

*Note: Under current law, California recognizes same sex relationships that are legally performed or entered into California and in other states and other countries. This recognition includes same sex marriages and other types of legal unions that are similar to registered domestic partnership status.*

*Although this Series will use the title “registered domestic partner” in examples, the term “domestic partnership” will be used to include both California registered domestic partnerships and all non-marital legal unions that are recognized in California (i.e. Civil Unions, etc.). 1*

## How should I take ownership of the property I am buying?

The form of ownership taken (the vesting of title) will determine who may sign various documents involving the property and future rights of the parties to the transaction. These rights involve such matters as: real property taxes, income taxes, inheritance and gift taxes, transferability of title and exposure to creditor’s claims. Also, how title is vested can have significant probate implications in the event of death.

*Buyers may wish to consult legal counsel to determine the most advantageous form of ownership for their particular situation, especially in cases of multiple owners of a single property.*

## Following is a brief list of common ways to hold title:

**Sole Ownership-** Sole ownership may be described as ownership by an individual or other entity capable of acquiring title. Examples of common vesting cases of sole ownership are:

**1. A Single Man/Woman:** A man or woman who is not legally married or in a domestic partnership. *For example: Bruce Buyer, a single man.*

**2. A Married Man, Woman as His/ Her Sole and Separate Property:** A married man or woman who wishes to acquire title in his or her name alone.

The title company insuring title will require the spouse of the married man or woman acquiring title to specifically disclaim or relinquish his or her right, title and interest to

the property. This establishes that both spouses want title to the property to be granted to one spouse as that spouse’s sole and separate property. The same rules will apply for same sex married couples. *For example: Bruce Buyer, a married man, as his sole and separate property.*

**3. A Domestic Partner as His or Her Sole and Separate Property:** A domestic partner who wishes to acquire title in his or her name alone.

The title company insuring title will require the domestic partner of the person acquiring title to specifically disclaim or relinquish his or her right, title and interest to the property. This establishes that both domestic partners want title to the property to be granted to one partner as that person’s sole and separate property. *For example: Bruce Buyer, a registered domestic partner, as his sole and separate property.*

**Co-Ownership-**Title to property owned by two or more persons may be vested in the following forms:

**1. Community Property:** A form of vesting title to property owned together by married persons or by domestic partners. Community property is distinguished from separate property, which is property acquired before marriage or before a domestic partnership, by separate gift or bequest, after legal separation, or which is agreed in writing to be owned by one spouse or domestic partner.

In California, real property conveyed to a married person, or to a domestic partner, is presumed to be community property, unless otherwise stated (i.e. property acquired as separate property by gift, bequest or agreement). Since all such property is owned equally, both parties must sign all agreements and documents transferring the property or using it as security for a loan. Each owner has the right to dispose of his/her one half of the community property, by will. *For example: Bruce Buyer and Barbara Buyer, husband and wife, as community property or Sally Smith and Jane Smith, registered domestic partners as community property.*

**2. Community Property with Right of Survivorship:** A form of vesting title to property owned together by husband and wife or by domestic partners. This form of holding title shares many of the characteristics of community property but adds the benefit of the right of survivorship similar to title held in joint tenancy. There may be tax benefits for holding title in this manner. On the death of an owner, the decedent’s interest ends and the survivor owns the property. *For example: Bruce Buyer and Barbara Buyer, husband and wife, as community property with right of survivorship, or John Buyer and Bill Buyer, spouses, as community property with right of survivorship.*

**3. Joint Tenancy:** A form of vesting title to property owned by two or more persons, who may or may not be married or domestic partners, in equal interests, subject to the right of survivorship in the surviving joint tenant(s). Title must have been acquired at the same time, by the same conveyance, and the document must expressly declare the intention to create a joint tenancy estate. When a joint tenant dies, title to the property is automatically conveyed by operation of law to the surviving joint tenant(s). Therefore, joint tenancy property is not subject to disposition by will. *For example: Bruce Buyer, a married man and George Buyer, a single man, as joint tenants.*

*Note: If a married person enters into a joint tenancy that does not include their spouse, the title company insuring title may require the spouse of the married man or woman acquiring title to specifically consent to the joint tenancy. The same rules will apply for same sex married couples and domestic partners.*

**4. Tenancy in Common:** A form of vesting title to property owned by any two or more individuals in undivided fractional interests. These fractional interests may be unequal in quantity or duration and may arise at different times. Each tenant in common owns a share of the property, is entitled to a comparable portion of the income from the property and must bear an equivalent share of expenses. Each co-tenant may sell, lease or will to his/her heir that share of the property belonging to him/her. *For example: Bruce Buyer, a single man, as to an undivided 3/4 interest and Penny Purchaser, a single woman, as to an undivided 1/4 interest, as tenants in common.*

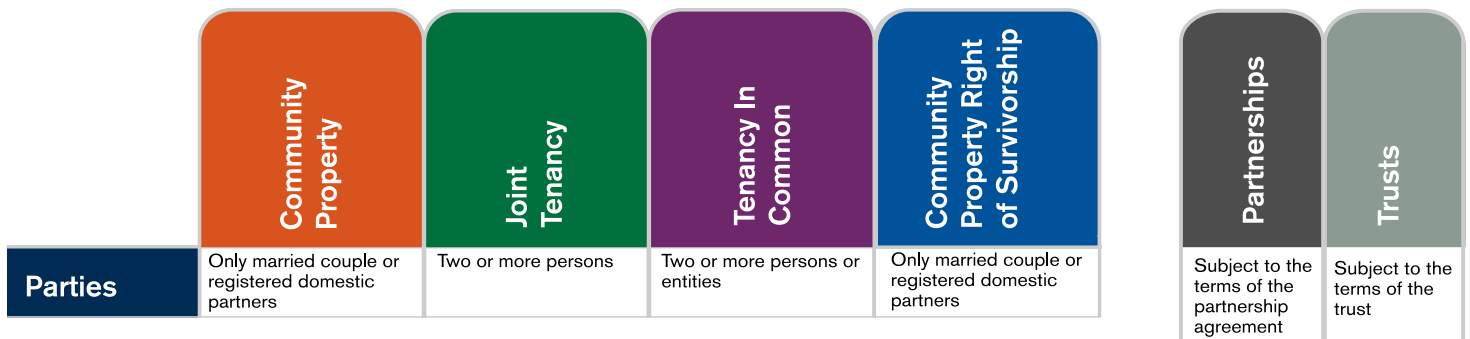
Other ways of vesting title include as:

**1. A Corporation\*:** A corporation is a legal entity, created under state law, consisting of one or more shareholders but regarded under law as having an existence and personality separate from such shareholders.

**2. A Partnership\*:** A partnership is an association of two or more persons who can carry on business for profit as co-owners, as governed by the Uniform Partnership Act. A partnership may hold title to real property in the name of the partnership.

**3. Trustees of a Trust\*:** A Trust is an arrangement whereby legal title to property is transferred by the grantor to a person called a trustee, to be held and managed by that person for the benefit of the people specified in the trust agreement, called the beneficiaries. A trust is generally not an entity that can hold title in its own name. Instead title is often vested in the trustee of the trust. *For example: Bruce Buyer trustee of the Buyer Family Trust.*

**4. Limited Liability Companies (LLC)\*:** This form of ownership is a legal entity and is similar to both the corporation and the partnership. *The operating agreement will determine how the LLC functions and is taxed. Like the corporation its existence is separate from its owners.*



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