property by a public tax assessor for purposes of taxation.

Assignment - When ownership of your mortgage is transferred from one company or individual to another.

Bankruptcy - By filing in federal bankruptcy court, an individual or individuals can restructure or relieve themselves of debts and liabilities. Bankruptcies are of various types, but the most common for an individual seem to be a "Chapter 7 No Asset" bankruptcy which relieves the borrower of most types of debts.

Chain of Title - An analysis of the transfers of title to a piece of property over the years.

Clear Title - A title that is free of liens or legal questions as to ownership of the property.

Closing - The "closing" is a meeting where all of the documents are signed and money changes hands.

Closing Costs - Closing costs are separated into what are called "non-recurring closing costs" and "pre-paid items." Non-recurring closing costs are any items which are paid just once as a result of buying the property or obtaining a loan. "Pre-paids" are items which recur over time, such as property taxes and homeowners insurance. A lender makes an attempt to estimate the amount of non-recurring closing costs and prepaid items on the Good Faith Estimate which they must issue to the borrower within three days of receiving a home loan application.

Closing Disclosure (CD) - A form designed to provide disclosures that will be helpful to consumers in understanding all the costs of the transaction. Items that appear on the statement include real estate commissions, loan fees, points, and initial escrow (impound) amounts. The CD will provide totals for the seller's net proceeds and the buyer's net payment at closing. The lender is required to provide the CD to the borrower at least 3 days prior to the settlement.

Cloud on Title - Any conditions revealed by a title search that adversely affect the title to real estate. Usually clouds on title cannot be removed except by deed, release, or court action.

Common Area Assessments - In some areas they are called Homeowners Association Fees. They are charges paid to the Homeowners Association by the owners of the individual units in a condominium or planned unit development (PUD) and are generally used to maintain the property and common areas.

Common Areas - Those portions of a building, land, and amenities owned (or managed) by a planned unit development (PUD) or condominium project's homeowners' association (or a cooperative project's cooperative corporation) that are used by all of the unit owners, who share in the common expenses of their operation and maintenance. Common areas include swimming pools, tennis courts, and other recreational facilities, as well as common corridors of buildings, parking areas, means of ingress and egress, etc.

Contingency - A condition that must be met before a contract is legally binding. For example, home purchasers often include a contingency that specifies that the contract is not binding until the purchaser obtains a satisfactory home inspection report from a qualified home inspector.

Contract - An oral or written agreement to do or not to do a certain thing.

Deed - The legal document conveying title to a property.

Deed of Trust - Some states, like Virginia, do not record mortgages. Instead, they record a deed of trust which pledges a property to the lender as security for payment of a debt.

Default - Failure to make the mortgage payment within a specified period of time. For first mortgages or first trust deeds, if a payment has still not been made within 30 days of the due date, the loan is considered to be in default.

Down Payment - The part of the purchase price of a property that the buyer pays in cash and does not finance with a mortgage.

Earnest Money Deposit - A deposit made by the potential home buyer.

Easement - A right of way giving persons other than the owner access to or over a property.

Eminent Domain - The right of a government to take private property for public use upon payment of its fair market value. Eminent domain is the basis for condemnation proceedings.

Encroachment - An improvement that intrudes illegally on another's property.

Encumbrance - Anything that affects or limits the fee simple title to a property, such as mortgages, leases, easements, or restrictions.

Equity - A homeowner's financial interest in a property. Equity is the difference between the fair market value of the property and the amount still owed on its mortgage and other liens.

Escrow Account - Once you close your purchase transaction, you may have an escrow account or impound account with your lender. This means the amount you pay each month includes an amount above what would be required if you were only paying your principal and interest. The extra money is held in your impound account (escrow account) for the payment of items like property taxes and homeowner's insurance when they come due. The lender pays them with your money instead of you paying them yourself.

Executor - A person named in a will to administer an estate. The court will appoint an administrator if no executor is named. "Executrix" is the feminine form.

Fixture - Personal property that becomes real property when attached in a permanent manner to real estate.

Flood Insurance - Insurance that compensates for physical property damage resulting from flooding. It is required for properties located in federally designated flood areas.

Foreclosure - The legal process by which a borrower in default under a mortgage is deprived of his or her interest in the mortgaged property. This usually involves a forced sale of the property at public auction with the proceeds of the sale being applied to the mortgage debt.

Grantee - The person to whom an interest in real property is conveyed.

Grantor - The person conveying an interest in real property.

Hazard Insurance - Insurance coverage that in the event of physical damage to a property from fire, wind, vandalism, or other hazards.

Home Inspection - A thorough inspection by a professional that evaluates the structural and mechanical condition of a property. A satisfactory home inspection is often included as a contingency by the purchaser.

Homeowners' Association - An association that manages the common areas of a planned unit development (PUD) or condominium project. In a condominium project, it has no ownership interest in the common elements. In a PUD project, it holds title to the common elements.

Homeowner's Insurance - An insurance policy that combines personal liability insurance and hazard insurance coverage for a dwelling and its contents.

Homeowner's Warranty - A type of insurance often purchased by homebuyers that will cover repairs to certain items, such as heating or air conditioning, should they break down within the coverage period. The buyer often requests the seller to pay for this coverage as a condition of the sale, but either party can pay.

Joint Tenancy - A form of ownership or taking title to property which means each party owns the whole property and that ownership is not separate. In the event of the death of one party, the survivor owns the property in its entirety.

Judgment - A decision made by a court of law. In judgments that require the repayment of a debt, the court may place a lien against the debtor's real property as collateral for the judgment's creditor.

Legal Description - A property description, recognized by law, that is sufficient to locate and identify the property without oral testimony.

Lender - A term which can refer to the institution making the loan or to the individual representing the firm.

Lien - A legal claim against a property that must be paid off when the property is sold. A mortgage or first trust deed is considered a lien.

Loan - A sum of borrowed money (principal) that is generally repaid with interest.

Loan Estimate - A form designed to provide disclosures that will be helpful to consumers in understanding the key features, costs and risks of the mortgage loan for which they are applying. The form must be provided to consumers no later than three business days after they submit a loan application.

Loan Officer - Also referred to by a variety of other terms, such as lender, loan representative, loan "rep," account executive, and others. The loan officer serves several functions and has various responsibilities: they solicit loans, they are the representative of the lending institution, and they represent the borrower to the lending institution.

Mortgage - A legal document that pledges a property to the lender as security for payment of a debt. Instead of mortgages, some states use Deeds of Trust.

Mortgage Broker - A mortgage company that originates loans, then places those loans with a variety of other lending institutions with whom they usually have pre-established relationships.

Note - A legal document that obligates a borrower to repay a mortgage loan at a stated interest rate during a specified period of time.

Owner Financing - A property purchase transaction in which the property seller provides all or part of the financing.

Planned Unit Development (PUD) - A type of ownership where individuals actually own the building or unit they live in, but common areas are owned jointly with the other members of the development or association. Contrast with condominium, where an individual actually owns the airspace of his unit, but the buildings and common areas are owned jointly with the others in the development or association.

Power of Attorney - A legal document that authorizes another person to act on one's behalf. A power of attorney can grant complete authority or can be limited to certain acts and/or certain periods of time.

Pre-approval - A loosely used term which is generally taken to mean that a borrower has completed a loan application and provided debt, income, and savings documentation which an underwriter has reviewed and approved. A pre-approval is usually done at a certain loan amount and making assumptions about what the interest rate will actually be at the time the loan is actually made, as well as estimates for the amount that will be paid for property taxes, insurance and others. A pre-approval applies only to the borrower. Once a property is chosen, it must also meet the underwriting guidelines of the lender. Contrast with pre-qualification.

Pre-qualification - This usually refers to the loan officer's written opinion of the ability of a borrower to qualify for a home loan, after the loan officer has made inquiries about debt, income, and savings. The information provided to the loan officer may have been presented verbally or in the form of documentation, and the loan officer may or may not have reviewed a credit report on the borrower.

Public Auction - A meeting in an announced public location to sell property to repay a mortgage that is in default.

Purchase Agreement - A written contract signed by the buyer and seller stating the terms and conditions under which a property will be sold.

Purchase Money Transaction - The acquisition of property through the payment of money or its equivalent.

Quitclaim Deed - A deed that transfers without warranty whatever interest or title a grantor may have at the time the conveyance is made.

Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA) - A Federal consumer protection law.

Real Property - Land and appurtenances, including anything of a permanent nature such as structures, trees, minerals, and the interest, benefits, and inherent rights thereof.

Recording - The noting in the registrar's office of the details of a properly executed legal document, such as a deed, a mortgage note, a satisfaction of mortgage, or an extension of mortgage, thereby making it a part of the public record.

Right of First Refusal - A provision in an agreement that requires the owner of a property to give another party the first opportunity to purchase or lease the property before he or she offers it for sale or lease to others.

Right of Ingress or Egress - The right to enter or leave designated premises.

Right of Survivorship - In joint tenancy, the right of survivors to acquire the interest of a deceased joint tenant.

Security - The property that will be pledged as collateral for a loan.

Subdivision - A housing development that is created by dividing a tract of land into individual lots for sale or lease.

Survey - A drawing or map showing the precise legal boundaries of a property, the location of improvements, easements, rights of way, encroachments, and other physical features.

Tenancy in Common - As opposed to joint tenancy, when there are two or more individuals on title to a piece of property, this type of ownership does not pass ownership to the others in the event of death.

Title - A legal document evidencing a person's right to or ownership of a property.

Title Company - A company that specializes in examining and insuring titles to real estate.

Title Insurance - Insurance that protects the lender (lender's policy) or the buyer (owner's policy) against loss arising from disputes over ownership of a property.

Title Search - A check of the title records to ensure that the seller is the legal owner of the property and that there are no liens or other claims outstanding.

Transfer Tax - State or local tax payable when title passes from one owner to another.

MBH Settlement Group

Map of Locations

Virginia

Alexandria (Old Town)
228 S. Washington St., Suite 100
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-739-0100
mbholdtown@mbh.com

Arlington

2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1250 Arlington, VA 22201 703-237-1100 mbharlington@mbh.com

Burke

5641 Burke Centre Pkwy, Suite 230 Burke, VA 22015 703-913-8080 mbhburke@mbh.com

Chantilly

4530 Walney Road, Suite 100 Chantilly, VA 20151 703-277-6800

Fair Oaks

12150 Monument Dr., Suite 850 Fairfax, VA 22033 703-279-1500 mbhfairoaks@mbh.com

Fredericksburg

1956 William St Fredericksburg, VA 22401 540-373-1300 mbhfredericksburg@mbh.com

Front Royal

824 John Marshall Highway Front Royal, VA 22630 540-878-4210 mbhfrontroyal@mbh.com

Gainesville

7470 Limestone Dr. Gainesville, VA 20155 703-468-2020 mbhgainesville@mbh.com

Kingstowne

5911 Kingstowne Village Pkwy., Suite 140 Kingstowne, VA 22315 703-417-5000 mbhkingstowne@mbh.com

Lake Ridge

4565 Daisy Reid Ave, Suite 200 Lake Ridge, VA 22192 703-492-7900 mbhlakeridge@mbh.com

Loudoun County

43490 Yukon Drive, Suite 109 Ashburn, VA 20147 703-840-2000 mbhloudoun@mbh.com

Manassas

703-393-0333 mbhmanassas@mbh.com

Reston

703-318-9333 mbhreston@mbh.com

Stafford

9 Center St., Suite 105 Stafford, VA 22556 540-658-0992 mbhstafford@mbh.com

Tysons

1945 Old Gallows Rd., Suite 615 Vienna, VA 22182 703-242-2860 mbhtysons@mbh.com

Warrenton

484 Blackwell Rd., Suite 108 Warrenton, VA 20186 540-349-7990 mbhwarrenton@mbh.com

Winchester

817 Cedar Creek Grade, Suite 203 Winchester, VA 22601 540-546-0615 mbhwinchester@mbh.com

Maryland & D.C.

Bethesda

8120 Woodmont Ave, Suite 810, Bethesda, MD 20814 301-941-4990 mbhmaryland@mbh.com

District of Columbia

1775 Eye Street NW, Suite 560 Washington, DC 20006 202-749-8420 mbhdc@mbh.com











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